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HISTORY OF SCHUYLER and BROWN COUNTIES, ILLINOIS 1686 - 1882

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COMBINED HISTORY

OF

SCHUYLER AND BROWN

COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS DESCRIPTIVE OF THEIR SCENERY,

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF THEIR PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

Re-Printed by
STEVENS PUBLISHING CO.
ASTORIA, ILL. 61501

In cooperation with the Schuyler County Historical Society

1882

PREFACE.

THE publishers desire to return their sincere thanks to those who have aided in making this work thorough and complete. For the incidents relative to the early settlements of the two counties, we are indebted to a few early pioneers, who have seen a wild, frontier country develop into a wealthy and populous community, and for other facts, we are under obligations to a class of intelligent men, who, amid the ordinary pursuits of life, have taken pains to thoroughly inform themselves on the history and resources of their county. Among those who have especially contributed to the completeness of the history of SCHUYLER COUNTY, are, the Chadseys, Judge Pinckney H. Walker, Hon John C. Bagby, Joel Tullis, Mrs. Sarah Brown, Rev. William Crain, William Anderson, William P. Sapp, William T. Black, Charles Hatfield, Dr. Hosea Davis, John S. Vance, George Little, James G. McCreery, Thomas Wilson. Valuable letters were also received from Rev. Chauncey Hobart, of Red Wing, Minn., and Jonathan D. Manlove, of Fort Scott, Kansas.

In the preparation of the history of BROWN COUNTY, we have been materially assisted by Robert N. Curry, Dr. Saul Vandeventer, the Six family, Elihu Vandeventer, Elisha Adams, letters of A. A. Glenn, Peter Rigg, Thomas B. Dehart, John Teefey, Moses Black, John Harper, Judge Taylor, W. L. Vandeventer, John R. Briggs, Dr. Wm. W. Boxer, William Lee and Luke W. Perry.

The articles on Common Schools have been prepared by gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with their subject, whose names appear at the head of the sketches in the body of the work. To the Clergymen of the different denominations and others whose articles appear in the work, we are indebted for much valuable information; and to the County Officials of both counties, we return our sincere thanks for the many courtesies extended to us. The Editors of the several newspapers have also rendered assistance in that prompt and cheerful manner so characteristic of the journalistic profession.

We have endeavored, with all diligence and carefulness, to make the best of the material at our command, but we by no means claim to have produced a work beyond criticism. It is almost an impossibility to publish a work free from errors where the facts are gathered from a hundred different sources, and depend largely, not on exact written records, but on the uncertain and conflicting recollections of different individuals. We have tried to preserve the incidents of pioneer history, to accurately present the natural features and material resourses of this portion of the state, and to gather the facts likely to be of most interest to our present readers, and of greatest importance to coming generations. If our readers will take into consideration the difficulties of the task, we feel assured of a favorable verdict on our undertaking.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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INTRODUCTION.

HISTORY is but the life and career of people and nations; and the historian, in rescuing from oblivion the life of a nation or a particular people, should "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice;" myths, however beautiful, are at their best but fanciful; traditions, however pleasing, are uncertain; and legends, though the very essense of poesy, are unauthentic. The novelist will take the most fragile thread of vivid imagination, and from it weave a fabric of surpassing beauty. But the historian should place his feet upon the solid basis of *fact*, and, turning a deaf ear to the allurements of fancy, sift with careful and painstaking scrutiny, the evidence brought before him, and upon which he is to give the record of what has been. Standing, as he does, down the stream of time, far removed from its source, he must retrace, with patience and care, its meanderings, guided by the relics of the past which lie upon its shores, growing fainter and still more faint and uncertain as he nears its fountain, ofttimes concealed in the *débris* of ages, and in mists and darkness impenetrable. Written records grow less and less explicit, and finally fail altogether, as he approaches the beginning of the community, whose life he is seeking to rescue from the gloom of a rapidly receeding past.

Memory, wonderful as are its powers, is yet frequently at fault; and only by a comparison of its many aggregations, can he be satisfied that he is pursuing stable-footed truth in his researches amid the early paths of his subject.

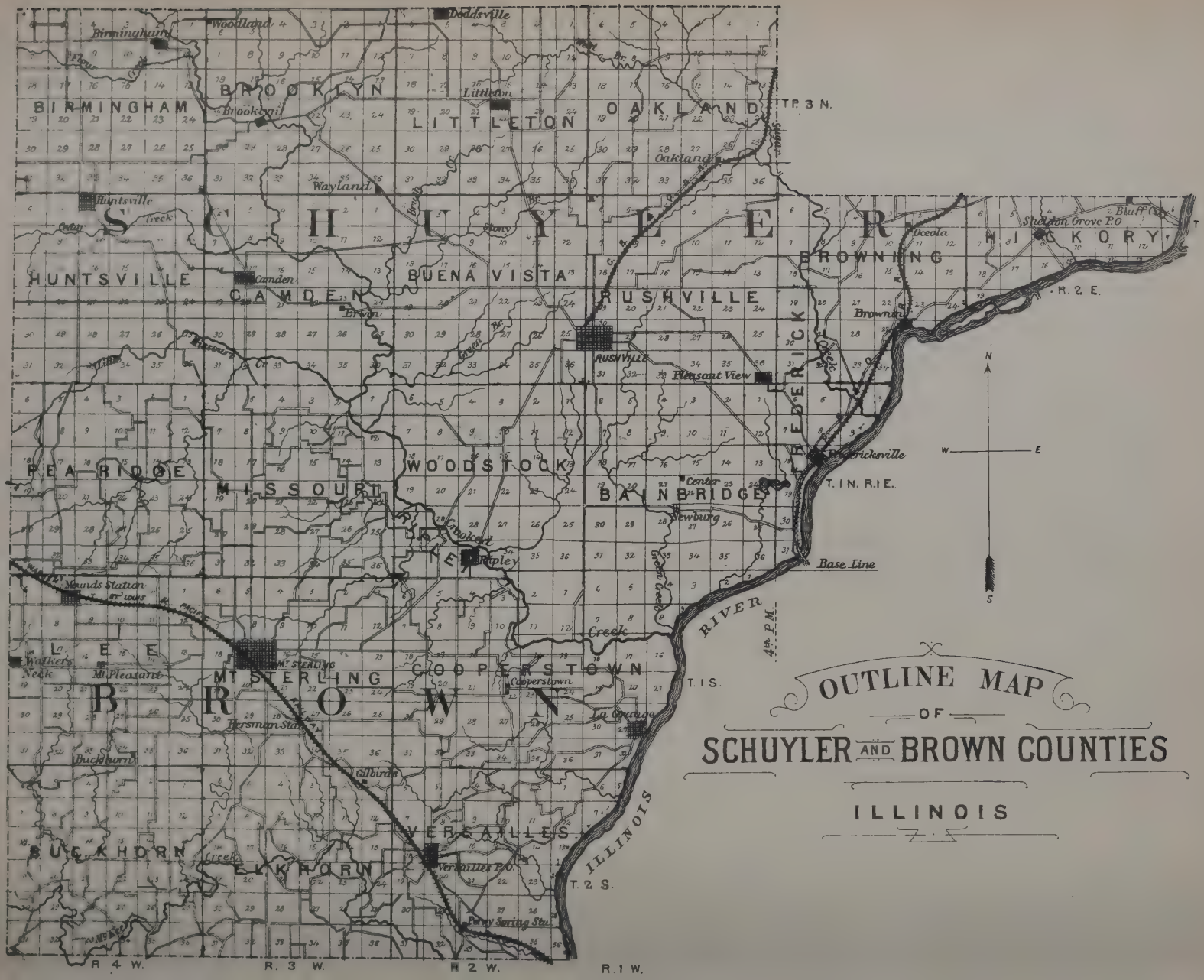
It cannot, then, be unimportant or uninteresting to trace the progress of Schuyler and Brown's gratifying development, from their crude beginnings to their present proud position among their sister counties. And therefore we were to gather the scattered and loosening threads of the past into a compact web of the present, ere they become hopelessly broken and lost, and with a trust that the harmony of our work may speak with no uncertain sound to the future. Records will be traced as far as they may yield the information sought; the memories of the pioneers will be laid under tribute; the manuscripts of the provident will give their contributions, and all sources will be called into requisition to furnish material, reliable and certain, to bring forth a truthful history of these counties.

Individual success is a proof of triumphant energy, and pledges a like career to corresponding enterprises; therefore, biographies of earnest, successful, representative lives, intimately connected with the development of these counties, will illustrate what energy, determination, and indomitable will have hitherto accomplished, and can yet accomplish. To foster local ties, to furnish examples of heroism, to exhibit the results of well-applied industry, and to mark the progress of the community, literature, art, and topography (an attractive trio) are freely employed to embellish and render invaluable a practical and interesting work.

In prosecuting our enterprise, we shall essay, first, something of the history of the north-west territory, and of the state of Illinois in its early settlement, with a brief sketch of the title to the fee of the millions of acres of prolific soil within its splendid domain. Then will follow in their regular order, an account of Schuyler and Brown counties up to, and including, the present; showing their development in agriculture, trade, manufactures, political influence, population and wealth; not forgetting to do honor to the brave men, of all political faiths, who rallied to the common defense of the country when armed treason raised its bloody hand against the national life, and who bore the banner of the "Prairie State" through the carnage of many hard-fought fields, onward to ultimate triumph.

Brief histories of the several townships and villages composing the respective counties will follow, wherein will appear the names of the early settlers, and the more important events, interspersed with incidents, humorous and sad, which invariably attach to border life, but which, however graphically they may be told, cannot give to us of the present day, who have come to our pleasant places through the toils and privations of the pioneers, any realizing sense of the rugged, thorny path those heroes and heroines patiently and hopefully trod for many long weary years.

Now, kind reader, we leave ourselves in your hands. Read our work carefully, judge it charitably, and pronounce not against it, until time shall afford an opportunity of testing its merits.



OUTLINE MAP
OF
SCHUYLER AND BROWN COUNTIES
ILLINOIS

HISTORY

OF

SCHUYLER AND BROWN COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

IN 1784 the North Western Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia. It embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and north, to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi river. On the first day of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates in Congress on the part of Virginia, executed a deed of cession, by which they transferred to the United States, on certain conditions, all right, title and claim of Virginia to the country known as the Northwestern Territory. But by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles, being greater than the united areas of the Middle and Southern states, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign states and eight territories, with an aggregate population at the present time of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its rivers are the largest on the continent, flowing thousands of miles through its rich alluvial valleys and broad, fertile prairies.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, upon whose bosom floats the commerce of many states. Its far-stretching prairies have more acres that are arable and productive than any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last quarter of a century the increase of population and wealth in the north-west has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1512, on Easter Sunday, the Spanish name for which is Pascua Florida,* Juan Ponce de Leon, an old comrade of Columbus, discovered the coast of the American continent, near St. Augustine, and in honor of the day and of the blossoms which covered the trees along the shore, named the new-found country Florida. Juan had been led to undertake the discovery of strange lands partly by the hope of finding endless stores of gold, and partly by the wish to reach a fountain that was said to exist deep within the forests of North America, which possessed the power of renovating the life of those who drank of or bathed in its waters. He was made governor of the region he had visited but circumstances prevented his return thither until 1521; and then he went only to meet death at the hands of the Indians.

In the meantime, in 1516, a Spanish sea-captain, Diego Miruelo, had visited the coast first reached by Ponce de Leon, and in his barters with the natives had received considerable quantities of gold, with which he returned home and spread abroad new stories of the wealth hidden in the interior.

Ten years, however, passed before *Pamphilo de Narvaez* undertook to prosecute the examination of the lands north of the Gulf of Mexico. Narvaez was excited to action by the late astonishing success of the conqueror of Montezuma, but he found the gold for which he sought constantly flying before him; each tribe of Indians referred him to those living farther in the interior. And from tribe to tribe he and his companions wandered. They suffered untold privations in the swamps and forests; and out of three hundred followers only four or five at length reached Mexico. And still these disappointed wanderers persisted in their original fancy, that Florida was as wealthy as Mexico or Peru.

* Pascum, the old English "Pash" or Passover; "Pascua Florida" is the "Holyday of Flowers."

Among those who had faith in that report was Ferdinand de Soto, who had been with Pizarro in the conquests of Peru. He asked and obtained leave of the King of Spain to conquer Florida at his own cost. It was given in the year 1538. With a brilliant and noble band of followers he left Europe and in May, 1538, after a stay in Cuba, anchored his vessels near the coast of the Peninsula of Florida, in the bay of Spiritu Santa, or Tampa bay.

De Soto entered upon his march into the interior with a determination to succeed. From June till November of 1539, the Spaniards toiled along until they reached the neighborhood of Appalachee bay. During the next season, 1540, they followed the course suggested by the Florida Indians, who wished them out of their country, and going to the north-east, crossed the rivers and climbed the mountains of Georgia. De Soto was a stern, severe man, and none dared to murmur. De Soto passed the winter with his little band near the Yazoo. In April, 1541, the resolute Spaniard set forward, and upon the first of May reached the banks of the great river of the West, not far from the 35th parallel of latitude.*

A month was spent in preparing barges to convey the horses, many of which still lived, across the rapid stream. Having successfully passed it, the explorers pursued their way northward, into the neighborhood of New Madrid; then turning westward again, marched more than two hundred miles from the Mississippi to the highlands of White river; and still no gold, no gems, no cities—only bare prairies, and tangled forests, and deep morasses To the south again they toiled on, and passed their third winter of wandering upon the Washita. In the following spring (1542), De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, descended the Washita to its junction with the Mississippi. He heard, when he reached the mighty stream of the west, that its lower portion flowed through endless and uninhabitable swamps.

The news sank deep into the stout heart of the disappointed warrior. His health yielded to the contests of his mind and the influence of the climate. He appointed a successor, and on the 21st of May died. His body was sunk in the stream of the Mississippi. Deprived of their energetic leader, the Spaniards determined to try to reach Mexico by land. After some time spent in wandering through the forests, despairing of success in the attempt to rescue themselves by land, they proceeded to prepare such vessels as they could to take them to sea. From January to July 1543, the weak, sickly band of gold-seekers labored at the doleful task, and in July reached, in the vessels thus built, the Gulf of Mexico, and by September entered the river Paunco. One-half of the six hundred† who had disembarked with De Soto, so gay in steel and silk, left their bones among the mountains and in the morasses of the South, from Georgia to Arkansas.

De Soto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by De Soto's defeat. As it was, for more than a century after the expedition, the west remained utterly unknown to the whites.

The French were the first Europeans to make settlements on the St. Lawrence river and along the great lakes. Quebec was founded by Sir Samuel Champlain in 1608,* and in 1609 when Sir Henry Hudson was exploring the noble river which bears his name, Champlain ascended the Sorrelle river, and discovered, embosomed between the Green mountains, or "Verdmont," as the chivalrous and poetic Frenchman called them, and the Adirondacks, the beautiful sheet of water to which his name is indissolubly attached. In 1613 he founded Montreal.

During the period elapsing between the years 1607 and 1664, the English, Dutch, and Swedes alternately held possession of portions of the Atlantic coast, jealously watching one another, and often involved in bitter controversy, and not seldom in open battle, until, in the latter year, the English became the sole rulers, and maintained their rights until the era of the Revolution, when they in turn were compelled to yield to the growing power of their colonies, and retire from the field.

The French movements, from the first settlement at Quebec, and thence westward, were led by the Catholic missionaries. Le Caron, a Franciscan friar, who had been the companion and friend of Champlain, was the first to penetrate the western wilds, which he did in 1616* in a birch canoe, exploring lake Huron and its tributaries. This was four years before the Pilgrims

"Moored their bark on the wild New England shore."

Under the patronage of Louis XIII, the Jesuits took the advance, and began vigorously the work of Christianizing the savages in 1632.

In 1634, three Jesuit missionaries, Brébeuf, Daniel, and Lallemand, planted a mission on the shores of the lake of the *Iroquois*, (probably the modern Lake Simcoe), and also established others along the eastern border of Lake Huron.

From a map published in 1660, it would appear that the French had at that date, become quite familiar with the region from Niagara to the head of Lake Superior, including considerable portions of Lake Michigan.

In 1641, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault embarked on the Penetanguishine Bay for the Sault St. Marie, where they arrived after a passage of seventeen days. A crowd of two thousand natives met them, and a great council was held. At this meeting the French first heard of many nations dwelling beyond the great lakes.

Father Raymbault died in the wilderness in 1642, while enthusiastically pursuing his discoveries. The same year, Jogues and Bressani were captured by the Indians and tortured, and in 1648 the mission which had been founded at St. Joseph was taken and destroyed, and Father Daniel slain. In 1649, the missions St. Louis and St. Ignatius

* De Soto probably was at the lower Chickasaw bluffs. The Spaniards called the Mississippi Rio Grande, Great River, which is the literal meaning of the aboriginal name.

† De Biedna says there landed 620 men.

* Western Annals.

were also destroyed, and Fathers Brébeuf and Lallemand barbarously tortured by the same terrible and unrelenting enemy. Literally did those zealous missionaries of the Romish Church "take their lives in their hands," and lay them a willing sacrifice on the altar of their faith.

It is stated by some writer that, in 1654, two fur traders accompanied a band of *Ottawas* on a journey of five hundred leagues to the west. They were absent two years, and on their return brought with them fifty canoes and two hundred and fifty Indians to the French trading posts.

They related wonderful tales of the countries they had seen, and the various red nations they had visited, and described the lofty mountains and mighty rivers in glowing terms. A new impulse was given to the spirit of adventure, and scouts and traders swarmed the frontiers and explored the great lakes and adjacent country, and a party wintered in 1659–60 on the south shore of Lake Superior.

In 1660 Father Mesnard was sent out by the Bishop of Quebec, and visited Lake Superior in October of that year. While crossing the Keeweenaw Point he was lost in the wilderness and never afterwards heard from, though his cassock and breviary were found long afterwards among the *Sioux*.

A change was made in the government of New France in 1665. The Company of the Hundred Associates, who had ruled it since 1632, resigned its charter. Tracy was made Viceroy, Courcelles Governor, and Talon Intendent.* This was called the Government of the West Indies.

The Jesuit missions were taken under the care of the new government, and thenceforward became the leaders in the movement to Christianize the savages.

In the same year (1665) Pierre Claude Alloüez was sent out by way of the Ottawa river to the far west, via the Sault St. Marie and the south shore of Lake Superior, where he landed at the bay of Chegoimegon. Here he found the chief village of the *Chippewas*, and established a mission. He also made an alliance with them and the *Sacs*, *Foxes* and *Illinois*,† against the formidable *Iroquois*. Alloüez, the next year (1666) visited the western end of the great lake, where he met the *Sioux*, and from them first learned of the Mississippi river which they called "Messipi." From thence he returned to Quebec.

In 1668 Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette established the mission at the Sault called St. Marie, and during the next five years Alloüez, Dablon and Marquette explored the region of Lake Superior on the south shore, and extending to Lake Michigan. They also established the missions of Chegoimegon, St. Marie, Mackinaw and Green Bay.

The plan of exploring the Mississippi probably originated with Marquette. It was at once sanctioned by the Intendent, Talon, who was ambitious to extend the dominion of France over the whole West.

In 1670 Nicholas Perot was sent to the West to propose a congress of all the nations and tribes living in the vicinity of the lakes; and, in 1671, a great council was held at Sault St. Marie, at which the Cross was set up, and the nations of the great North-west were taken into an alliance, with much pomp and ceremony.

On the 13th of May, 1673, Marquette, Joliet, and five *voyageurs*, embarked in two birch canoes at Mackinaw and entered Lake Michigan. The first nation they visited was the "*Folles-Avoines*," or nation of Wild Oats, since known as the *Menomonies*, living around the "Baie des Puans," or Green Bay. These people, with whom Marquette was somewhat acquainted, endeavored to persuade the adventurers from visiting the Mississippi. They represented the Indians on the great river as being blood-thirsty and savage in the extreme, and the river itself as being inhabited by monsters which would devour them and their canoes together.*

Marquette thanked them for their advice, but declined to be guided by it. Passing through Green Bay, they ascended the Fox River, dragging their canoes over the strong rapids and visited the village, where they found living in harmony together tribes of the *Miamis*, *Mascoutens*† and *Kikabeaux* or *Kickapoos*. Leaving this point on the 10th of June, they made the portage to the "*Ouisconsin*," and descended that stream to the Mississippi, which they entered on the 17th with a joy, as Marquette says, which he could not express."‡

Sailing down the Mississippi, the party reached the Des Moines River, and, according to some, visited an Indian village some two leagues up the stream. Here the people again tried to persuade them from prosecuting their voyage down the river. After a great feast and a dance, and a night passed with this hospitable people, they proceeded on their way, escorted by six hundred persons to their canoes. These people called themselves *Illinois*, or *Illini*. The name of their tribe was *Peruaca*, and their language a dialect of the *Algonquin*.

Leaving these savages, they proceeded down the river. Passing the wonderful rocks, which still excite the admiration of the traveller, they arrived at the mouth of another great river, the *Pekitanoni*, or Missouri of the present day. They noticed the condition of its waters, which they described as "muddy, rushing and noisy."

Passing a great rock, § they came to the *Ouabouskigon*, or Ohio. Marquette shows this river very small, even as compared with the *Illinois*. From the Ohio they passed as far down as the *Akamsea*, or Arkansas, where they came very near being destroyed by the natives; but they finally pacified them, and, on the 17th of July, they commenced their return voyage.

The party reached Green Bay in September without loss or injury, and reported their discoveries, which were among the most important of that age. Marquette afterwards returned to Illinois, and preached to the natives until 1675.

On the 18th of May of that year, while cruising up the eastern coast of Lake Michigan with a party of boatmen, he landed at the mouth of a stream putting into the lake from the east, since known as the river Marquette. He performed mass, and went a little apart to pray, and being

* The duties of Intendent included a supervision of the policy, justice, and finance of the province.

† The meaning of this word is said to be "Men."

* See legend of the great bird, the terrible "*Piasa*," that devoured men and was only overcome by the sacrifice of a brave young chief. The rocks above Alton, Illinois, have some rude representations of this monster.

† Prairie Indians. ‡ Marquette's journal. § The grand tower.

gone longer than his companions deemed necessary, they went in search of him, and found him dead where he had knelt. They buried him in the sand.

While this distinguished adventurer was pursuing his labors, two other men were preparing to follow in his footstep, and make still further explorations, and, if possible, more important discoveries. These were the Chevalier Robert de la Salle and Louis Hennepin.

La Salle was a native of Rouen, in Normandy. He was educated at a seminary of the Jesuits, and designed for the ministry, but, for reasons unknown, he left the seminary and came to Canada, in 1667, where he engaged in the fur trade.

Like nearly every intelligent man, he became intensely interested in the new discoveries of the West, and conceived the idea of exploring the passage to the great South Sea, which by many was believed to exist. He made known his ideas to the Governor-General, Count Frontenac, and desired his co-operation. The Governor at once fell in with his views, which were strengthened by the reports brought back by Marquette and Joliet, and advised La Salle to apply to the King of France in person, and gave him letters of introduction to the great Colbert, then Minister of Finance and Marine. Accordingly, in 1675, he returned to France, where he was warmly received by the King and nobility, and his ideas were at once listened to, and every possible favor shown to him.

He was made a Chevalier, and invested with the seigniory of Fort Catarocouy, or Frontenac (now known as Kingston) upon condition that he would rebuild it, as he proposed, of stone.

Returning to Canada, he wrought diligently upon the fort until 1677, when he again visited France to report progress. He was received, as before, with favor, and, at the instance of Colbert and his son, the King granted him new letters patent and new privileges. On the 14th of July, 1678, he sailed from Rochelle, accompanied by thirty men, and with Tonti, an Italian, for his lieutenant. They arrived at Quebec on the 13th of September, and after a few days' delay, proceeded to Frontenac. Father Lewis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, of the Recollet sect, was quietly working in Canada on La Salle's arrival. He was a man of great ambition, and much interested in the discoveries of the day. He was appointed by his religious superiors to accompany the expedition fitting out for La Salle.

Sending agents forward to prepare the Indians for his coming, and to open trade with them, La Salle himself embarked, on the 18th of November, in a little brigantine of ten tons, to cross Lake Ontario. This was the first ship of European build that ever sailed upon this fresh-water sea. Contrary winds made the voyage long and troublesome, and a month was consumed in beating up the lake to the Niagara River. Near the mouth of this river the *Iroquois* had a village, and here La Salle constructed the first fortification, which afterwards grew into the famous Fort Niagara. On the 26th of January, 1679, the keel of the first vessel built on Lake Erie was laid at the mouth of the Cayuga Creek, on the American side, about six miles above the falls.

In the meantime La Salle had returned to Fort Frontenac to forward supplies for his forthcoming vessel. The little barque on Lake Ontario was wrecked by carelessness, and a large amount of the supplies she carried was lost. On the 7th of August, the new vessel was launched, and made ready to sail. She was about seven tons' burden.

La Salle christened his vessel the "Griffin," in honor of the arms of Count Frontenac. Passing across Lake Erie, and into the small lake, which they named St. Clair, they entered the broad waters of Lake Huron. Here they encountered heavy storms, as dreadful as those upon the ocean and after a most tempestuous passage they took refuge in the roadstead of *Michillimackinac* (Mackinaw), on the 27th of August La Salle remained at this point until the middle of September, busy in founding a fort and constructing a trading-house, when he went forward upon the deep waters of Lake Michigan, and soon after cast anchor in Green Bay. Finding here a large quantity of furs and peltries, he determined to load his vessel and send her back to Niagara. On the 18th of September, she was sent under charge of a pilot while La Salle himself, with fourteen men,* proceeded up Lake Michigan, leisurely examining its shores and noting everything of interest. Tonti, who had been sent to look after stragglers, was to join him at the head of the lake. From the 19th of September to the 1st of November, the time was occupied in the voyage up this inland sea. On the last-named day, La Salle arrived at the mouth of the river *Miamis*, now St. Joseph. Here he constructed a fort, and remained nearly a month waiting for tidings of his vessel; but, hearing nothing, he determined to push on before the winter should prevent him. On the 3d of December, leaving ten men to garrison the fort, he started overland towards the head-waters of the Illinois, accompanied by three monks and twenty men. Ascending the St. Joseph River, he crossed a short portage and reached the *The-a-ki-ki*, since corrupted into *Kankakee*. Embarking on this sluggish stream, they came shortly to the Illinois, and soon after found a village of the *Illinois* Indians, probably in the vicinity of the rocky bluffs, a few miles above the present city of La Salle, Illinois. They found it deserted, but the Indians had quite a quantity of maize stored here, and La Salle, being short of provisions, helped himself to what he required. Passing down the stream, the party, on the 4th of January, came to a lake, probably the Lake Peoria, as there is no other upon this stream. Here they found a great number of natives, who were gentle and kind, and La Salle determined to construct a fort. It stood on a rise of ground near the river, and was named *Creve-Cœur* † (broken-heart), most probably on account of the low spirits of the commander, from anxiety for his vessel and the uncertainty of the future. Possibly he had heard of the loss of the "Griffin," which occurred on her downward trip from Green Bay; most probably on Lake Huron. He remained at the Lake Peoria through the winter, but no good tidings came, and no supplies. His men were discontented, but the brave adventurer never gave up hope. He resolved to send a party on a voyage of exploration up the Mississippi, under

* Annals of the West.

† The site of the work is at present unknown.

the lead of Father Hennepin, and he himself would proceed on foot to Niagara and Frontenac, to raise more means and enlist new men; while Tonti, his lieutenant, should stay at the fort, which they were to strengthen in the meantime, and extend their intercourse with the Indians.

Hennepin started on his voyage on the last day of February, 1680, and La Salle soon after, with a few attendants, started on his perilous journey of twelve hundred miles by the way of the Illinois River, the Miami, and Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Frontenac, which he finally reached in safety. He found his worst fears realized. The "Griffin" was lost, his agents had taken advantage of his absence, and his creditors had seized his goods. But he knew no such word as *fail*, and by the middle of summer he was again on his way with men and supplies for his band in Illinois. A sad disappointment awaited him. He found his fort deserted and no tidings of Tonti and his men. During La Salle's absence the Indians had become jealous of the French, and they had been attacked and harassed even by the Iroquois, who came the long distance between the shores of Lake Ontario and the Illinois River to make war upon the more peaceable tribes dwelling on the prairies. Uncertain of any assistance from La Salle, and apprehensive of a general war with the savages, Tonti, in September, 1680, abandoned his position and returned to the shores of the lakes. La Salle reached the post on the Illinois in December, 1680, or January, 1681. Again bitterly disappointed, La Salle did not succumb, but resolved to return to Canada and start anew. This he did, and in June met his lieutenant, Tonti, at Mackinaw.

Hennepin in the meanwhile had met with strange adventures. After leaving Creve-Cœur, he reached the Mississippi in seven days; but his way was so obstructed by ice that he was until the 11th of April reaching the Wisconsin line. Here he was taken prisoner by some northern Indians, who, however, treated him kindly and took him and his companions to the falls of St. Anthony, which they reached on the first of May. These falls Hennepin named in honor of his patron saint. Hennepin and his companions remained here for three months, treated very kindly by their captors. At the end of this time they met with a band of French, led by one Sieur de Luth,* who, in pursuit of game and trade, had penetrated to this country by way of Lake Superior. With his band Hennepin and his companions returned to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after La Salle had gone back to the wilderness. Hennepin returned to France, where, in 1684, he published a narrative of his wonderful adventures.

Robert De La Salle, whose name is more closely connected with the explorations of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river in the year 1682. Formal possession was taken of the great river and all the countries bordering upon it or its tributaries in the name of the King.

La Salle and his party now retraced their steps towards the north. They met with no serious trouble until they reached the Chickasaw Bluffs, where they had erected a fort on their downward voyage, and named it Prudhomme. Here La Salle was taken violently sick. Unable to proceed, he sent forward Tonti to communicate with Count Frontenac. La Salle himself reached the mouth of the St. Joseph the latter part of September. From that point he sent Father Zenobe with his dispatches to represent him at court, while he turned his attention to the fur trade and to the project of completing a fort, which he named St. Louis, upon the Illinois River. The precise location of this work is not known. It was said to be upon a rocky bluff two hundred and fifty feet high, and only accessible upon one side. There are no bluffs of such a height on the Illinois River answering the description. It may have been on the rocky bluff above La Salle, where the rocks are perhaps one hundred feet in height.

Upon the completion of this work La Salle again sailed for France, which he reached on the 13th of December, 1683. A new man, La Barre, had now succeeded Frontenac as Governor of Canada. This man was unfriendly towards La Salle, and this, with other untoward circumstances, no doubt led him to attempt the colonization of the Mississippi country by way of the mouth of the river. Notwithstanding many obstacles were in his path, he succeeded in obtaining the grant of a fleet from the King, and on the 24th of July, 1684, a fleet of twenty-four vessels sailed from Rochelle to America, four of which were destined for Louisiana, and carried a body of two hundred and eighty people, including the crews. There were soldiers, artificers, and volunteers, and also "some young women." Discord soon broke out between M. de Beaujeu and La Salle, and grew from bad to worse. On the 20th of December they reached the island of St. Domingo.

Joutel* was sent out with this party, which left on the 5th of February, and traveled eastward three days, when they came to a great stream which they could not cross. Here they made signals by building great fires, and on the 13th two of the vessels came in sight. The stream was sounded and the vessels were anchored under shelter. But again misfortune overtook La Salle, and the vessel was wrecked, and the bulk of supplies was lost. At this juncture M. de Beaujeu, his second in command, set sail and returned to France. La Salle now constructed a rude shelter from the timbers of his wrecked vessel, placed his people inside of it, and set out to explore the surrounding country in hope of finding the Mississippi. He was, of course, disappointed: but found on a stream, which is named the Vaches, a good site for a fort. He at once removed his camp, and, after incredible exertions, constructed a fortification sufficient to protect them from the Indians. This fort was situated on Matagorda Bay, within the present limits of Texas, and was called by La Salle Fort St. Louis.

Leaving Joutel to complete the work with one hundred men, La Salle took the remainder of the company and embarked on the river, with the intention of proceeding as far up as he could. The savages soon became troublesome, and

* From this man undoubtedly comes the name of Duluth.

* Joutel, historian of the voyage, accompanied La Salle, and subsequently wrote his "Journal Historique," which was published in Paris, 1713.

on the 14th of July La Salle ordered Joutel to join him with his whole force. They had already lost several of their best men, and dangers threatened them on every side. It would seem from the historian's account of the expedition that La Salle began to erect another fort, and also that he became morose and severe in his discipline, so much so as to get the ill will of many of his people. He finally resolved to advance into the country, but whether with the view of returning to Canada by way of Illinois, or only for the purpose of making further discoveries, Joutel leaves in doubt. Giving his last instructions, he left the fort on the 12th day of January, 1687, with a company of about a dozen men, including his brother, two nephews, Father Anastasius, a Franciscan friar, Joutel, and others, and moved north-eastward, as is supposed, until the 17th of March, when some of his men, who had been cherishing revengeful feelings for some time, waylaid the Chevalier and shot him dead. They also slew one of his nephews and two of his servants.

This deed occurred on the 20th of March, on a stream called Cenis.

In 1687, France was involved in a long and bloody war. The League of Augsburg was formed by the Princes of the Empire against Louis XIV., and England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Savoy took up arms, and Louis found himself battling with nearly the whole of Europe, and only Turkey for an ally. This war ended with the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

No material change took place in America, but the colonists were harassed and many of their people killed or carried captives to the Canadas. In 1688, the French possessions in North America included nearly the whole of the continent north of the St. Lawrence, and the entire valley of the Mississippi; and they had begun to establish a line of fortifications extending from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi, between which points they had three great lines of communication, to wit: by way of Mackinaw, Green Bay, and the Wisconsin River; by way of Lake Michigan, the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers; and by way of Lake Erie, the Maumee and Wabash Rivers, and were preparing to explore the Ohio as a fourth route.

In 1699, D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "Malbouchia," and by the Spaniards, 'La Palissade," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France. An avenue of trade was now opened out, which was fully improved.

At this time a census of New France showed a total population of eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine Europeans. War again broke out in 1701, and extended over a period of twelve years, ending with the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. This also extended to the American Colonies, and its close left everything as before, with the exception that Nova Scotia was captured in 1710.

In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France, under the consulate of Napoleon.

In 1803, it was purchased by the United States, for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and the commerce of the Mississippi river, came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country. Had established several ports, and laid the foundation of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia are to this day monuments of La Salle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur), it was by those he led into the west that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."*

The French early improved the opening made for them, and before 1693, the Reverend Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and became the founder of Kaskaskia. For some time it was merely a missionary station, and the inhabitants of the village consisted entirely of natives; it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. This we learn from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, Autrement dit de l'Immaculee concepcion de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." In this letter, the writer tells us that Gravier must be regarded as the founder of the Illinois missions. Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia,† while Peoria arose near the remains of Fort Crevecœur ‡

An unsuccessful attempt was also made to found a colony on the Ohio. It failed in consequence of sickness.§

In the north, De La Motte Cadillac, in June, 1701, laid the foundation of Fort Pontchartrain, on the strait, (le Detroit),‖ while in the southwest efforts were making to realize the dreams of La Salle. The leader in the last named enterprise was Lemoine D'Iberville, a Canadian officer, who from 1694 to 1697 distinguished himself not a little by battles and conquests among the icebergs of the "Baye D'Udson or Hudson Bay."

The post at Vincennes, on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning summer cloud moving swiftly), was established in 1702. It is quite probable that on La Salle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the northwest, as it was not until this time that the atten-

* The authorities in relation to La Salle are Hennepin: a narrative published in the name of Tonti, in 1697, but disclaimed by him (Charlevoix III, 365. Lettres Edifiantes.

† Bancroft, iii. 196.

‡ There was an Old Peoria on the northwest shore of the lake of that name, a mile and a half above the outlet. From 1778 to 1796 the inhabitants left this for New Peoria, (Fort Clark) at the outlet. American State Papers, xviii. 476.

§ *Western Annals.*

‖ Charlevoix, ii. 284. Le Detroit was the whole strait from Erie to Huron. The first grants of land at Detroit, *i. e.*, Fort Pontchartrain, were made in 1707.

tion of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the new world, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8th, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes, and Indians, to say nothing of the cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives within a space of twenty-one leagues, situated between the Mississippi and another river, called the Karkadiad, (Kaskaskia). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told.* Most of the French till the soil. They raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed, and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans."

Again, in an epistle dated November 17th, 1750, Vivier says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi, one sees no dwellings * * * * New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all kinds of lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins, and bear's grease; and above all pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison."

Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes, makes the same observation. Vivier also says, "Some individuals dig lead near the surface, and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards, now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper we would find silver under the lead; at any rate the lead is excellent. There are also in this country, beyond doubt, copper mines, as from time to time, large pieces have been found in the streams."†

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee, in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky, in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the north-west, they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacinac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of La Salle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and learning of its wealth began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

* Lettres Edifiantes (Paris, 1781), vii. 97–106.

† Western Annals.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

The largest branch of the Mississippi river from the east, known to the early French settlers as *la belle riviere*, called "beautiful" river, was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La Salle, in 1669. While La Salle was at his trading-post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea.

In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. La Salle, believing as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor and the Intendent, Talon. They issued letters patent, authorizing the enterprise, but made no provisions to defray the expenses.

At this juncture the seminary St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and La Salle offering to sell his improvements at La Chive to raise the money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which La Salle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence. Two additional canoes carried the Indian guides.

In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present city of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony, at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them they could find guides, and offered to conduct them thence. On their way they passed the mouth of Niagara river, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawnee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey, and as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the west. He had been sent by the Canadian government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed and was on his way back to Quebec.

On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as La Salle had predicted, the Jesuit fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field. After parting with the priests, La Salle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondago, where he obtained guides and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as

the falls of Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by La Salle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the west in 1669.

When Washington was sent out by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

We have sketched the progress of French discovery in the valley of the Mississippi. The first travelers reached that river in 1673, and when the year 1750 broke in upon the father of waters and the great north-west, all was still except those little spots upon the prairies of Illinois and among the marshes of Louisiana.

Volney, by conjecture, fixes the settlement of Vincennes about 1735.* Bishop Brute, of Indiana, speaks of a missionary station there in 1700, and adds: "The friendly tribes and traders called to Canada for protection, and then M. De Vincennes came with a detachment, I think, of Carignan, and was killed in 1735."† Bancroft says a military establishment was formed there in 1716, and in 1742 a settlement of herdsmen took place.‡ In a petition of the old inhabitants at Vincennes, dated in November, 1793, we find the settlement spoken of as having been made before 1742.§ And such is the general voice of tradition. On the other hand, Charlevoix, who records the death of Vincennes, which took place among the Chickasaws, in 1736, makes no mention of any post on the Wabash, or any missionary station there. Neither does he mark any upon his map, although he gives even the British forts upon the Tennessee and elsewhere. Such is the character of the proof relative to the settlement of Vincennes.

Hennepin, in 1663–4, had heard of the "Hohio." The route from the lakes to the Mississippi, by the Wabash, was explored 1676,‖ and in Hennepin's volume of 1698, is a journal, said to be that sent by La Salle to Count Frontenac in 1682 or '83, which mentions the route by the Maumee¶ and Wabash as the most direct to the great western river.

In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously of sending men into the west, the greater portions of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, of the nature of the vast wealth of these wilds.

In the year 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had matured a plan and commenced movements, the object of which was to secure the country beyond the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, also, Governor Keith and James Logan, Secretary of the Province from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of taking steps to secure the western lands. Nothing, however, was done by the mother country, except to take certain diplomatic steps to secure the claim of Britain to this unexplored wilderness. England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery and possession of the sea coast was a discovery and possession of the country; and as is well known, her grants to Virginia, Connecticut, and other colonies, were through from "sea to sea." This was not all her claims; she had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This was also a strong argument.

In the year 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the five nations at Albany. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the six nations. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701 they repeated the agreement. Another formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the National Confederacy in 1726, by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by his majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs." The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1774, a purchase was made at Lancaster of certain lands within the "colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that as settlements increased, more should be paid. The commissioners from Virginia at the treaty were Col. Thomas Lee and Col. William Beverly.

As settlements extended, and the Indians began to complain, the promise of further pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the Alleghenies to Logstown. In 1784,* Col. Lee and some Virginians accompanied him, with the intention of ascertaining the feelings of the Indians with regard to further settlements in the west, which Col. Lee and others were contemplating. The object of these proposed settlements was not the cultivation of the soil, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. Accordingly after Weiser's conference with the Indians at Logstown, which was favorable to their views, Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine, brothers of George Washington, and also Mr. Hanbury, of London, formed an association which they called the "Ohio Company," and in 1748 petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. This petition was approved by the English government, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to the petitioners half a million of acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghenies, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. This portion was to be held for ten years free of quit-rent, provided the company would put there one hundred families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient to protect the settlement. The company accepted the proposition, and sent to London for a cargo suited to the Indian trade, which should arrive in November, 1749.

* Volney's View, p. 336.

† Butler's Kentucky.

‡ History U. S. iii. 346.

§ American State Papers, xvi. 32.

‖ Histoire General Des Voyages xiv., 758.

¶ Now called Miami.

* Plain Facts, pp. 40, 120.

Other companies were also formed about this time in Virginia to colonize the west. On the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres from the line of Canada, on the north and west, was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, another of 100,000 acres to the Greenbriar Company. *

The French were not blind all this time. They saw that if the British once obtained a stronghold upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent their settlements upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts, and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1744, Vandreuil, the French governor, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the north-west, seized some of their frontier posts, to further secure the claims of the French to the west. Having these fears, and seeing the danger of the late movements of the British, Gallisoniere, then Governor of Canada, determined to place along the Ohio evidences of the French claim to, and possession of, the country. For that purpose he sent, in the summer of 1749, Louis Celeron, with a party of soldiers, to place plates of lead, on which were written out the claims of the French, in the mounds and at the mouths of the rivers. These were heard of by Willliam Trent, an Indian commissioner, sent out by Virginia in 1752, to treat with and conciliate the Indians, while upon the Ohio, and mentioned in his journal. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16th, 1749, and a copy of the inscription, with particular account, was sent by De Witt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations.

In February, 1751, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about 150 miles above its mouth. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls, at the present city of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the company's lands. In 1751, General Andrew Lewis commenced some surveys in the Greenbrier country, on behalf of the company already mentioned. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defence, and in opening roads. In 1752 having heard of the trading houses on the Miami River, they, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort, or trading house was called by the English writers Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawellanes, in the centre of the territory between Ohio and the Wabash." This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present city of Piqua, Ohio. The English were determined on their part to purchase a title from the Indians of lands which they wished to occupy, and in the spring of 1752, Messrs. Fry,† Lomax and Pat on were sent from Virginia to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown, to learn what they objected to in the treaty at Lancaster, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June the commissioners met the red men at Logstown. This was a village seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, upon the north side of the Ohio. Here had been a trading post for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but the commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catherine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, being three-fourths of Indian blood, through his influence an agreement was effected, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its fullest extent. Meanwhile the powers beyond the seas were trying to out-manœuver each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and secured themselves, as they thought, by their polite conduct. But the French, in this as in all cases, proved that they knew best how to manage the natives. While these measures were taken, another treaty with the wild men of the debatable land was also in contemplation. And in September, 1753, William Fairfax met their deputies at Winchester, Virginia, where he concluded a treaty. In the month following, however, a more satisfactory interview took place at Carlisle, between the representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnees, Twigtwees, and Wyandots, and the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin. Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio, either as to the force, position, or purposes of the French, Robert Dinwiddie, then Governor of Virginia, determined to send to them another messenger, and learn if possible their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young surveyor, who, at the age of nineteen had attained the rank of major, and whose previous life had inured him to hardships and woodland ways; while his courage, cool judgment, and firm will, all fitted him for such a mission. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in western lands. He was twenty-one years old at the time of the appointment.* Taking Gist as a guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek, where Cumberland now is, on the 15th of November, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the six nations. Here he learned the position of the French, and also that they had determined not to come down the river until the following spring. The Indians were non-committal, they deeming a neutral position the safest. Washington, finding nothing could be done, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of the French Creek. Here the French had a fort called Fort Machault. On the 11th of December he reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, and upon the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few

* Revised Statutes of Virginia.

† Afterwards Commander-in-chief over Washington, at the commencement of the French War of 1775.

*Sparks' Washington, Vol. ii., pp. 428-447.

Indians, who still remained true to him. They reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754. From the letter of St. Pierre, Commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was perfectly clear that the French would not yield the West without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished their fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications to be in readiness. The Old Dominion was alive. Virginia was the center of great activities. Volunteers were called for, and from neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under Governor's proclamation,—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance, for his little band of forty-one men, who were working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest. The first birds of spring filled the forest with their songs. The swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of spring and April showers. The leaves were appearing, a few Indian Scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand, and all was so quiet that Frazier, an old Indian trader, who had been left by Trent in command of the new fort, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low entrenchment that was rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and on the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink;—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes, filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. The fort was called on to surrender: by the advice of the Half-King, Ward tried to evade the act, but it would not do. Contrecœur, with a thousand men about him, said 'Evacuate,' and the ensign dared not refuse. That evening he supped with his captor, and the next day was bowed off by the Frenchman, and, with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela." The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show that the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries: while the English laid claim to the country by virtue of the discoveries by the Cabots, and claimed all the country from New Foundland to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of Du Quesne. Washington was at Will's Creek, when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned for campaigns, one against Fort Du Quesne, one against Nova Scotia, one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort Du Quesne was led by the famous Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela or "Braddock's defeat." The war continued through various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7, when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then secretary of state, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third under General Forbes, against Fort Du Quesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the plains of *Abraham*, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th the city capitulated. In this engagement, Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian war. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the city of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Ibervill river in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on

the 9th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the French army, surrendered. The North-west Territory was now entirely under the English rule. In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the dominion in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the great lakes, comprising a large territory, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States. In 1803 Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States. By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the north-west, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty in England, established himself at Fort Chartres, bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30th, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here and the right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia, on July 5th, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi river south of the Illinois. In 1775 a merchant from the Illinois country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs a deed for 37,497, 600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a Notary Public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company;" they afterwards made strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed. When the war of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants, the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contained fifty houses, 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi river, about the year 1771—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 238 negroes." From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made: "Near the mouth of the river Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late Revolution; there are twelve families at a small village at La Prairie Du Rochers, and nearly fifty families at the Cahokia village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philip's, which is five miles further up the river." St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred white and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was under French rule, and remained so until ceded back to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit, there were, according to Captain Carver, who was in the north-west from 1768 to 1776, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated, the people being engaged in the Indian trade.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests, and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges of electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway burgesses, to represent them in the assembly of the present state. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move of unequalled boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the north-west, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the post at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them easy access to the various Indian tribes in the north-west, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General George Rodgers Clark. He knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the north-west, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies; but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received on the second of January two sets of instructions: one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Ken-

tucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the west. The secret order authorized him to arm the troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains. Here he raised three companies and several private volunteers. Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, between the present sites of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route. Here he announced to the men their real destination. On the 24th of June he embarked on the river, his destination being Fort Massac or Massacre, and then marched direct to Kaskaskia. The march was accomplished and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself, by surprise, without the loss of a single man or killing any of the enemy. Clark told the natives that they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the conflict they would, and he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foes. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered. Thus two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia. During the year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the north-west than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These grants confirmed in the main all grants made, and guaranteed to actual settlers their rights and privileges.

After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity vote.* These gentlemen opened their court on October, 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor,—George May, who assumed the duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1781) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Government of Spain exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river.†

* Butler's Kentucky.

† American State Papers.

The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising commonwealth.

The settlers did not look upon the building of the fort in a friendly manner as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations. The winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always refered to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following summer a party of Canadians and Indians, attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possesion of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste. About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the states claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the Union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures, which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might easily have been effected by Clark, had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the North-West from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the counties of Lincoln, Fayette, and Jefferson, and the act establishing the town of Louisville was passed. Virginia in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to,* and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary

* American State Papers.

Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian Missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1781 and 1782 in the history of the North-west. During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practiced on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of frontier outlaws. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio Valleys. Contemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruction. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies; Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was proclaimed to the Army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the centre of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake, thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty. To remedy this evil, Congress appointed Commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the North-west she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding, authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To General Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated anywhere north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the village of Clarksville, about midway between the cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and General Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate, alleging that he had no orders from his king to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the spring of 1784, Pittsburg was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says, "Pittsburg is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the North of Ireland, or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being brought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per hundred lbs. from Philadelphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town, four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians, who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787. The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished, they held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784, that at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these vast tracts of land were gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterwards refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used.

During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the Western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body, had in 1783 declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two governments. Before the close of the year, 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and settlements thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the general government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the year a large tract of land was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a de-

duction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies, they received 750,000 acres bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the Seventh range of townships, on the west by the Sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservation. In addition to this Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790. While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition the Territory was to have been divided into ten States by parallels and meridian lines. There were, however, serious objections to this plan; the root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts they desired a change, and in July 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress and changed to favor a division into not more than five States, and not less than three; this was approved by the Legislature of Virginia. The subject was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year, and until July 1787 when the famous "compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the sketch on Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred. The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of General Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward, the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions, and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the east began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the winter of 1787–8, pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland, westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Youghiogheny, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

General St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the North west not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them. Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. I know many of its settlers personally, and there were never men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community." On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but was afterwards changed to the name, Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October 1787. On July 9, Governor St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government for the Northwest, under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed on the governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July: these provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the county of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the second of September the first court was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June 1788, many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them. On the 26th of November 1787 Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three about August

commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington; these settlements prospered but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30th, George Washington was inaugurated President, and during the next summer an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means, but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but was defeated in two battles, near the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with a loss of six hundred men. General Wayne was then sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States. Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all the great cities of the North-west, and indeed of the whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers' quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole was so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the Civil and Military governments of the North-western Territory. Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured. No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlers began to pour rapidly into the west. The great event of the year 1796, was the occupation of that part of the North-west including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called upon to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his headquarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the north-west of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the north-east of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present city of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September the city of Cleveland was laid out, and during the summer and autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless, erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mills"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the North-west. The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the territory,—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findley, and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September, the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th, the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council. The message of Gov. St. Clair, was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th, that body elected as a delegate to Congress, General Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of General St. Clair. The whole number of acts passed at this session and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Byrd, to the office of secretary of the Territory, *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the north-west, and extent of the domain, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible; to remedy this it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Con-

gress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution.

This committee on the 3d of March reported: "In the western countries there had been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To remedy this evil it is expedient to the committee that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made, and that such division be made by beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an act extinguishing the north-west territory, which act was approved May 7th. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next all that part of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence North until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called the Indian Territory."

Gen. Harrison (afterwards President), was appointed governor of the Indiana Territory, and during his residence at Vincennes, he made several important treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of land. The next year is memorable in the history of the west for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful manner the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the north-western government. The next year Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of land from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of land were obtained.

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the state of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year a law was passed organizing the south-west territory, dividing it into two portions,—the territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the district of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain by General Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the territory of Michigan was formed, and Wm. Hull appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect June 30th. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed most every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, was commenced at once. While this was being done, Indiana passed to the second grade of government. In 1809, Indiana territory was divided, and the territory of Illinois was formed, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian Tecumthe, or Tecumseh, vigorously protested,* and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. He visited the principal tribes, and succeeded in forming an alliance with most of the tribes, and then joined the cause of the British in the memorable war of 1812. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was, in many respects, a noble character,—frank and honest in his intercourse with General Harrison and the settlers; in war, brave and chivalrous. His treatment of prisoners was humane. In the summer of 1812, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after, active preparations were made to capture Fort Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army under command of General Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and, in a few hours, stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army under Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the valley of the Thames. On the 29th, General Harrison was at Sandwich, and General McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan. On the 2d of October following, the American army began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the north-west. In 1806, occurred Burr's insurrection. He took possession of an island in the Ohio, and was charged with treasonable intentions against the Federal government. His capture was effected by General Wilkinson, acting under instruction of President Jefferson. Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason, and, after a prolonged trial, during which he defended himself with great ability, he was acquitted of the charge of treason. His subsequent career was obscure, and he died in 1836. Had his scheme succeeded, it would be interesting to know what effect it would have had on the north-western territory. The battle of the Thames was fought October 6th, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the north-west, although peace was not restored until July 22d, 1814, when a treaty was made at Greenville, by General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes. On the 24th of December, the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the north-west, and quiet was again restored.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

In former chapters we have traced briefly the discoveries, settlements, wars, and most important events which have occurred in the large area of country denominated the

* American State Papers

north-west, and we now turn to the contemplation of its growth and prosperity. Its people are among the most intelligent and enterprising in the Union. The population is steadily increasing, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked com munities on the seaboard, dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture. Agriculture is the leading feature in our industries. This vast domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle-raising districts of the south-west. The leading interests will be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival will be the fertile fields of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

To attempt to give statistics of grain productions for 1880 would require more space than our work would permit of. Manufacturing has now attained in the chief cities a foothold that bids fair to render the north-west independent of the outside world. Nearly our whole region has a distribution of coal measure which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The principal trade and manufacturing centres of the great north-west are Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo, with any number of minor cities and towns doing a large and growing business. The intelligence and enterprise of its people; the great wealth of its soil and minerals; its vast inland seas and navigable rivers; its magnificent railroad system; its patriotism and love of country will render it ever loyal in the future as in the past. *The people* of the Mississippi Valley are the key-stone of the national union and national prosperity.

CHAPTER II.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ILLINOIS.

BEGINNING the history of this great State we direct attention briefly to the *discovery and exploration of the Mississippi*. Hernando De Soto, cutting his way through the wilderness from Florida, had discovered the Mississippi in the year 1542. Wasted with disease and privation, he only reached the stream to die upon its banks, and the remains of the ambitious and iron-willed Spaniard found a fitting resting-place beneath the waters of the great river. The chief incitement to Spanish discoveries in America was a thirst for gold and treasure. The discovery and settlement of the Mississippi Valley on the part of the French must, on the other hand, be ascribed to religious zeal. Jesuit missionaries, from the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, early penetrated to the region of Lake Huron. It was from the tribes of Indians living in the West, that intelligence came of a noble river flowing south. Marquette, who had visited the Chippewas in 1668, and established the mission of Sault Ste. Marie, now the oldest settlement within the present commonwealth of Michigan, formed the purpose of its exploration.

The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. In company with Joliet, a fur-trader of Quebec, who had been designated by M. Talon, Intendent of Canada, as chieftain of the exploring party, and five French voyageurs, Marquette, on the 10th of June, 1673, set out on the expedition. Crossing the water-shed dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin rivers, their two canoes were soon launched on the waters of the latter. Seven days after, on the 17th of June, they joyfully entered the broad current of the Mississippi. Stopping six days on the western bank, near the mouth of the Des Moines River, to enjoy the hospitalities of the Illinois Indians, the voyage was resumed, and after passing the perpendicular rocks above Alton, on whose lofty limestone front were painted frightful representations of monsters, they suddenly came upon the mouth of the Missouri, known by its Algonquin name of Pekitanoni, whose swift and turbid current threatened to engulf their frail canoes. The site of St. Louis was an unbroken forest, and further down the fertile plain bordering the river reposed in peaceful solitude, as, early in July, the adventurers glided past it. They continued their voyage to a point some distance below the mouth of the Arkansas, and then retraced their course up the river, arriving at their Jesuit Mission at the head of Green Bay, late in September.

Robert Cavalier de La Salle, whose illustrious name is more intimately connected with the exploration of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river, in the early part of the year 1682. La Salle was a man of remarkable genius, possessing the power of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the king of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643, of wealthy parentage, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to La Salle a large tract of land at La Chine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669 he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New

York, and obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the intrepid genius of La Salle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the North west by the Ottaway River (of Canada), on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canvas, paddling them through the Ottaway to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the North-west, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. La Salle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted.

As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step as we have seen, was to advance to the falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated La Salle, and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At La Chine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottaway he was constructing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended. In 1682, La Salle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. At its mouth he erected a column, and decorating it with the arms of France, placed upon it the following inscription:

LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE REGNE; LE NEUVIEME AVRIL, 1682.

Thus France, by right of discovery, lay claim to the Mississippi Valley, the fairest portion of the globe, an empire in extent, stretching from the Gulf to the Lakes, and from the farthest sources of the Ohio to where the head waters of the Missouri are lost in the wild solitudes of the Rocky Mountains. La Salle bestowed upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of the King of France, Louis XIV.

The assertion has been made that on La Salle's return up the river, in the summer of 1682, a portion of the party were left behind, who founded the village of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but the statement rests on no substantial foundation.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

The gentle and pious Marquette, devoted to his purpose of carrying the gospel to the Indians, had established a mission among the Illinois, in 1675, at their principal town on the river which still bear stheir name. This was at the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. In the presence of the whole tribe, by whom, it is recorded, he was received as a celestial visitor, he displayed the sacred pictures of the Virgin Mary, raised an altar, and said mass. On Easter Sunday, after celebrating the mystery of the Eucharist, he took possession of the land in the name of the Saviour of the world, and founded the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception." The town was called Kaskaskia, a name afterwards transferred to another locality. The founding of this mission was the last act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

La Salle, while making preparations to descend the Mississippi, built a fort, on the Illinois River, below the Lake of Peoria, in February, 1680, and in commemoration of his misfortunes, bestowed upon it the name of *Crevecœur*, "broken-hearted." Traces of its embankments are yet discernible. This was the first military occupation of Illinois. There is no evidence, however, that settlement was begun there at that early date.

On La Salle's return from this exploration of the Mississippi, in 1682, he fortified "Starved Rock," whose military advantages had previously attracted his attention. From its summit, which rises 125 feet above the waters of the river, the valley of the Illinois speeds out before the eye in landscape of rarest beauty. From three sides it is inaccessible. This stronghold received the name of the Fort of St. Louis. Twenty thousand allied Indians gathered round it on the fertile plains. The fort seems to have been abandoned soon after the year 1700.

Marquette's mission (1675), Crevecœur (1680), and the Fort of St. Louis (1682), embrace, so far, all the attempts made towards effecting anything like a permanent settlement in the Illinois country. Of the second few traces remain. A line of fortifications may be faintly traced, and that is all. The seed of civilization planted by the Jesuit, Marquette, among the Illinois Indians, was destined to produce more enduring fruit. It was the germ of Kaskaskia, during the succeeding years of the French occupation—the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The southern Kaskaskia is merely the northern one transplanted. The Mission of the Immaculate Conception is the same.

FOUNDING OF KASKASKIA.

On the death of Marquette, he was succeeded by Alloüez, and he by Father Gravier, who respectively had charge of the Mission on the Illinois River. Gravier is said to have been the first to reduce the principles of the Illinois language to rules. It was also he who succeeded in transferring Marquette's Mission from the banks of the Illinois south to the spot where stands the modern town of Kaskaskia, and where it was destined to endure. The exact date is not known, but the removal was accomplished some time prior to the year 1685, though probably not earlier than 1682.

Father Gravier was subsequently recalled to Mackinaw, and his place was supplied by Bineteau and Pinet. Pinet proved an eloquent and successful minister, and his chapel was often insufficient to hold the crowds of savages who gathered to hear his words. Bineteau met with a fate similar to that which befell many another devoted priest in his heroic labors for the conversion of the savages. He accompanied the Kaskaskias on one of their annual hunts to the upper Mississippi, that his pastoral relations might not suffer intermission. His frame was poorly fitted to stand the exposure. Parched by day on the burning prairie, chilled by heavy dews at night, now panting with thirst and again aching with cold, he at length fell a victim to a violent fever, and "left his bones on the wilderness range of the buffaloes." Pinet shortly after followed his comrade.

Father Gabriel Morrest had previously arrived at Kaskaskia. He was a Jesuit. He had carried the emblem of his faith to the frozen regions of Hudson's Bay, and had been taken prisoner by the English, and upon his liberation returned to America, and joined the Kaskaskia Mission. After the deaths of Bineteau and Pinet, he had sole charge until joined by Father Mermet shortly after the opening of the eighteenth century.

The devotion and piety of Mermet fully equalled those of his companion. He had assisted in collecting a village of Indians and Canadians, and had thus founded the first French port on the Ohio, or, as the lower part of the river was then called, the Wabash. At the Kaskaskia Mission his gentle virtues and fervid eloquence seem not to have been without their influence. "At early dawn his pupils came to church dressed neatly and modestly, each in a large deer-skin, or in a robe stitched together from several skins. After receiving lessons they chanted canticles; mass was then said in presence of all the Christians in the place, the French and the converts—the women on one side and the men on the other. From prayer and instruction the missionaries proceeded to visit the sick and administer medicine, and their skill as physicians did more than all the rest to win confidence. In the afternoon the catechism was taught in the presence of the young and the old, when every one, without distinction of rank or age, answered the questions of the missionary. At evening all would assemble at the chapel for instruction, for prayer, and to chant the hymns of the church. On Sundays and festivals, even after vespers a homily was pronounced; at the close of the day parties would meet in houses to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs, and sing psalms until late at night. These psalms were often homilies with words set to familiar tunes. Saturday and Sunday were days appointed for confession and communion, and every convert confessed once in a fortnight. The success of the mission was such that marriages of French immigrants were sometimes solemnized with the daughters of the Illinois according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The occupation of the country was a cantonment of Europeans among the native proprietors of the forests and the prairies.* A court of law was unknown for nearly a century, and up to the time of Boisbriant there was no local government. The priests possessed the entire confidence of the community, and their authority happily settled, without the tardy delays and vexations of the courts, the minor difficulties which threatened the peace of the settlement. Of the families which formed part of the French population in the early history of Kaskaskia, there is some uncertainty. There is, however, authority for believing that the following were among the principal settlers: Bazyl La Chapelle, Michael Derouse, (called St. Pierre), Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais, Baptiste Montreal, Boucher de Montbrun, Charles Danie, François Charlesville, Antoine Bienvenu, Louis Bruyat, Alexis Doza, Joseph Paget, Prix Pagi, Michael Antoyen, Langlois De Lisle, La Derrou te and Noval.

AS PART OF LOUISIANA.

The settlements of Illinois had been a separate dependency of Canada. In 1711, together with the settlements on the Lower Mississippi, which had been founded by D'Iberville and Bienville, they became united in a single province under the name of Louisiana, with the capital at Mobile.

The exclusive control of the commerce of this region, whose boundless resources, it was believed, were to enrich France, was granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of great wealth. "We permit him," says the king in his letters patent, "to search, open, and dig all mines, veins, minerals, precious stones and pearls, and to transport the proceeds thereof into any part of France for fifteen years." La Motte Cadillac, who had now become royal Governor of Louisiana, was his partner. Hopes of obtaining great quantities of gold and silver animated the proprietors, as well as agitated France. Two pieces of silver ore, left at Kaskaskia by a traveler from Mexico, were exhibited to Cadillac as the produce of a mine in Illinois. Elated by this prospect of wealth, the Governor hurried up the river to find his anticipations fade away in disappointment. Iron ore and the purest lead were discovered in large quantities in Missouri, but of gold, and silver, and precious stones not a trace was found. After Crozat had expended 425,000 livres, and realized only 300,000, he, in 1717, petitioned the king for the revocation of his charter. The white population had slowly increased; and at the time of his departure it was estimated that the families comprising the Illinois settlements, now including those on the Wabash, numbered three hundred and twenty souls.

* Bancroft.

The commerce of Louisiana was next transferred to the Mississippi Company, instituted under the auspices of the notorious John Law. The wild excitement and visionary schemes which agitated France during Law's connection with the Company of the West, and while at the head of the Bank of France, form the most curious chapter in the annals of commercial speculations. These delusive dreams of wealth were based mainly upon the reports of the fabulous riches of the Mississippi Valley. Attempts to colonize the country were conducted with careless prodigality. Three ships landed eight hundred emigrants in August, 1718, near Mobile, whence they were to make their way overland to the Mississippi. Bienville, on the banks of that river, had already selected the spot for the Capital of the new Empire, which, after the Regent of France, was named New Orleans. From among the emigrants, eighty convicts from the prisons of France were sent to clear away the coppices which thickly studded the site. Three years after in 1721, the place was yet a wilderness, overgrown with canebrakes, among which two hundred persons had encamped.

Phillip Renault was created Director-General of the mines of the new country, and an expedition was organized to work them. Renault left France, in 1719, with two hundred mechanics and laborers. Touching at San Domingo he bought five hundred negro slaves for working the mines. On reaching the Mississippi, he sailed to Illinois, the region in which gold and silver were supposed to abound. A few miles from Kaskaskia, in what is now the south-west corner of Monroe County, was the seat of his colony. The village which he founded received the name of St. Phillip's. From this point various expeditions were sent out in search of the precious metals. Drewry's Creek, in Jackson County, was explored; St. Mary's, in Randolph; Silver Creek, in Monroe; and various parts of St. Clair County, and other districts of Illinois. On Silver Creek, tradition has it that considerable quantities of silver were discovered and sent to France, and from this the stream has its name. By the retrocession of the territory to the crown, Renault was left to prosecute the business of mining without means. His operations proved a disastrous failure.

FORT CHARTRES.

Meanwhile war had sprung up between France and Spain and to protect the Illinois settlements from incursions of Spanish cavalry across the Great Desert, it was thought advisable to establish a fort in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. A Spanish expedition had, indeed, been fitted out at Santa Fe, but their guides, leading it by mistake to the Missouri Indians, instead of the Osages, enemies instead of friends, the whole party was massacred, with the exception of a priest who escaped to relate the fate of his unfortunate comrades. Previous to this La Salle, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, had shown the necessity of building a chain of forts from Canada to the Gulf, in order to secure the territory to the crown of France. In 1718, Boisbriant was despatched to Illinois. He began the building of Fort Chartres, long the strongest fortress on the Western Continent, and of wide celebrity in the subsequent history of Illinois.

Fort Chartres stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, seventeen miles north-west of Kaskaskia, and between three and four miles from the location of the present village of Prairie du Rocher. The Company of the West finally built their warehouses here. In 1721, on the division of Louisiana into seven districts, it became the headquarters of Boisbriant, the first local Governor of Illinois. Fort Chartres was the seat of the Government of Illinois, not only while the French retained possession of the country, but after it passed under English control. When the fort was built, it stood about one mile distant from the river. In the year 1724 an inundation of the Mississippi washed away a portion of bank in front of the fort.

Captain Philip Pitman visited Illinois in 1766. He was an engineer in the British army, and was sent to Illinois to make a survey of the forts, and report the condition of the country, which had recently passed under British control. He published in London, in 1770, a work entitled, "The present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi," in which he gives an accurate description of Fort Chartres:

"Fort Chartres, when it belonged to France, was the seat of the government of the Illinois. The headquarters of the English commanding officer is now here, who, in fact, is the arbitrary governor of the country. The fort is an irregular quadrangle. The sides of the exterior polygon are four hundred and ninety feet. It is built of stone, and plastered over, and is only designed for defence against the Indians. The walls are two feet two inches thick, and are pierced with loopholes at regular distances, and with two port holes for cannon in the facies, and two in the flanks of each bastion. The ditch has never been finished. The entrance to the fort is through a very handsome rustic gate. Within the walls is a banquette raised three feet, for the men to stand on when they fire through the loopholes. The buildings within the fort are, a commandant's and a commissary's house, the magazine of stores, corps de garde, and two barracks. These occupy the square. Within the gorges of the bastion are a powder-magazine, a bake-house, and a prison, in the floor of which are four dungeons, and in the upper, two rooms and an out-house belonging to the commandant. The commandant's house is thirty-two yards long and ten broad, and contains a kitchen, a dining-room, a bed-chamber, one small room, five closets for servants, and a cellar. The commissary's house is built on the same line as this, and its proportion and the distribution of its apartments are the same. Opposite these are the store-house, and the guard-house, each thirty yards long and eight broad. The former consists of two large store rooms, (under which is a large vaulted cellar), a large room, a bed-chamber, and a closet for the storekeeper. The latter of a soldiers' and officers' guard-room, a chapel, a bed-chamber, a closet for the chaplain, and an artillery store-room. The lines of barracks have never been finished. They at present consist of two rooms each for officers, and three for soldiers. They are each twenty-five feet square, and have betwixt a small passage."

Such was Fort Chartres, believed at the time to be the most convenient and best built stronghold in North America! Just before the French surrender, forty families lived in the neighboring village, in which stood a parish church, under the care of a Franciscan friar, and dedicated to St. Anne. At the time of the surrender to the English, all, with the exception of three or four families, abandoned their homes, and removed to the west bank of the Mississippi, preferring the government of La Belle France to the hated English rule, ignorant that by secret treaty the territory west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, even before the transfer of the region eastward was made to the English.

But the glory of the old fortress soon departed! In 1756 nearly half a mile intervened between Fort Chartres and the bank of the Mississippi. A sand bar, however, was forming opposite, to which the river was fordable. Ten years later the current had cut the bank away to within eighty yards of the fort. The sand-bar had become an island, covered with a thick growth of cottonwoods. The channel between it and the eastern bank was forty feet in depth. In the great freshet six years after, in 1772, in which the American Bottom was inundated, the west walls and two of the bastions were swept away in the flood. It was abandoned by the British garrison, which took up its quarters in Fort Gage, on the bluff opposite Kaskaskia, which then became the seat of government. From this date its demolition proceeded rapidly. In 1820 the south-east angle was still remaining. Only vestiges of the old Fortress can now be traced. Much of the stone was carried away, and used for building purposes elsewhere. Trees of stately growth cover the foundations. The river has retreated to its original channel, and is now a mile distant from the ruins. A growth of timber covers the intervening land, where less than a century ago swept the mighty current of the Father of Waters.

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

During the few years immediately succeeding the completion of Fort Chartres, prosperity prevailed in the settlements between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers. Prairie du Rocher, founded about the year 1722, received considerable accessions to its population. Among the earliest French settlers to make their homes here were Etienne Langlois, Jean Baptiste Blais, Jean Baptiste Barbeaux, Antoine Louvier, and the La Compte and other families, whose descendants are still found in that locality. New settlements sprang up, and the older ones increased in population. At Kaskaskia, the Jesuits established a monastery, and founded a college. In 1725 the village became an incorporated town, and the king, Louis XV., granted the inhabitants a commons. The Bottom land, extending upward along the Mississippi, unsurpassed for the richness of its soil, was in the process of being rapidly settled by the larger number of new arrivals in the colony. Fort Chartres, the seat of government and the headquarters of the commandment of Upper Louisiana, attracted a wealthy, and for Illinois, a fashionable population.

After having been fourteen years under the government of the Western Company, in April, 1732, the king issued a proclamation by which Louisiana was declared free to all his subjects, and all restrictions on commerce were removed. At this time many flourishing settlements had sprung up in Illinois, centering about Kaskaskia, and the inhabitants were said to be more exclusively devoted to agriculture than in any other of the French settlements in the West.

M. D'Artaguette, in 1732, became commandant of Fort Chartres, and Governor of Upper Louisiana. Between New Orleans and Kaskaskia the country was yet a wilderness. Communication by way of the Mississippi was interrupted by the Chickasaws, allies of the English and enemies of France, whose cedar barks shooting boldly out into the current of the Mississippi, cut off the connection between the two colonies. It was in an attempt to subdue these that M. D'Artaguette, the commandant, lost his life. An officer arrived at Fort Chartres from M. Prerrier, Governor-General at New Orleans, in the year 1736, summoning M. D'Artaguette, with his French soldiers, and all the Indians whom he could induce to join him, to unite in an expedition against the enemy. With an army of fifty Frenchmen, and more than one thousand Indians accompanied by Father Senat and the gallant Vincennes, commandant of the post on the Wabash, where now stands the city bearing his name, D'Artaguette stole cautiously in the Chickasaw country. His Indian allies were impatient, and the commander consented, against his better judgment, to an immediate attack. One fort was carried—another—and then in making the assault on the third, the young and intrepid D'Artaguette fell at the head of his forces, pierced with wounds. The Indian allies made this reverse the signal for their flight. The Jesuit Senat might have fled, Vincennes might have saved his life, but both preferred to share the fate of their leader. The captives afterward met death at the stake under the slow torments of fire.

La Buissoniere succeeded as commandant at Fort Chartres. In 1739 a second expedition was undertaken against the Chickasaw country. La Buissoniere joined Bienville, then Governor-General of Louisiana, with a force of two hundred Frenchmen and three hundred Indians. The whole force under Bienville was twelve hundred French and five hundred Indians and negroes. His men suffered greatly from malarial fevers and famine, and returned the following spring without conquering the Chickasaws, with whom afterward, however, amicable relations were established.

The period from 1740 to 1750 was one of great prosperity for the colonies. Cotton was introduced and cultivated. Regular cargoes of pork, flour, bacon, tallow, hides and leather, were floated down the Mississippi, and exported thence to France. French emigrants poured rapidly into the settlements. Canadians exchanged the cold rigors of their climate for the sunny atmosphere and rich soil of the new country. Peace and plenty blessed the settlements.

La Buissoniere was followed, in 1750, by Chevalier Macarty as Governor of Upper Louisiana, and Commandant of Fort Chartres. Peace was soon to be broken. The French and English war, which terminated in 1759 with the defeat of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the capture of

Quebec, began with a struggle for the territory on the Upper Ohio. Fort Chartres was the depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of Louisiana, and several expeditions were fitted out and dispatched to the scene of conflict on the border between the French and English settlements. But France was vanquished in the struggle, and its result deprived her of her princely possessions east of the Mississippi.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French inhabitants were well adapted by their peculiar traits of character for intercourse with their savage neighbors of the forest, with whom they lived on terms of peace and friendship. For this reason, the French colonists almost entirely escaped the Indian hostilities by which the English settlements were repressed and weakened. The freest communication existed between the two races. They stood on a footing of equality. The Indian was cordially received in the French village, and the Frenchman found a safe resting-place in the lodge of the savage. In scenes of social pleasure, in expeditions to remote rivers and distant forests, in the ceremonies and exercises of the church, the red men were treated as brothers, and the accident of race and color was made as little a mark of distinction as possible. Frequent intermarriages of the French with the Indians strongly cemented this union. For nearly a hundred years the French colonists enjoyed continual peace, while the English settlements on the Atlantic coast were in a state of almost constant danger from savage depredations.

It was doubtless greatly owing to the peculiar facility with which the French temperament adapted itself to surroundings, and the natural address with which Frenchmen ingratiated themselves in the favor of the savages, that this happy condition of affairs existed. But something must be ascribed to the differences of character between the French and English in regard to their aggressiveness. The English colonists excited the jealousy and fear of the Indians by their rapid occupation of the country. New settlements were constantly being projected, and the white population pushed farther and further into the wilderness. When the Indians saw their favorite haunts broken up, and their hunting grounds invaded, a natural feeling of distrust and jealousy led them to warfare against the English. With the French it was different. There was but little disposition to found new settlements, or occupy the wilderness. They were essentially a social people, and the solitary life of a pioneer in the forest was repugnant to their disposition. They lived in compact villages. Their houses were in close proximity. With abundant room for spacious streets, they yet made them so narrow that the merry villagers could converse with ease across the street, each from his own cottage. Hunting was a favorite pursuit, and the chief means of support. With this mode of life the French were content. Ambition failed to incite them to conquer the wilderness, and push their settlements to unknown regions, and avarice was wanting to lead them to grasp after great possessions. The development of the "territorial paradise," as La Salle had called the region through which he passed on his first voyage down the Mississippi, was to be accomplished by another race.

A POSSESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By the treaty of Fountainbleau, 1762, the vast possessions of France, east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the island of New Orleans, passed under British control. Fort Chartres and the other Illinois posts were surrounded by an impenetrable barrier of hostile savages, friends to the French and enemies to the English, and the French officers were authorized to retain command until it was found possible for the English to take possession. M. Neyon de Villiers was commandant of Fort Chartres, and upon his retiring in 1764, St. Ange d'Bellerive took upon himself the duties of that position. It was the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, when the Indian tribes, inflamed by the savage spirit of that warrior, were precipitating themselves on the English settlements from Canada to Carolina. The French commandant of Fort Chartres was besieged for arms and ammunition to be used against the English. The French flag was still flying over the Fort, and the fact of the territory having been ceded to Great Britain was not generally known except to those in authority. The commandant was visited by embassies from the Illinois, the Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis, and finally Pontiac himself, at the head of four hundred warriors, entered the council hall. St. Ange d'Bellerive, unable to furnish arms, offered instead his good will. The reply was received with dissatisfaction. The Indians pitched their lodges about the Fort, and for a time an attack was seriously apprehended. Finally Pontiac dispatched a chosen band of warriors to New Orleans to obtain from the Governor there the assistance St. Ange refused to grant.

Pontiac was killed a few years after. Disappointed by the failure of his plans against the English, he retired to the solitude of the forests. In the year 1769, he suddenly made his appearance in the neighborhood of St. Louis. Arrayed in the French uniform given him by the Marquis Montcalm a short time previous to the latter's death on the Plains of Abraham, he visited St. Ange d'Bellerive, who at that time had removed from Fort Chartres to St. Louis, where he had become one of the principal inhabitants and commandant of the Spanish garrison. While at St. Louis, he crossed the Mississippi to attend a social gathering of Indians at Cahokia. Becoming intoxicated he started to the neighboring woods, when an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe, bribed by an English trader with a barrel of whiskey, stole up behind him and buried a tomahawk in the brain of the renowned warrior. St. Ange procured the body, and buried it with all the honors of war near the fort under his command in St. Louis. The tramp of a great city now sweeps over his grave.

Two attempts, on the part of the English, to take possession of Illinois and Fort Chartres, had been made by way of the Mississippi, but hostile Indians on the banks of the river had driven back the expeditions. Meantime a hundred Highlanders of the Forty-second Regiment, those veterans "whose battle cry had echoed over the bloodiest fields of America," had left Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and descending the Ohio, appeared before Fort Chartres while the forests were yet rich with the varied hues of autumn. St. Ange yielded up the citadel. It was on the tenth day of October, 1765, that the ensign of France on the ramparts of the Fort

gave place to the flag of Great Britain. Kaskaskia had now been founded more than three-fourths of a century.

On the surrender of Fort Chartres, St. Ange with his garrison of twenty-one soldiers retired from the country, and became commandant at St. Louis, an infant settlement just founded. A large number of the French residents of Kaskaskia and other settlements refused to live under English rule. Many of the wealthiest families left the country; some removed across the Mississippi, to the small village of Ste. Genevieve, under the impression that on the west bank of the Mississippi they would still find a home under the government of France, while in truth that territory had been ceded to Spain by a secret treaty in 1762. Others joined in founding the city of St. Louis. The French settlements in Illinois, at a period immediately preceding this date, were at the zenith of their prosperity. From that day the French inhabitants have declined in numbers and influence. In 1765, the population of the Illinois settlements was computed as follows: White men able to bear arms, seven hundred; white women, five hundred; white children, eight hundred and fifty; negroes, nine hundred; total, two thousand nine hundred and fifty. One-third of the whites, and a still larger proportion of the blacks, removed on the British taking possession. A population of less than two thousand remained. Few English, or Americans, with the exception of the British troops, were in the country.

Captain Stirling, who now had command of the Fort, issued a proclamation guaranteeing the inhabitants the liberty of the Catholic faith, permission to retire from the country, and enjoyment of their full rights and privileges, only requiring an oath of fidelity and obedience to His Majesty, the English King. Captain Stirling died some three months after his arrival. In the period that elapsed before the coming of his successor, St. Ange d'Bellerive returned from St. Louis, and discharged the duties of commandant. Major Frazier, from Fort Pitt, exercised for a time an arbitrary power, and his successor, Col. Reed, proved still worse. He held the office eighteen months, and during that time aroused the hatred of the settlements by his oppressive measures. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins assumed command in 1768.

Captain Pitman, to whose book on "The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi" reference has already been made, gives the following description of Kaskaskia, as it appeared in 1766.

The village of Notre Dame de Cascasquias is by far the most considerable settlement in the country of the I linois, as well from its number of inhabitants as from its advantageous situation.

"Mons. Paget was the first who introduced water mills in this country, and he constructed a very fine one on the river Cascasquias, which was both for grinding corn and sawing boards. It lies about one mile from the village. The mill proved fatal to him, being killed as he was working it, with two negroes, by a party of Cherokees, in the year 1764.

"The principal buildings are the church and the Jesuits' house, which has a small chapel adjoining it; these, as well as some of the other houses in the village, are built of stone, and, considering this part of the world, make a very good appearance. The Jesuits' plantation consisted of 240 arpents (an arpent is 85-100 of an acre) of cultivated land, a very good stock of cattle, and a brewery which was sold by the French commandant, after the country was ceded to the English, for the crown, in consequence of the suppression of the order.

"Mons. Beauvais was the purchaser, who is the richest of the English subjects in this country; he keeps eighty slaves; he furnishes 86,000 weight of flour to the King's magazine, which was only part of the harvest he reaped in one year. Sixty-five families reside in this village, besides merchants, other casual people, and slaves. The fort which was burnt down in October, 1766, stood on the summit of a high rock opposite the village and on the opposite side of the river. It was an oblong quadrangle, of which the extreme polygon measured 290 by 251 feet. It was built of very thick square timber, and dove-tailed at the angles. An officer and twenty soldiers are quartered in the village. The officer governs the inhabitants under the direction of the commandant at Fort Chartres. Here are also two companies of militia."

Of Prairie du Rocher, Pitman writes that "it is a small village, consisting of twenty-two dwelling-houses, all of which are inhabited by as many families. Here is a little chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Fort Chartres. The inhabitants are very industrious, and raise a great deal of corn and every kind of stock. The village is two miles from Fort Chartres. It takes its name from its situation, being built under a rock that runs parallel with the Mississippi river at a league distance, for forty miles up. Here is a company of militia, the captain of which regulates the police of the village."

In describing the distance from Fort Chartres, the author, doubtless, refers to Little Village, which was a mile or more nearer than Prairie du Rocher. The writer goes on to describe "Saint Philippe" as a "small village about five miles from Fort Chartres on the road to Kaoquias. There are about sixteen houses and a small church standing; all of the inhabitants, except the captain of the militia, deserted in 1765, and went to the French side (Missouri) The captain of the militia has about twenty slaves, a good stock of cattle, and a water mill for corn and planks. The village stands on a very fine meadow about one mile from the Mississippi.

From the same authority we learn that the soil of the country is in general rich and luxuriant. It was favorably adapted to the production of all kinds of European grains which grew side by side with hops, hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco. European fruits arrived to great perfection. Of the wild grapes a wine was made, very inebriating, and in color and taste much like the red wine of Provence. In the late wars, New Orleans and the lower parts of Louisiana were supplied with flour, beef, wines, hams, and other provisions, from this country. At present, its commerce is mostly confined to the peltry and furs which are got in traffic from the Indians; for which are received in turn such European commodities as are necessary to carry on that commerce and the support of its inhabitants."

CONQUEST BY CLARKE.

On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, it is probable that the British garrison (removed in 1772 from Fort Chartres to Fort Gage, opposite Kaskaskia,) had been withdrawn. Illinois was remote from the theatre of action, and the colonists were little disturbed by the rumors of war which came from the Atlantic coast. The French inhabitants were rather in sympathy with the Americans than the English, but probably understood little of the nature of the struggle. Illinois belonged to the jurisdiction of Virginia. George Rogers Clarke, who visited Kentucky in 1775, seems to have been the first to comprehend the advantages which would result from the occupation of Illinois by the Americans. He visited Virginia, where he laid his plans before Patrick Henry, the Governor of the State. Clarke received his instructions, January, 1778, and the following month set out for Pittsburg His instructions were to raise seven companies of men, but he could only succeed in enlisting four commanded by Captains Montgomery, Bowman, Helm, and Harrod. On Corn Island, opposite Louisville, on the Ohio, Clarke announced his destination to the men. At the mouth of the Tennessee, a man named John Duff was encountered, with a party of hunters, who had recently visited Kaskaskia, and also brought the intelligence that one Rocheblave, a French Canadian, was in command at that point, that he kept the militia well drilled, and that sentinels were posted to watch for the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were called, of whom the inhabitants were in terror. Securing his boats near Fort Massacre (or Massac,) Clarke undertook the journey across the country, one hundred and twenty miles, to Kaskaskia. It was accomplished with difficulty. On the afternoon of the fourth of July, 1778, the exhausted band of invaders came to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and concealed themselves in the hills to the east of the town. After dark Clarke proceeded to the old ferry-house, three-fourths of a mile above the village, and at midnight addressed his troops on the banks of the river. He divided his force into three parties. Two were to cross to the west side of the river, and enter the town from different quarters. The third, under the direction of Clarke himself, was to capture the fort on the east side. Kaskaskia at that time was a village of about two hundred and fifty houses. The British commander last in charge had instilled in the minds of the people the impression that the Virginians, otherwise the "Long Knives," were a ferocious band of murderers, plundering houses, slaughtering women and children, and committing acts of great atrocity. Clarke determined to take advantage of this, and so surprise the inhabitants by fear as to induce them to submit without resistance. Clarke effected an entrance to the fort without difficulty. The other parties at a given signal entered Kaskaskia at the opposite extremities, and with terrible outcries and hideous noises, aroused the terrified inhabitants, who shrieked in their alarm, "The Long Knives!' "The Long Knives are here!" The panic stricken townsmen delivered up their arms, and the victory was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. M. Rocheblave, the British commandant, was unconscious of the presence of the enemy, till an officer of the detachment entered his bed-chamber, and claimed him as a prisoner. In accordance with his original plan of conquering the inhabitants by terror, and then afterward winning their regard and gratitude by his clemency, Clarke, the next day, withdrew his forces from the town, and sternly forbade all communication between it and his soldiers. Some of the principal militia officers, citizens of the town, were next put in irons. The terror now reached its height. The priest, and a deputation of five or six elderly men of the village, called on Clarke, and humbly requested permission to assemble in the church, to take leave of each other and commend their future lives to the protection of a merciful God, since they expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again. Clarke gruffly granted the privilege. The whole population convened at the church, and after remaining together a long time, the priest and a few others again waited upon the commander of the American forces, presenting thanks for the privilege they had enjoyed, and desiring to know what fate awaited them.

Clarke now determined to lift them from their despair, and win their gratitude by a show of mercy. "What!" said he; "do you take us for savages? Do you think Americans will strip women and children, and take bread from their mouths? My countrymen disdain to make war on helpless innocents." He further reminded them that the King of France, their former ruler, was an ally of the Americans, and now fighting their cause. He told them to embrace the side they deemed best, and they should be respected in the enjoyment of their liberty and the rights of property.

The revulsion of feeling was complete. The good news spread throughout the village. The church-bell rang a merry peal, and the delighted inhabitants gathered at the chapel, where thanks were offered to God for their happy and unexpected deliverance. The loyalty of the inhabitants was assured, and ever after they remained faithful to the American cause. The French inhabitants of Kaskaskia were readily reconciled to a change of government. In October, 1778, the Virginia Assembly erected the conquered territory into the County of Illinois. This County embraced all the region north-west of Ohio, and five large states have since been formed from it. Colonel Clarke was appointed military commander of all the western territory north and south of the Ohio, and Colonel John Todd, one of Clarke's soldiers, who next to Clarke had been the first man to enter Fort Gage, was appointed lieutenant-commander of Illinois. In the spring of 1779, Colonel Todd visited Kaskaskia, and made arrangements for the organization of a temporary government. Many of the French inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and the other settlements, readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Colonel Todd was killed at the famous battle of Blue Licks, in Kentucky, August, 1782, and Timothy de Montbrun, a Frenchman, succeeded him as commandant of Illinois County. Of his administration but little is known.

THE "COMPACT OF 1787."

In 1632 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and

Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain. In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark: this man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the early history of America are more deserving than he. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued "Vincins" and all Illinois from the English, and it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779, Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois county. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government to be cut into states, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other states."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of *The Compact of* 1787 and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eyes these unborn states. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the north-western territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government, but the south voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the south was expected to carry it Congress was in session in New York city. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the north-western territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe: the state of the public credit, the growing of southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a remarkable man; a graduate of *Yale*, he had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, law, divinity and medicine, *Harvard* had given him his A. M., and *Yale* had honored herself by adding his D. D. He had thus America's best literary indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The southern members were captivated by his genial manners, rare and profound abilities. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent; on the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something. Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the north-western region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English Minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the centre of interest; the entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation; thus Cutler, making friends with the south, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper conviction, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that ever adorned any human law book; he borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before,—its most marked points were:

1st. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.

2d. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.

3d. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution, or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing —that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and gig and started for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates of New York, voting against it, but as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal. Then the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. In the light of these ninety-five years, it is evident to all that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the south saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery. With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States; and this population brought their laws,

customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom, or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offences for which white men are fined; each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States, just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State. These black laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1818; it barely failed. It was renewed in 1826, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated; but slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first fruits of that long line of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

LAND TENURES.

The early French settlers held the possession of their land in common. A tract of land was fixed upon for a Common Field, in which all the inhabitants were interested.

Besides the Common Field, another tract of land was laid off on the Commons. All the villagers had free access to this as a place of pasturage for their stock. From this they also drew their supply of fuel.

Individual grants were likewise made. Under the French system, the lands were granted without any equivalent consideration in the way of money, the individuals satisfying the authorities that the lands were wanted for actual settlement, or for a purpose likely to benefit the community. The first grant of land, which is preserved, is that made to Charles Danie, May 10th, 1722. The French grants at Kaskaskia extended from river to river, and at other places in the Bottom they commonly extended from river to bluff. Grants of land were made for almost all the American Bottom, from the upper limits of the Common Field of St. Phillip's to the lower line of the Kaskaskia Common Field, a distance of nearly thirty miles.

The British commandants, who assumed the government on the cession of the territory by France, exercised the privilege of making grants, subject to the approval of his Majesty, the King. Colonel Wilkins granted to some merchants of Philadelphia a magnificent domain of thirty thousand acres lying between the village of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, much of it already covered by French grants previously made. For the better carrying out their plans, the British officers, and perhaps their grantees, destroyed, to some extent, the records of the ancient French grants at Kaskaskia, by which the regular claim of titles and conveyances was partly broken. This British grant of thirty thousand acres, which had been assigned to John Edgar, was afterward patented by Governor St. Clair to Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, the Governor's son, to whom Edgar had previously conveyed a moiety by deed. Although much fault was found with the transaction, a confirmation of the grant was secured from the United States government.

When Virginia ceded Illinois, it was stipulated that the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers, who had professed allegiance to Virginia, should have their titles confirmed to them. Congress afterwards authorized the Governor to confirm the possessions and titles of the French to their lands. In accordance with this agreement, Governor St. Clair, in 1790, issued a proclamation directing the inhabitants to exhibit their titles and claims of the lands which they held, in order to be confirmed in their possession. Where the instruments were found to be authentic, orders of survey were issued, the expense of which was borne by the parties who claimed ownership. The French inhabitants were in such poverty at this time that they were really unable to pay the expenses of the surveys, and a memorial signed by P. Gibault, the priest at Kaskaskia, and eighty-seven others, was presented to Governor St. Clair, praying him to petition Congress for relief in the matter. In 1791, Congress directed that four hundred acres of land should be granted to the head of every family which had made improvements in Illinois prior to the year 1788. Congress had also directed that a donation be given to each of the families then living at either of the villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, Fort Chartres, or St. Phillips. These were known as the "head-right" claims.

At an early date, speculation became active in the land claims of different kinds; head-rights, improvement rights, militia rights, and fraudulent claims were produced in great numbers. The French claims were partly unconfirmed, owing to the poverty of that people, and these were forced on the market with the others. The official report of the commissioners at Kaskaskia, made in 1810, shows that eight hundred and ninety land claims were rejected as being illegal or fraudulent. Three hundred and seventy were reported as being supported by perjury, and a considerable number were forged. There are fourteen names given of persons, both English and French, who made it a regular business to furnish sworn certificates, professing an intimate knowledge, in every case, of the settlers who had made certain improvements upon which claims were predicated and when and where they were located. A Frenchman, clerk of the parish of Prairie du Rocher, "without property and fond of liquor," after having given some two hundred depo-

sitions in favor of three land claimant speculators, "was induced," in the language of the report, "either by compensation, fear, or the impossibility of obtaining absolution on any other terms, to declare on oath that the said depositions were false, and that in giving them he had a regard for something beyond the truth."

The report of the commissioners raised many doubts in regard to the validity and propriety of a number of confirmations by the Governors, and much dissatisfaction among the claimants; and in consequence, Congress in 1812, passed an act for the revision of these land claims in the Kaskaskia district. The commissioners under this law were Michael Jones, John Caldwell, and Thomas Sloo. Facts damaging to persons who occupied positions of high respectability in the community, were disclosed. They reported that the English claim of thirty thousand acres confirmed by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar and the Governor's son, John Murray St. Clair, was founded in neither law or equity; that the patent was issued after the Governor's power ceased to exist, and the claim ought not to be confirmed. Congress, however, confirmed it.

For a period of several years, emigration was considerably retarded by the delay in adjusting land titles. The act of Congress passed in 1813, granting the right of pre-emption to settlers, was influential in bringing the public lands into market. Emigrants poured into the country, and improvements were rapidly made.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which helps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table-land, from 690 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior, She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies; we suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men. The great battles of history have been determinative; dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position; Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belong to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could feed mankind for a thousand years. It is well on toward the centre of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of Lake Michigan. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the south-eastern line, with the Illinois river and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water. But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use. The climate varies from Portland to Richmond. It favors every product of the continent including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead and zinc: containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position. This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of immigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1880, her now native population were from colder soils. New York had furnished 143,290: Ohio gave 172,623: Pennsylvania 108,352: the entire South gave us only 216,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, *Illinois* has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest developments in the early history of Illinois, is the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Governor Bond, the first governor, in his first message. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at $600,000 or $700,000. It finally cost $8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the canal company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Daniel P. Cook, congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law-commissioner was appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834-35, George Farquar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on until it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual

nett sum of over 111,000. Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the state, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. There was no lack of buyers; speculators and money swarmed into the country. This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836-37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of $200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for the vast improvements were over $12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin, and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history it appears that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle. At this juncture the State bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and other leading houses for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them. In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of $14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena and Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet in the presence of all these difficulties the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph. Having touched lightly upon some of the most distinctive points in the history of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is substantially a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, varying from six inches to six feet thick. On the American Bottoms it has been cultivated for over one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones; she leads any of the other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick and tile clay, sands of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint, everything needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms, like algebraical signs but long before we get up into the millions and billions, the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension. Nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average, including all strata (now estimated by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick). You can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is, 41,000 square miles, one vast mine into which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there. Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain, has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain 3,000; France 1,719; Belgium 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000; Illinois has 31,000 square miles; one-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give each man, woman and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of genius to come forth to minister to our comfort. At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. Let us now turn from this reserve power to the

ANNUAL PRODUCTS

of the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. For several years past the annual production of wheat in Illinois has exceeded 30,000,000. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union; with corn, she comes forward with 140,000,000 bushels, twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,767,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop; the hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana.

The valuation of her farm implements is $230,000,000, and the value of her live stock, is only second to the great State of New York. She raises from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 hogs annually, and according to the last census packed about one half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Illinois marked $64,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals; more than any other State, and one-seventh of all the States.

Illinois is a grand and wonderful State, peerless in the fertility of her soil, and inexhaustible resources. She is fast marching on towards *her predestined place as first* among the sisterhood.

We subjoin a list of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn oats, and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; and number of horses.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets. She pays a larger amount of internal revenue to the general government than any other state.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important:

Permanent school fund (good for a young State); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum, and beeswax.

She is fourth in population; in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes, and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in bookbinding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures $210,000,000 worth of goods, which place her nearly equal to New York and Pennsylvania.

In the number of copies of commercial and financial newspapers issued, she is only second to New York, and in her miles of railroads she leads all other States. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The Religion and Morals of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as King and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The Convention did not act in the case, and the old covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people. But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 the regulators disposed of a band of horse thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives the State unruffled peace. With about $23,000,000 in church property, and 4,321 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only defend the innocent; not because a lone officer sleeps on a distant corner of the street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because conscience guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois. The early preachers were generally ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. Gov. Ford says, "Nevertheless these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In Education, Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to *Education*. The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking together morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have about 11,500 schools, and that our iliteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and about one-half of Massachusetts. What a grand showing for so young a State. These public schools

soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. Church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois college at Jacksonville followed in 1830, supported by the Presbyterians. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff college at Alton, and Knox college at Galesburg followed in 1838, and Jubilee college at Peoria in 1847, and the good Catholic missionaries long prior to this had established in various parts of the State, colleges, seminaries and parochial schools. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely the North-western University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over one thousand students, and $1,500,000 endowment. Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, about 1820, and has left his impress on the State. He was a large contributor to the literature of that day in this State; about 1837 he published a *Gazetteer* of Illinois. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published the *Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings, Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth.

In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty.

That is a grand advance for the war decade. Her growth in the last ten years has been equally marvellous.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in any age.

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

We hardly know where to begin, or how to advance, or what to say, as we can at best give only a broken synopsis of her gallant deeds. Her sons have always been foremost on fields of danger. In the war of 1812 she aided in maintaining national sovereignty. In 1831–32, at the call of Gov. Reynolds, her sons drove Blackhawk over the Mississippi.

When the Mexican war came, in May, 1846, 8,370 men offered themselves when only 3,720 could be accepted. The fields of Buena Vista, Chapultepec and Vera Cruz, and the storming of Cerro Gordo, will perpetuate the bravery and the glory of the Illinois soldier. But it was reserved till our day for her sons to find a field and a cause and a foeman that could fitly illustrate their spirit and heroism. Illinois put into her own regiments for the United States government 256,000 men, and into the army through other states enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the federal government in all the war of the revolution. Her total years of service were 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollment was otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment. Thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and then the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State. Thus the demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for ninety or one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. When Mr. Lincoln's attention was called to the inequality of the quota compared with other states, he replied, "The country needs the sacrifice. We must put the whip on the free horse." In spite of these disadvantages Illinois gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the peril of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she then sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the White House. Her mothers and daughters went into the fields to raise the grain and keep the children together, while the fathers and older sons went to the harvest fields of the world. What a glorious record there is treasured up in the history of this great country for the patriotic Illinois soldier. Her military record during the Rebellion stands peerless among the other States. Ask any soldier with a good record of his own, who is thus able to judge, and he will tell you that the Illinois men went in to win. It is common history that the greater victories were won in the West. When everything else was dark, Illinois was gaining victories all down the river, and dividing the confederacy, Sherman took with him on his great march forty-five regiments of Illinois infantry, three companies of artillery, and one company of calvary. He could not avoid *going to the sea*. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle-flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital, to care for her sick and wounded sons. When individuals had given all, then cities and towns came forward with their credit to the extent of many millions, to aid these men and their families. Illinois gave the country the great general of the war—Ulysses S. Grant—since honored with two terms of the Presidency of the United States.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this story of our glory and of our nation's honor: that name is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry. In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty. And well we may, for this saved us thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," and voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of the war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension and his faith in the cause too sublime for our participation, when it was all night about us, and all dread before us,

and all sad and desolate behind us: when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the south, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men here seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the prostrate republic: when everything else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm and said, "Mr. Lincoln is honest, and we will trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair we held together, and, under God, he brought us through to victory.

His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic. He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory shall shed a glory upon this age that shall fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some points, but taken at all points, all in all, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of six thousand years. An administrator, he served the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war. A statesman, he justified his measures by their success. A philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another. A moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the Cross, and became a Christian. A mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute obedience to law. A leader, he was no partizan. A commander, he was untainted with blood. A ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime. A man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the divine idea of free government. It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the Republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; and when the Anglo-Saxon language shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger, then the generation looking this way shall see the great President as the supreme figure in this vortex of hist ry.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The history of Illinois has been traced while a possession of France, and when under the British government; and the formation of Illinois as a County of Virginia has been noted. The several States afterwards agreed on the adoption of Articles of the Confederation, to cede their claims to the western land to the General government. Virginia executed her deed of cession March 1st, 1784. For several years after, there was an imperfect admistration of the law in Illinois. The French customs partly held force, and affairs were partly governed by the promulgations of the British commandants issued from Fort Chartres, and by the regulations which had subsequently been issued bv the Virginia authorities.

By the ordinance of 1787, all the territory north-west of the Ohio was constituted into one district, the laws to be administered by a governor and secretary; a court was instituted of three judges. A general assembly was provided for, the members to be chosen by the people. General Arthur St. Clair was selected by Congress, as Governor of the north-western territory. The seat of government was at Marietta, Ohio.

In the year 1795, Governor St. Clair divided St. Clair County. All south of a line running through the New Design settlement (in the present County of Monroe) was erected into the County of Randolph. In honor of Edmund Randolph of Virginia, the new county received its name.

Shadrach Bond, afterwards the first Governor, was elected from Illinois, a member of the Territorial Legislature which convened at Cincinnati, in January, 1799. In 1800 the Territory of Indiana was formed, of which Illinois constituted a part, with the seat of government at Vincennes. About 1806, among other places in the West, Aaron Burr visited Kaskaskia in an endeavor to enlist men for his treasonable scheme against the government. In 1805, George Fisher was elected from Randolph County a member of the Territorial Legislature, and Pierre Menard was chosen member of the Legislative Council.

By act of Congress, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was constituted. Ninian Edwards was appointed Governor of the newly organized Territory, and the seat of government established at Kaskaskia. Nathaniel Pope, a relative of Edwards, received the appointment of Secretary.

For nearly four years after the organization of the Territorial Government no legislature existed in Illinois. An election for representatives was held on the eighth, ninth, and tenth of October, 1812. Shadrach Bond, then a resident of St. Clair County, was elected the first Delegate to Congress from Illinois. Pierre Menard was chosen from Randolph County member of the Legislative Council, and George Fisher of the House of Representatives. The Legislature convened at Kaskaskia on the twenty-fifth of November, 1812.

In April, 1818, a bill providing for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a sovereign State was passed by Congress. A Convention to frame a Constitution assembled at Kaskaskia in the following July. The first election under the Constitution was held in September, 1818, and Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant Governor Illinois was now declared by Congress admitted to the Union as on an equal footing in all respects with the original States. The Legislature again met at Kaskaskia in January, 1819. This was the last session ever held at Kaskaskia. Vandalia, the same year, was selected as the Capital of the State. It was stipulated that Vandalia was to be the Capital for twenty years. At the end of that period it was changed to Springfield. Below we give list of governors and staff officers of Illinois.

Illinois was constituted a separate Territory by act of Congress February 3d, 1809. The boundaries were described as follows:

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

FROM 1809, TO

* "That from and after the first day of March next, all that part of the Indiana Territory which lies west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called 'Illinois.'"

The seat of government was fixed at Kaskaskia.

The territorial government was continued under the first grade from 1809 until 1812, when by a vote of the people the second grade was adopted.

Under the first grade, the Governor and Judges, who received their appointment from the President, constituted the Legislative Council, and enacted laws for the government of the people. The Governor possessed almost unlimited power in the appointment of officers; the Secretary of the Territory being the only officer, not appointed by the Governor.

Under the second grade, the people elected the Legislature, which was composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council was composed of five members, and the House of Representatives of seven members.

The Legislature enacted the laws for the government of the people, but the Governor was possessed of the absolute veto power, and was therefore in position to dictate the laws, if he chose to exercise the power.

The people also elected the Delegate to Congress by popular vote.

Territorial Officers.

The following is a complete roster of territorial officers from 1809 until the organization of the State government in 1818:

GOVERNORS.

John Boyle ..... March 7, 1809. Declined.
Ninian Edwards..... April 21, 1809, to December 6, 1818.

The term of the Governor's appointment was two years. Governor Edwards was re-appointed from time to time, as his term expired, and served through the entire territorial government.

SECRETARIES.

Nathaniel Pope..... March 7, 1809, to December 17, 1816.
Joseph Phillips..... December 17, 1816, to October 6, 1818.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

H. H. Maxwell..... 1812 to 1816.
Daniel P. Cook..... January 13, 1816, to April, 1817.
Robert Blackwell..... April 5, 1817, to August, 1817.
Elijah C. Berry..... August 28, 1817, to October 9, 1818.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Benjamin H. Doyle..... July 24, 1809, to December, 1809.
John J. Crittenden..... December 30, 1809, to April, 1810.
Thomas T. Crittenden..... April 7, 1810, to October, 1810.
Benjamin M. Piatt..... October 29, 1810, to June, 1813.
William Mears..... June 23, 1813, to February 17, 1818.

* From Legislative Directory, published 1881.

TREASURERS.

John Thomas..... 1812 to 1818.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Shadrach Bond..... December, 1812, to 1814.
Benjamin Stephenson..... September 29, 1814, to 1817.
Nathaniel Pope..... 1817 to 1818.

JUDGES.

Obadiah Jones..... March 7, 1809.
Alexander Stuart..... March 7, 1809. Resigned.
Jesse B. Thomas..... March 7, 1809.
Stanley Griswold..... March 16, 1810. *Vice* Stuart.
William Sprigg..... July 20, 1813.
Thomas Towles..... October 28, 1815.
Daniel Cook. (Western circuit.)..... January 13, 1818.
John Warnock. (Western circuit.)..... June 8, 1818.
John McLean. (Eastern circuit)..... January 13, 1818. Declined.
Elias Kent Kane. (Eastern circuit.) ..... February 17, 1818.
William Mears. (Eastern circuit.)..... February 17, 1818.
Jeptha Hardin. (Eastern circuit.)..... March 3, 1818.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

Elias Rector..... May 3, 1809, to July 18, 1809.
Robert Morrison..... July 18, 1809, to May 28, 1810.
Elias Rector..... May 28, 1810, to October 25, 1813.
Benjamin Stephenson..... December 13, 1813, to October 27, 1814.
Wm. Alexander..... October 27, 1814, to December, 1818.

First Territorial Legislature—1812.

Convened at Kaskaskia on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1812. Adjourned the 26th day of December, 1812. Second session convened and adjourned November 8, A. D. 1813.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President..... Pierre Menard.
Secretary..... John Thomas.
Doorkeeper..... Thomas Van Swearingen.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard..... Randolph.
Benjamin Talbott..... Gallatin.
William Biggs..... St. Clair.
Samuel Judy..... Madison.
Thomas Ferguson..... Johnson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

Speaker..... George Fisher.
Clerk..... William C. Greenup.
Doorkeeper..... Thomas Van Swearingen.

MEMBERS.

George Fisher..... Randolph.
Alexander Wilson..... Gallatin.
Phillip Trammel..... Gallatin.
John Grammar..... Johnson.
Joshua Oglesby..... St. Clair.
Jacob Short..... St. Clair.
William Jones..... Madison.

Second Territorial Legislature—1814.

FIRST SESSION.

Convened at Kaskaskia the 14th day of November, A. D. 1814. Adjourned December 24, A. D., 1814.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President..... Pierre Menard.
Secretary..... John Thomas.
Doorkeeper..... Thomas Stuart.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard..... Randolph.
William Biggs..... St. Clair.
Benjamin Talbott..... Gallatin.
Samuel Judy..... Madison.
Thomas Ferguson..... Johnson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

Speaker..... Risdon Moore.
Clerk..... William Mears.
Doorkeeper..... Thomas Stuart.

MEMBERS.

Risdon Moore..... St. Clair.
William Rabb..... Madison.
James Lemen, Jr..... St. Clair.
James Gilbreath*..... Randolph.
Phillip Trammel..... Gallatin.
Thomas C. Browne..... Gallatin.
Owen Evans..... Johnson.

Second Territorial Legislature—1815.

SECOND SESSION

Convened pursuant to adjournment, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1815. Adjourned January 11, A. D. 1816.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President..... Pierre Menard.
Secretary..... John Thomas.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk..... Wm. C. Greenup.
Doorkeeper..... Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard..... Randolph.
Samuel Judy..... Madison.
Benjamin Talbott..... Gallatin.
William Biggs..... St. Clair.
Thomas Ferguson..... Johnson.

* Expelled.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

Speaker.....Risdon Moore.
Clerk.....Daniel P. Cook.
Doorkeeper.....Ezra Owen.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....Wm. C. Greenup.

MEMBERS.

Risdon Moore	St. Clair.	John G. Lofton	Madison.
Phillip Trammel	Gallatin.	William Rabb	Madison.
Thomas C. Browne	Gallatin.	James Lemen, Jr.	St. Clair.
Jarvis Hazelton	Randolph.		

Third Territorial Legislature—1816-17.

FIRST SESSION.

Convened at Kaskaskia the 2d day of December, A. D. 1816. Adjourned January 14, A. D. 1817.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS,

President.....Pierre Menard.
Secretary.....Joseph Conway.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....R. K. McLaughlin.
Doorkeeper.....Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard	Randolph.	John Grammar	Johnson.
John G. Lofton	Madison.	Thomas C. Browne	Gallatin.
Abraham Amos	St. Clair.		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

Speaker.....George Fisher.
Clerk.....Daniel P. Cook.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....R. K. McLaughlin.
Doorkeeper.....Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

George Fisher	Randolph.	Joseph Palmer	Johnson.
C. R. Matheny	St. Clair.	Seth Gard	Edwards.
Wm. H. Bradsby	St. Clair.	Samuel Omelveny	Pope.
Nathan Davis	Jackson.		

Third Territorial Legislature—1817-18.

SECOND SESSION.

Convened at Kaskaskia the 1st day of December, A. D. 1817. Adjourned January 12, A. D. 1818.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President.....Pierre Menard.
Secretary.....Joseph Conway.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....R. K. McLaughlin.
Doorkeeper.....Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard	Randolph.	John G. Lofton	Madison.
Abraham Acres	Monroe.	Thomas C. Browne	Gallatin.
John Grimmar	Johnson.		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

Speaker.....George Fisher.
Clerk.....Daniel P. Cook.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....R. K. McLaughlin.
Doorkeeper.....Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

George Fisher	Randolph	Wm. H. Bradsby	St. Clair.
Chas. R. Matheny	St. Clair.	Joseph Palmer	Johnson.
Willis Hargraves	White.	M. S. Davenport	Gallatin.

First Constitutional Convention.

CONVENTION OF 1818.

Assembled at Kaskaskia, July —, 1818. Adjourned August 26, 1818. Thirty-three delegates. One member from Washington county died during the sitting of the convention; name unknown. Constitution adopted in convention without being submitted to a vote of the people. Approved by Congress, December 3, 1818.

OFFICERS.

President.....Jesse B. Thomas.
Secretary.....William C. Greenup.

DELEGATES.

St. Clair—Jesse B. Thomas, John Messinger, James Lemen, Jr.
Randolph—George Fisher, Elias Kent Kane.
Madison—Benjamin Stephenson, Joseph Borough, Abraham Prickett.
Gallatin—Michael Jones, Leonard White, Adolphus F. Hubbard.
Johnson—Hezekiah West, Wm. McFatridge.
Edwards—Seth Gard, Levi Compton.
White—Willis Hargrave, Wm McHenry.
Monroe—Caldwell Carns, Enoch Moore,
Pope—Samuel Omelveny, Hamlet Ferguson.
Jackson—Conrad Will, James Hall, Jr.
Crawford—Joseph Kitchell, Edward N. Cullom.
Bond—Thomas Kirkpatrick, Samuel G. Morse.
Union—William Echols, John Whiteaker.
Washington—Andrew Bankson.
Franklin—Isham Harrison, Thomas Roberts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Under the constitution of 1818 the elective officers were the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, who held office for four years. The election returns were transmitted by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose duty it was to open and publish them in the presence of a majority of each house of the General Assembly. In case of a tie, the choice was made by a joint ballot of both houses. The first election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor was held on the third Thursday of September, A. D. 1818. Thereafter the elections were held every four years on the first Monday of August.

The Secretary of State was appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer and Attorney-General were elected by the General Assembly, and held office for two years respectively.

By the constitution of 1848, all these officers were made elective by the people, except the Attorney-General, which office was abolished. The term of office for each was four years, except the Treasurer, which was two years.

The office of Attorney-General was again created by law, in 1867, and the term fixed at two years. The office was first filled by appointment by the Governor, and at the expiration of the term by election by the people.

The constitution of 1870 provides that the Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall each, with the exception of the Treasurer, hold office for four years from the second Monday in January next after election. The Treasurer holds office for two years, and is ineligible for re-election until the expiration of two years next after the end of his term. The first election under the constitution of 1870 was held November 5, A. D. 1872.

By a law passed in 1849 the Secretary of State was made *ex-officio* State Superintendent of Public Schools. In 1854 the law establishing a system of free schools created the office of State Superintendent, and provided for the appointment by the Governor, upon the taking effect of the law, of some person to hold office until the election in 1855, when a State Superintendent should be elected, and every two years thereafter.

The offices of Adjutant-General, State Geologist, and Entomologist, are created by law, and filled by appointment of the Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Governors.

Name.	When Inaugurated.	From what county	Remarks.
Shadrach Bond	Oct. 6, 1818	St. Clair	
Edward Coles	Dec. 5, 1822	Madison	
Ninian Edwards	Dec. 6, 1826	Madison	
John Reynolds	Dec. 9, 1830	St. Clair	Resigned Nov. 17, 1834. Elected Rep. to Congress.
Wm. L. D. Ewing	Nov. 17, 1834	Fayette	Vice Reynolds.
Joseph Duncan	Dec. 3, 1834	Morgan	
Thomas Carlin	Dec. 7, 1838	Greene	
Thomas Ford	Dec. 8, 1842	Ogle	
Augustus C. French	Dec. 9, 1846	Crawford	
Augustus C. French	Jan. 8, 1849	Crawford	Re-elected under Const'n of 1847.
Joel A. Matteson	Jan., 1853	Will	
Wm. H. Bissell	Jan. 12, 1857	Monroe	Died March 15, 1860.
John Wood	Mar. 21, 1860	Adams	Succeeded to the office vice Bissell.
Richard Yates	Jan. 14, 1861	Morgan	
Richard J. Oglesby	Jan. 16, 1865	Macon	
John M. Palmer	Jan. 11, 1869	Macoupin	
Richard J. Oglesby	Jan. 13, 1873	Macon	Resigned Jan. 21, 1873. Elected U. S. Senator.
John L. Beveridge	Jan. 23, 1873	Cook	Succeeded to the office, vice Oglesby resigned.
Shelby M. Cullom	Jan. 8, 1877	Sangamon	
Shelby M. Cullom	Jan. 10, 1881	Sangamon	

Lieutenant-Governors.

Name	When inaugurated	From what county.	Remarks.
Pierre Menard	Oct. 6, 1818..	Randolph	
Adolphus F. Hubbard	Dec. 5, 1822..	Gallatin	
William Kinney	Dec. 6, 1826..	St. Clair	
Zadok Casey	Dec. 9, 1830..	Jefferson	Resigned March 1, 1833.
Wm. L. D. Ewing	Mar. 1, 1833..	Fayette	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Alex. M Jenkins	Dec. 5, 1834..	Jackson	Resigned.
Wm. H. Davidson	Dec. 9, 1836..	White	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor
Stinson H. Anderson	Dec. 7, 1838..	Jefferson	
John Moore	Dec. 8, 1842..	McLean	
Joseph B. Wells	Dec. 9, 1846..	Rock Island	
Wm. McMurtry	Jan. 8, 1849..	Knox	
Gustavus Koerner	Jan. 1853..	St. Clair	
John Wood	Jan. 12, 1857..	Adams	Succeeded to office of Gov vice Bissell dec'd Mar. 21, 1860.
Thomas A. Marshall	Jan. 7, 1861..	Coles	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Francis A. Hoffman	Jan. 14, 1861..	Cook	
William Bross	Jan. 16, 1865..	Cook	
John Dougherty	Jan. 11, 1869..	Union	
John L. Beveridge	Jan. 13, 1873..	Cook	Succeeded to office of Gov. vice Oglesby elec'd U. S Sen
John Early	Jan. 23, 1873..	Winnebago	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Archibald A. Glenn	Jan. 8, 1875..	Brown	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Andrew Shuman	Jan. 8, 1877..	Cook	
John Hamilton	Jan. 10, 1881..	McLean	

Secretaries of State.

Name.	Appointed or qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Elias Kent Kane	Oct. 6, 1818..	Kaskaskia	Resigned Dec. 16, 1822.
Samuel D. Lockwood	Dec. 18, 1822..	Madison	Resigned April 2, 1823.
David Blackwell	April 2, 1823..	St. Clair	Resigned Oct. 15, 1824.
Morris Birkbeck	Oct. 15, 1824..	Edwards	Resigned Jan. 15, 1825.
George Forquer	Jan. 17, 1825..	Sangamon	Resigned Dec. 31, 1828.
Alexander P. Field	Dec. 31, 1828..	Union	Removed Nov. 30, 1840.
Stephen A. Douglas	Nov. 30, 1840..	Morgan	Resigned Feb. 27, 1841.
Lyman Trumbull	Feb. 27, 1841..	St. Clair	Removed March 4, 1843.
Thompson Campbell	Mar. 4, 1843..	JoDaviess	Resigned Dec. 23, 1846.
Horace S. Cooley	Dec. 23, 1846..	Adams	Appointed by Gov. French.
Horace S. Cooley	Jan. 8, 1849..	Adams	Elected under Constitution of 1848. Died April 2, 1850.
David L. Greggs	April 10, 1850..	Cook	
Alexander Starne	Jan. 10, 1853..	Pike	
Ozias M. Hatch	Jan. 12, 1857..	Pike	
Ozias M. Hatch	Jan. 14, 1861..	Pike	
Sharon Tyndale	Jan. 16, 1865..	St. Clair	
Edward Rummel	Jan. 11, 1869..	Peoria	
George H. Harrow	Jan. 13, 1873..	Tazewell	
George H. Harrow	Jan. 8, 1877..	Tazewell	
Henry C. Dement	Jan. 10, 1881..	Lee	

Auditors of Public Accounts.

Name.	When qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Elijah C. Berry	Oct. 9, 1818..	Fayette	
Elijah C. Berry	April 6, 1819..	"	
James T. B. Stapp	Aug. 27, 1831..	"	
Levi Davis	Nov. 16, 1835..	"	
James Shields	Mar. 4, 1841..	Randolph	
Wm. D. L. Ewing	Mar. 26, 1843..	Fayette	Died.
Thomas H. Campbell	Mar. 26, 1846..	Randolph	Vice Ewing, deceased.
Thomas H. Campbell	Jan. 7, 1847..	"	
Jesse K. Dubois	Jan. 12, 1857..	Lawrence	
Jesse K. Dubois	Jan. 14, 1861..	"	
Orlin H. Miner	Dec. 1, 1864..	Sangamon	
Charles E. Lippincott	Jan. 11, 1869..	Cass	
Charles E. Lippincott	Jan. 13, 1873..	"	
Thomas B. Needles	Jan. 8, 1877..	Washington	
Charles P. Swigert	Jan. 10, 1881..	Kankakee	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Name.	When qualified	From what county.	Remarks.
Ninian W. Edwards	Mch. 24, 1854..	Sangamon	Appointed by the Governor
Wm. H. Powell	Jan'y 12, 1857..	Peoria	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y 1, 1859..	Morgan	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y 4, 1861..		
John P. Brooks	Jan'y 12, 1863..	Sangamon	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y 10, 1865..	"	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y —, 1867..	"	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y —, 1871..	"	
Sam'l M. Etter	Jan'y 11, 1875..	McLean	
James P. Slade	Jan'y 13, 1879..	St. Clair	

State Treasurers.

Name.	When qualified	From what county.	Remarks.
John Thomas	——— 1818..	St. Clair	
R. K. McLaughlin	Aug. 2, 1819..	Fayette	
Abner Field	Jan. 14, 1823..	Union	
James Hall	Feb. 12, 1827..	Jackson	
John Dement	Feb. 5, 1831..	Franklin	Resigned Dec. 3, 1836.
Charles Gregory	Dec. 5, 1836..	Greene	
John D. Whiteside	Mch. 4, 1837..	Monroe	
Milton Carpenter	Mch. 6, 1841..	Hamilton	Died.
John Moore	Aug. 14, 1848..	McLean	Appointed vice Carpenter.
John Moore	Dec. 16, 1850..	"	Elected.
James Miller	Jan. 12, 1857..	"	Resigned Sept. 3, 1859.
William Butler	Sept. 3, 1859..	Sangamon	Appointed, vice Miller.
William Butler	Jan. 14, 1861..	"	
Alexander Starne	Jan. 12, 1863..	"	
James H Beveridge	Jan. 9, 1865..	DeKalb	
George W. Smith	Jan. 10, 1867..	Cook	
Erastus N. Bates	Jan. 11, 1869..	Marion	
Erastus N. Bates	Nov. 8, 1870..	"	
Edward Rutz	Jan. 13, 1873..	St. Clair	
Thos. S. Ridgeway	Jan. 11, 1875..	Gallatin	
Edward Rutz	Jan. 8, 1877..	St. Clair	
John C. Smith	Jan. 13, 1879..	JoDaviess	
Edward Rutz	Jan. 10, 1881..	Cook	

Attorneys-General.

Name.	When qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Daniel Pope Cook	Mch. 5, 1819..	Randolph	Resigned March 5, 1819.
William Mears	Dec. 14, 1819..	St. Clair	
Sam'l D. Lockwood	Feb. 26, 1821..	Madison	Resigned Dec. 28, 1822.
James Turney	Jan'y 14, 1823..	Washington	Resigned Jan'y 7, 1825.
James Turney	Jan'y 17, 1825..	"	
George Forquer	Jan'y 23, 1829..	Monroe	Resigned Dec. 3, 1832.
James Semple	Jan'y 3-, 1833..	Madison	
Ninian W. Edwards	Sept. 1, 1834..	Sangamon	
Ninian W. Edwards	Jan'y 19, 1835..	"	Resigned Feb. 7, 18 5.
Jesse B. Thomas, Jr	Feb. 12, 1835..	Madison	Resigned Jan'y 8, 1836.
Walter B. Scates	Jan'y 18, 1836..	Jefferson	Resigned Dec. 26, 1836.
Usher F. Linder	Feb. 4, 1837..	Coles	Resigned June 11, 1838.
George W. Olney	June 26, 1838..	Madison	Resigned Feb'y 1, 1839.
Wickliffe Kitchell	Mch. 5, 1839..	Crawford	Resigned Nov. 19, 1840.
Josiah Lamborn	Dec. 24, 1840..	Morgan	
James A. McDougall	Jan'y 12, 1843..	"	
David B. Campbell	Dec. 21, 1846..	Sangamon	
Robert G. Ingersoll	Feb. 28, 1867..	Peoria	Appointed by Gov. Oglesby.
Washington Bushnell	Jan'y. 11, 1873..	LaSalle	
James K. Edsall	Jan'y 13, 1873..	Lee	
James K. Edsall	Jan'y. 8, 1877..	"	
James McCartney	Jan'y. 10, 1881..	Wayne	

State Geologists.

Name.	When appointed.	From what county.	Remarks.
Joseph Norwood	July 21, 1851..	Sangamon	Act of Feb. 17, 1851.
H. A. Ufflers	——— 1853..	Hardin	Topographer.
Amos H. Worthen	Mch. 22, 1858..	Hancock	Vice Norwood.
Leopold Richter	Dec. 1, 1859..	St. Louis, Mo.	Artist.
Henry Engelmann	April 19, 1861..	St. Clair	Assistant Geologist.
William Billington	April 26, 1864..	Sangamon	Vice Richer.

State Entomologists.

Name.	When appointed.	From what county.	Remarks.
D. B. Walsh	June 11, 1867..	Rock Island	Died.
Wm. LeBaron	April 2, 1870..	Kane	Died.
Cyrus Thomas	April 13, 1875..	Jackson	

Adjutants-General.

Name.	When appointed.	From what county.	Remarks.
Wm. Alexander	April 24, 1819..	Randolph	
Elijah C. Berry	June 11, 1821..	Fayette	
James W. Berry	Dec. 19, 1828..	"	Resigned Nov. 11, 1839.
Moses K. Anderson	Dec. 16, 1839..	Sangamon	
Simon B. Buckner	April 3, 1857..	Cook	Resigned Nov. 7, 1857.
Wm. C. Kenney	Dec. 9, 1857..	St. Clair	Died.
Thomas S. Mather	Oct. 28, 1858..	Sangamon	Vice Kinney, deceased.
Allen C. Fuller	Nov. 11, 1861.	Boone	
Isham N. Haynie	Jan'y 16, 1865.	Alexander	Died.
Edward P. Niles		Cook	Acting *ad interim*.
Hubert Dilger	Mch. 24, 1865	Sangamon	
Edwin L. Higgins	Jan'y 24, 1873	"	
Edwin L. Higgins	July 1, 1874	"	
Hiram Hilliard	July 2, 1875	Cook	
Hiram Hilliard	July 2, 1877	"	

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Presidents.

No.	NAME.	QUALIFIED.
1	George Washington	April 30, 1789
	" "	Mar. 4, 1793
2	John Adams	Mar. 4, 1797
3	Thomas Jefferson	Mar. 4, 1801
	" "	Mar. 4, 1805
4	James Madison	Mar. 4, 1809
	" "	Mar, 4, 1813
5	James Monroe	Mar. 4, 1817
	" "	Mar. 5, 1821
6	John Quincy Adams	Mar. 4, 1825
7	Andrew Jackson	Mar. 4, 1829
	" "	Mar. 4, 1833
8	Martin Van Buren	Mar. 4, 1837
9	Wm. Henry Harrison	Mar. 4, 1841
10	John Tyler	April 6, 1841
11	James K. Polk	Mar. 4, 1845
12	Zachary Taylor	Mar. 5, 1849
13	Millard Fillmore	July 10, 1850
14	Franklin Pierce	Mar. 4, 1853
15	James Buchanan	Mar. 4, 1857
16	Abraham Lincoln	Mar. 4, 1861
	" "	Mar. 4, 1865
17	Andrew Johnson	April 15, 1865
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Mar. 4, 1869
	"	Mar. 4, 1873
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Mar. 5, 1877
20	James A. Garfield	Mar. 4, 1881
21	Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 20, 1881

Vice-Presidents.

1	John Adams	June 3, 1780
	" "	Dec. 2, 1793
2	Thomas Jefferson	Mar. 4, 1797
3	Aaron Burr	Mar. 4, 1801
4	George Clinton	Mar. 4, 1805
	" "	Mar. 4, 1809
5	Eldridge Gerry	Mar. 4, 1813
	*John Gaillard	Nov. 25, 1814
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Mar. 4, 1817
	" "	Mar. 5, 1821
7	John C. Calhoun	Mar. 4, 1825
	" "	Mar. 4, 1829
8	Martin Van Buren	Mar. 4, 1833
9	Richard M. Johnson	Mar. 4, 1837
10	John Tyler	Mar. 4, 1841
	*Samuel L. Southard	April 6, 1841
	*Willie P. Mangum	May 31, 1842
11	George M. Dallas	Mar. 4, 1845
12	Millard Fillmore	Mar. 5, 1849
	*William R. King	July 11, 1850
13	William R. King	Mar. 4, 1853
	*David R. Atchison	April 18, 1853
	*Jesse D. Bright	Dec. 5, 1854
14	John C. Breckinridge	Mar. 4, 1857
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Mar. 4, 1861
16	Andrew Johnson	Mar. 4, 1865
	*Lafayette S. Foster	April 15, 1865
	*Benjamin F. Wade	Mar. 2, 1867
17	Schuyler Colfax	Mar. 4, 1869
18	Henry Wilson	Mar. 4, 1873
	*Thomas W. Ferry	Nov. 22, 1875
19	William A. Wheeler	Mar. 5, 1877
20	Chester A. Arthur	Mar. 4, 1881
21	David Davis	Oct. 13, 1881

*Acting Vice-President and President *pro tem* of the Senate.

Secretaries of State.

1	Thomas Jefferson	Sept. 26, 1789
	" "	Mar. 4, 1793
2	Edmond Randolph	Jan. 2, 1794
3	Timothy Pickering	Dec. 10, 1795
	" "	Mar. 4, 1797
4	John Marshall	May 13, 1800
5	James Madison	Mar. 5, 1801
	" "	Mar. 4, 1805
6	Robert Smith	Mar. 6, 1809
7	James Monroe	April 2, 1811
	" "	Mar. 4, 1813
8	John Quincy Adams	Mar. 5, 1817
	" "	Mar. 5, 1821
9	Henry Clay	Mar. 7, 1825
10	Martin Van Buren	Mar. 6, 1829
11	Edward Livingston	May 24, 1831
12	Louis McLane	May 29, 1833
13	John Forsyth	June 27, 1835
	" "	Mar. 4, 1837
14	Daniel Webster	Mar. 5, 1841
	" "	April 6, 1841
15	Hugh S. Legare	May 24, 1843
16	Abel P. Upshur	July 24, 1843

Secretaries of State.

No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
17	John C. Calhoun	Mar. 6, 1844
18	James Buchanan	Mar. 6, 1845
19	John M. Clayton	Mar. 8, 1849
	Daniel Webster	July 22, 1850
20	Edward Everett	Nov. 6, 1852
21	William L. Marcy	Mar. 7, 1853
22	Lewis Cass	Mar. 6, 1857
23	Jeremiah S. Black	Dec. 17, 1860
24	William H. Seward	Mar. 5, 1861
	" "	Mar. 4, 1865
	" "	April 15, 1865
25	E. B. Washburne	Mar. 5, 1869
26	Hamilton Fish	Mar. 11, 1869
	" "	Mar. 4, 1873
27	William M. Evarts	Mar. 12, 1877
28	James G. Blaine	Mar. 4, 1881
29	Frelinghuysen, F. T.	Dec., 1881

Secretaries of the Treasury.

1	Alex. Hamilton	Sept. 11, 1789
	" "	Mar. 4, 1793
2	Oliver Wolcott	Feb. 2, 1795
	" "	Mar. 4, 1797
3	Samuel Dexter	Jan. 1, 1801
4	Albert Gallatin	May 14, 1801
	" "	Mar. 4, 1809
	" "	Mar. 4, 1813
5	Geo. W. Campbell	Feb. 9, 1814
6	Alexander J. Dallas	Oct. 6, 1814
7	Wm. H. Crawford	Oct. 22, 1816
	" "	Mar. 5, 1817
	" "	Mar. 5, 1821
8	Richard Rush	Mar. 7, 1825
9	Samuel D. Ingham	Mar. 6, 1829
10	Louis McLane	Aug. 2, 1831
11	William J. Duane	May 29, 1833
12	Roger B. Taney	Sept. 23, 1833
13	Levi Woodbury	June 27, 1834
	" "	Mar. 4, 1837
14	Thomas Ewing	Mar. 5, 1841
	" "	April 6, 1841
15	Walter Forward	Sept. 13, 1841
16	John C. Spencer	Mar. 3, 1843
17	George M. Bibb	June 15, 1844
18	Robert J. Walker	Mar. 6, 1845
19	Wm. M. Meredith	Mar. 8, 1849
20	Thomas Corwin	July 23, 1850
21	James Guthrie	Mar. 7, 1853
22	Howell Cobb	Mar. 6, 1857
23	Philip F. Thomas	Dec. 12, 1860
24	John A. Dix	Jan. 11, 1861
25	Salmon P. Chase	Mar. 7, 1861
26	Wm. Pitt Fessenden	July 1, 1864
27	Hugh McCulloch	Mar. 7, 1865
	" "	April 15, 1865
28	George S. Boutwell	Mar. 11, 1869
29	Wm. A Richardson	Mar 17, 1873
30	Benj. H. Bristow	June 4, 1874
31	Lot M. Morrill	July 7, 1876
32	John Sherman	Mar. 8, 1877
33	William Windom	Mar. 4, 1881
34	Chas. G. Folger	Dec., 1881

Secretaries of War.

1	Henry Knox	Sept. 12, 1789
	" "	Mar. 4, 1793
2	Timothy Pickering	Jan. 2, 1795
3	James McHenry	Jan, 27, 1796
	"	Mar. 4, 1797
4	Samuel Dexter	May 13, 1800
5	Roger Griswold	Feb. 3, 1801
6	Henry Dearborn	Mar. 5, 1801
	" "	Mar. 4, 1805
7	William Eustis	Mar. 7, 1809
8	John Armstrong	Jan. 13, 1813
	" "	Mar. 4, 1813
9	James Monroe	Sept. 27, 1814
10	Wm. H. Crawford	Aug. 1, 1815
11	George Graham	*ad interim*
12	John C. Calhoun	Oct. 8, 1817
	" "	Mar. 5, 1821
13	James Barbour	Mar. 7, 1825
14	Peter B. Porter	May 26, 1828
15	John H. Eaton	Mar. 9, 1829
16	Lewis Cass	Aug. 1, 1831
	" "	Mar. 4, 1831
17	Joel R Poinsett	Mar. 7, 1837
18	John Bell	Mar. 5, 1841
	" "	April 6, 1841
19	John C. Spencer	Oct. 12, 1841
20	James M. Porter	Mar. 8, 1843
21	William Wilkins	Feb. 15, 1844

Secretaries of the Treasury.

No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
22	William L. Marcy	Mar. 6, 1845
23	George W. Crawford	Mar. 8, 1849
24	Charles M. Conrad	Aug. 15, 1850
25	Jefferson Davis	Mar. 5, 1853
26	John B. Floyd	Mar. 6. 1857
27	Joseph Holt	Jan. 18, 1861
28	Simon Cameron	Mar. 5, 1861
29	Edwin M. Stanton	Jan. 15, 1862
	" "	Mar. 4, 1865
	" "	April 15, 1865
	U. S. Grant, *ad interim*	Aug. 12, 1867
	L Thomas, " "	Feb. 21, 1868
30	John M. Schofield	May 28, 1868
31	John A. Rawlins	Mar. 11, 1869
32	Wm. W. Belknap	Oct. 25, 1869
	"	Mar. 4, 1873
33	Alphonso Taft	Mar. 8, 1876
34	James D. Cameron	May 22, 1876
35	Geo. W. McCrary	Mar. 12, 1877
36	Alexander Ramsey	Dec. 10, 1879
37	Robert T. Lincoln	Mar. 4, 1881

Secretaries of the Navy.

1	Benjamin Stoddert	May 21, 1798
	" "	Mar. 4, 1801
2.	Robert Smith	July 15, 1801
3.	J. Crowninshield	Mar. 3, 1805
4	Paul Hamilton	Mar. 7, 1809
5	William Jones	Jan. 12, 1813
	" "	Mar. 4, 1813
6	B. W. Crowninshield	Dec. 19, 1814
	" "	Mar. 4, 1817
7	Smith Thompson	Nov. 9, 1818
	" "	Mar. 5, 1821
8	Samuel L. Southard	Sept. 16, 1823
	" "	Mar. 4, 1825
9	John Branch	Mar. 9, 1829
10	Levi Woodbury	May 23, 1831
	" "	Mar. 4, 1833
11	Mahlon Dickerson	June 30, 1834
	" "	Mar. 4, 1837
12	James K. Paulding	June 25, 1838
13	George E. Badger	Mar. 5, 1841
	" "	April 6, 1841
14	Abel P. Upshur	Sept. 13, 1841
15	David Henshaw	July 24, 1843
16	Thomas W. Gilmer	Feb. 15, 1844
17	John Y. Mason	Mar. 14, 1844
18	George Bancroft	Mar. 10, 1845
	John Y. Mason	Sept. 9, 1846
19	William B. Preston	Mar. 8, 1849
20	William A. Graham	July 22, 1850
21	John P. Kennedy	July 22, 1852
22	James C. Dobbin	Mar. 7, 1853
23	Isaac Toucey	Mar. 6, 1857
24	Gideon Welles	Mar. 5, 1861
	" "	Mar. 4, 1865
	" "	April 15, 1865
25	Adolph E. Borie	Mar. 5, 1869
26	Geo. M. Robeson	June 25, 1869
	" "	Mar. 4 1873
27	Rich. W. Thompson	Mar. 12, 1877
28	Nathan Goff, Jr.	Jan. 6, 1881
29	W. H. Hunt	Mar. 4, 1881
30	W. E. Chandler	April, 1882

Secretaries of the Interio

1	Thomas Ewing	Mar. 8, 1849
2	Alex. H. Stuart	Sept. 12, 1850
3	Robert McClelland	Mar. 7, 1853
4	Jacob Thompson	Mar. 6, 1857
5	Caleb B. Smith	Mar. 6, 1861
6	John P. Usher	Jan. 8, 1863
	" "	Mar. 4, 1865
	" "	April 15, 1865
7	James Harlan	May 15, 1865
8	O. H. Browning	July 27, 1866
9	Jacob D. Cox	Mar. 5, 1869
10	Columbus Delano	Nov. 1, 1870
	" "	Mar. 4, 1873
11	Zachariah Chandler	Oct. 19, 1875
12	Carl Schurz	Mar. 12, 1877
13	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Mar. 4, 1881
14	Henry M. Teller	April, 1882

Postmasters-General.

1	Samuel Osgood	Sept. 26, 1789
2	Timothy Pickering	Aug. 12, 1791
	" "	Mar 4, 1793
3	Joseph Habersham	Feb. 25, 1795
	" "	Mar. 4, 1797
	" "	Mar. 4, 1801
4	Gideon Granger	Nov. 28, 1801
	" "	Mar. 4, 1805
	" "	Mar. 4, 1809
5	Return J. Meigs, Jr	Mar. 17, 1814
	" "	Mar. 4, 1817
	" "	Mar. 5, 1821
6	John McLean	June 26, 1823
	" "	Mar. 4, 1825
7	William T. Barry	Mar. 9, 1829
	" "	Mar. 4, 1833
8	Amos Kendall	May 1, 1835
	" "	Mar. 4, 1837
9	John M. Niles	May 25, 1840
10	Francis Granger	Mar. 6, 1841
	" "	April 6, 1841
11	Chas. A. Wickliffe	Sept. 13, 1841
12	Cave Johnson	Mar. 6, 1845
13	Jacob Collamer	Mar. 8, 1849
14	Nathan K. Hall	July 23, 1850
15	Sam'l D. Hubbard	Aug. 31, 1852
16	James Campbell	Mar. 5, 1853
17	Aaron V. Brown	Mar. 6, 1857
18	Joseph Holt	Mar. 14, 1859
19	Horatio King	Feb. 12, 1861
20	Montgomery Blair	Mar. 5, 1861
21	William Dennison	Sept. 24, 1864
	" "	Mar. 4, 1865
	" "	April 15, 1865
22	Alex. W. Randall	July 25, 1866
23	John A. J. Cresswell	Mar. 5, 1869
	" "	Mar. 4, 1873
24	Marshall Jewell	Aug. 24, 1874
25	James N. Tyner	July 12, 1876
26	David McK Key	Mar. 12, 1877
27	Horace Maynard	June 2, 1880
28	Thomas L. James	Mar. 4, 1881
29	Timothy O. Howe	Dec., 1881

Attorneys-General.

1	Edmund Randolph	Sept. 26, 1789
	" "	Mar 4, 1793
2	William Bradford	Jan. 27, 1794
3	Charles Lee	Dec. 10, 1795
	" "	Mar. 4, 1797
4	Theophilus Parsons	Feb. 20, 1801
5	Levi Lincoln	Mar. 5, 1801
6	Robert Smith	Mar. 3, 1805
7	John Breckinridge	Aug. 7, 1805
8	Cæsar A. Rodney	Jan. 28, 1807
	" "	Mar. 4, 1809
9	William Pinkney	Dec. 11, 1811
	" "	Mar. 4, 1813
10	Richard Rush	Feb. 10, 1814
	" "	Mar. 4, 1817
11	William Wirt	Nov. 13, 1817
	" "	Mar. 5, 1821
	" "	Mar. 4, 1825
12	John M. Berrien	Mar. 9, 1829
13	Roger B. Taney	July 20, 1831
	" "	Mar. 4, 1833
14	Benjamin F. Butler	Nov. 15, 1833
	" "	Mar. 4, 1837
15	Felix Grundy	July, 5, 1838
16	Henry D. Gilpin	Jan. 11, 1840
17	John J. Crittenden	Mar. 5, 1841
	" "	April 6, 1841
18	Hugh S. Legare	Sept. 13, 1841
19	John Nelson	July 1, 1843
20	John Y. Mason	Mar. 6, 1845
21	Nathan Clifford	Oct. 17, 1846
22	Isaac Toucey	June 21, 1848
23	Reverdy Johnson	Mar. 8, 1849
	John J Crittenden	July 22, 1850
24	Caleb Cushing	Mar. 7, 1853
25	Jeremiah S. Black	Mar. 6, 1857
26	Edwin M. Stanton	Dec. 20, 1860
27	Edward Bates	Mar. 5, 1861
	T. J. Coffey, *ad int*	June 22, 1863
28	James Speed	Dec. 2, 1864
	" "	Mar. 4, 1865
	" "	April 15, 1865
29	Henry Stanbery	July 23, 1866
30	William M Evarts	July 15, 1868
31	E. Rockwood Hoar	Mar. 5, 1869
32	Amos T. Akerman	June 23, 1870
33	George H. Williams	Dec. 14, 1871
	" "	Mar. 4, 187
34	Edward Pierrepont	April 26, 18
35	Alphonso Taft	May 22, 18
36	Charles Devens	Mar. 12, 18 7
37	Wayne MacVeagh	Mar. 4 1881
38	Benj. Harris Brewster	Dec., 1881

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Name.	State.	Congress.	Term of Service.	Born	Died.
F. A. Muhlenberg	Pennsylvania	1st Congress	April 1, 1789, to March 4, 1791	1750	1801
Jonathan Trumbull	Connecticut	2d Congress	October 24, 1791, to March 4, 1793	1740	1809
F. A. Muhlenberg	Pennsylvania	3d Congress	December 2, 1793, to March 4, 1795	.....	.....
Jonathan Dayton	New Jersey	4th Congress	December 7, 1795, to March 4, 1797	1760	1828
" "	" "	5th Congress	May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1799	.....	.....
Theodore Sedgwick	Massachusetts	6th Congress	December 2, 1799, to March 4, 1801	1746	1813
Nathaniel Macon	North Carolina	7th Congress	December 7, 1801, to March 4, 1803	1757	1837
" "	" "	8th Congress	October 17, 1803, to March 4, 1805	.....	.....
" "	" "	9th Congress	December 2, 1805, to March 4, 1807	.....	.....
Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts	10th Congress	October 26, 1807, to March 4, 1809	1750	1821
" "	"	11th Congress	May 22, 1809, to March 4, 1811	.....	.....
Henry Clay	Kentucky	12th Congress	November 4, 1811, to March 4, 1813	1717	1852
" "	"	13th Congress	May 24, 1813, to January 19, 1814	.....	.....
Henry Clay	South Carolina, 2d Session	13th Congress	January 19, 1814, to March 4, 1815	1776	1857
" "	Kentucky	14th Congress	December 4, 1815, to March 4, 1815	.....	.....
" "	"	15th Congress	December 1, 1817, to March 4, 1819	.....	.....
" "	"	16th Congress	December 6, 1819, to May 15, 1820	.....	.....
John W. Taylor	New York, 2d Session	16th Congress	November 15, 1820, to March 4, 1821	1784	1854
Philip P. Barbour	Virginia	17th Congress	December 4, 1821, to March 4, 1823	1783	1841
Henry Clay	Kentucky	18th Congress	December 1, 1823, to March 4, 1825	.....	.....
John W. Taylor	New York	19th Congress	December 5, 1825, to March 4, 1827	.....	.....
Andrew Stevenson	Virginia	20th Congress	December 3, 1827, to March 4, 1829	1784	1857
" "	"	21st Congress	December 7, 1829, to March 4, 1831	.....	.....
" "	"	22d Congress	December 5, 1831, to March 4, 1833	.....	.....
" "	"	23d Congress	December 2, 1833, to June 2, 1834	.....	.....
John Bell	Tennessee, 2d Session	23d Congress	June 2, 1834, to March 4, 1835	1797	1869
James K. Polk	"	24th Congress	December 7, 1835, to March 4, 1837	1795	1849
" "	"	25th Congress	September 5, 1837, to March 4, 1839	.....	.....
" "	"	26th Congress	December 16, 1839, to March 4, 1841	1860	.....
Robert M. T. Hunter	Virginia	26th Congress	May 31, 1841, to March 4, 1843	1805	1845
John White	Kentucky	27th Congress	December 4, 1843, to March 4, 1845	1805	1848
John W. Jones	Virginia	28th Congress	December 1, 1845, to March 4, 1847	1799	1850
John W. Davis	Indiana	29th Congress	December 6, 1847, to March 4, 1849	1800	.....
Robert C. Winthrop	Massachusetts	30th Congress	December 22, 1849, to March 4, 1851	1809	1868
Howell Cobb	Georgia	31st Congress	December 1, 1851, to March 4, 1853	1815	1868
Linn Boyd	Kentucky	32d Congress	December 1, 1853, to March 4, 1855	1800	1859
" "	"	33d Congress	December 5, 1853, to March 4, 1857	.....	.....
Nathaniel P. Banks	Massachusetts	34th Congress	February 2, 1856, to March 4, 1857	1816	.....
James L. Orr	South Carolina	35th Congress	December 7, 1857, to March 4, 1859	1822	1873
Wm. Pennington	New Jersey	36th Congress	February 1, 1860, to March 4, 1861	1796	1862
Galusha A. Grow	Pennsylvania	37th Congress	July 4, 1861, to March 4, 1863	1823	.....
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	38th Congress	December 7, 1863, to March 4, 1865	1823	.....
" "	"	39th Congress	December 4, 1865, to March 4, 1867	.....	.....
" "	"	40th Congress	March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1869	.....	.....
James G. Blaine	Maine	41st Congress	March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871	1830	.....
" "	"	42d Congress	March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1873	.....	.....
" "	"	43d Congress	December 1, 1873, to March 4, 1875	.....	.....
Michael C. Kerr	Indiana	44th Congress	December 6, 1875, to August 20, 1876	1827	1876
Samuel J. Randall	Pennsylvania, 2d Session	44th Congress	December 4, 1876, to March 4, 1877	1828	.....
" "	" "	45th Congress	October 15, 1877, to March 4, 1879	.....	.....
" "	" "	46th Congress	March 18, 1879, to	.....	.....

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS, FROM 1790 TO 1880, FROM THE OFFICIAL CENSUS.

States and Territories.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	Per cent. increase 70 to 80.
The United States	3929214	5308483	7239881	9633822	12866020	17069453	23191876	31443321	38558371	50152866	30.06
The States	3929214	5294390	7215858	9600783	12820868	17019641	23067262	31183744	38115641	49369595	29.52
Alabama				127901	309527	590756	771623	964201	996992	1262794	26.66
Arkansas				14255	30388	97574	209897	435450	484471	802564	65.65
California							92597	379994	560247	864686	54.34	
Colorado								34277	39864	194649	388.28
Connecticut	237946	251002	261942	275148	297675	309978	370792	460147	537454	622683	15.85
Delaware	59096	64273	72674	72749	76748	78085	91532	112216	125015	146654	17.30
Florida					34730	54477	87445	140424	187748	267351	42.39
Georgia	82548	162686	252433	340985	516823	691392	906185	1057286	1184109	1539048	29.97
Illinois			12282	55162	157445	476183	851470	1711951	2539891	3078769	21.22
Indiana		5641	24520	147178	343031	685866	988416	1350428	1680637	1978362	17.70
Iowa						43112	192214	674913	1194020	1624620	36.06
Kansas								107206	364399	995966	173.14
Kentucky	73677	220955	406511	564135	687917	779828	982405	1155684	1321011	1648708	24.80
Louisiana			76556	152923	215739	352411	517762	708002	726915	940103	29.32
Maine	96540	151719	228705	298269	399455	501793	583169	628279	626915	648936	3.15
Maryland	319728	341548	380546	407350	447040	470019	583034	687049	780894	934632	19.68
Massachusetts	378787	422845	472040	523159	610408	737699	994514	1231066	1457351	1783012	22.34
Michigan			4762	8765	31639	212267	397654	749113	1184059	1636937	38.19
Minnesota							6077	172023	439706	780806	77.57
Mississippi		8850	40352	75448	136621	375651	606526	791305	827922	1131592	36.67
Missouri			20845	66557	140455	383702	682044	1182012	1721295	2168804	25.99
Nebraska								28841	122993	452338	267.83
Nevada								6857	42491	62265	46.53
New Hampshire	141885	183858	214460	244022	269328	284574	317976	326073	318300	346984	9.01
New Jersey	184139	211149	245562	277426	320823	373306	489555	672035	906096	1130892	24.80
New York	340120	589051	959049	1372111	1918608	2428921	3097394	3880735	4382759	5083810	15.99
North Carolina	393751	478103	555500	638829	737987	753419	869039	992622	1071361	1400047	30.67
Ohio		45365	230760	581295	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	3198062	19.99
Oregon							13294	52465	90923	174767	92.21
Pennsylvania	434373	602365	810091	1047507	1348233	1724033	2311786	2906215	3521951	4282786	21.60
Rhode Island	68825	69122	76931	83059	97199	108830	147545	174620	217353	276528	27.22
South Carolina	249073	345591	415115	502741	581185	594398	668507	703708	705606	995622	40.95
Tennessee	35691	105602	261727	422771	681904	829210	1002717	1109801	1258520	1542463	24.56
Texas							212592	604215	818579	1592574	94.55
Vermont	85425	154465	217895	235966	280652	291948	314120	315098	330551	332286	.52
Virginia	747610	880200	974600	1065116	1211405	1239797	1421661	1596318	1226163	1512806	23.42
West Virginia									442014	618443	39.91
Wisconsin						30945	305391	775881	1054670	1315480	24.72
The States	3929214	5294390	7215858	9600783	12820868	17019641	23067262	31183744	38115641	49369595	29.52
Arizona									9658	40441	318.73
Dakota								4837	14181	135180	853.24
District of Columbia		14093	24023	33039	39834	43712	51687	75080	131700	177638	34.88
Idaho									14999	32611	117.42
Montana									20595	39157	90.12
New Mexico							61547	93516	91874	118430	28.90
Utah							11380	40273	86786	143906	65.81
Washington								11591	23955	75120	213.58
Wyoming									9118	20788	127.98
The Territories		14093	24023	33039	39834	43712	124614	259577	442730	783271	76.91
Total Population	3929214	5308483	7239881	9633822	12866020	17069453	23191876	31443321	38558371	50152866	30.06
		Increase per cent. 1790-1800. 35.10.	Increase per cent. 1801-1810. 36.36.	Increase per cent. 1810-1820. 33.06.	Increase per cent. 1820-1830. 32.51.	Increase per cent. 1830-1840. 32.62.	Increase per cent. 1840-1850. 35.83.	Increase per cent. 1850-1860. 35.11.	Increase per cent. 1860-1870. 22.65.	Increase per cent. 1870-1880. 30.06.	

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.

Statement showing the population of the State of Illinois by Counties, according to the United States census, from the year 1800 to the year 1880, and date of organization and name of County Seat;

Counties.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	When organized.	County Seats.
Adams				2,186	14,476	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,148	January 13, 1825	Quincy
Alexander			626	1,990	3,313	2,484	4,707	10,564	14,809	March 4, 1819	Cairo
Bond			2,931	2,931	5,060	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,873	January 4, 1817	Greenville
Boone					1,705	7,624	11,078	12,942	11,527	March 4, 1837	Belvidere
Brown					4,183	7,198	9,938	12,205	13,044	February 1, 1839	Mt. Sterling
Bureau					3,067	8,841	26,426	34,415	33,180	February 28, 1837	Princeton
Calhoun				1,090	1,741	3,231	5,144	6,592	7,471	January 10, 1825	Hardin
Carroll					1,023	4,586	11,733	16,705	16,985	Febuary 22, 1839	Mt. Carroll
Cass					2,981	7,253	11,325	11,580	14,494	March 3, 1837	Virginia
Champaign					1,475	2,619	14,629	32,737	40,869	February 20, 1833	Urbana
Christian					1,878	3,263	10,492	20,363	28,232	February 15, 1839	Taylorville
Clark			931	3,940	7,453	9,532	11,987	18,719	21,900	March 22, 1819	Marshall
Clay				755	3,228	4,289	9,336	15,875	16,195	December 23, 1824	Louisville
Clinton				2,330	3,718	5,139	10,941	16,285	18,718	December 27, 1821	Carlyle
Coles					9,616	9,335	14,203	25,235	27,055	December 25, 1830	Charleston
Cook					10,201	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,710	January 15, 1831	Chicago
Crawford				2,999	3,117	4,422	7,133	11,551	13,880	16,190	December 31, 1816	Robinson
Cumberland							3,718	8,311	12,223	13,702	May 1, 1843	Majority Point
DeKalb						1,697	7,540	19,086	23,265	26,774	March 4, 1837	Sycamore
DeWitt						3,247	5,002	10,820	14,708	17,014	March 1, 1839	Clinton
Douglas								7,146	13,484	15,857	February 14, 1857	Tuscola
DuPage						3,545	9,290	14,701	16,685	19,187	February 9, 1839	Wheaton
Edgar					4,071	8,225	10,092	16,925	21,450	25,504	January 3, 1823	Paris
Edwards				3,144	1,649	3,070	3,524	5,451	7,565	8,600	November 28, 1814	Albion
Effingham						1,675	3,799	7,816	15,653	18,924	February 15, 1831	Effingham
Fayette					2,704	6,328	8,075	11,189	19,638	23,243	February 14, 1821	Vandalia
Ford								1,979	9,103	15,105	February 17, 1859	Paxton
Franklin				1,763	4,083	3,682	5,681	9,393	12,652	16,129	January 2, 1818	Benton
Fulton					1,841	13,142	22,508	33,338	38,291	41,249	January 28, 1823	Lewistown
Gallatin				3,155	7,405	10,760	5,418	8,055	11,134	12,862	September 14, 1812	Shawneetown
Greene					7,674	11,951	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,014	January 20, 1821	Carrollton
Grundy							3,023	10,379	14,938	16,738	February 17, 1841	Morris
Hamilton					2,616	3,915	6,362	9,915	13,044	16,712	February 8, 1821	McLeansboro
Hancock					483	9,946	14,652	29,061	35,935	35,352	January 13, 1825	Carthage
Hardin						1,578	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	March 2, 1839	Elizabethtown
Henderson							4,612	9,501	12,582	10,755	January 20, 1841	Oquawka
Henry					41	1,260	3,807	20,660	35,506	36,609	January 13, 1825	Cambridge
Iroquois						1,695	4,119	12,325	25,782	35,457	February 26, 1833	Watseka
Jackson				1,542	1,828	3,566	5,862	9,589	19,634	22,508	January 10, 1816	Murphysboro
Jasper						1,472	3,220	8,364	11,238	14,515	February 15, 1831	Newton
Jefferson				691	2,555	5,702	8,109	12,965	17,804	20,086	March 20, 1819	Mt. Vernon
Jersey						4,545	7,351	12,051	15,054	15,516	February 28, 1839	Jerseyville
JoDaviess					2,111	6,180	18,601	27,325	27,820	27,534	February 17, 1827	Galena
Johnson				815	1,566	3,626	4,114	9,312	11,248	13,079	September 14, 1812	Vienna
Kane						6,501	16,703	30,062	39,091	44,958	January 16, 1836	Geneva
Kankakee								15,412	24,352	24,961	February 11, 1853	Kankakee City
Kendall							7,73	13,074	12,399	13,084	February 19, 1841	Yorkville
Knox					271	7,040	13,279	28,663	39,522	38,360	January 13, 1825	Galesburg
Lake						7,654	11,226	18,267	21,014	21,299	March 1, 1839	Waukegan
LaSalle						9,315	17,845	48,339	69,792	70,420	January 15, 1831	Ottawa
Lawrence					3,068	7,002	6,121	9,271	12,533	13,663	January 10, 1821	Lawrenceville
Lee						2,035	5,292	17,651	27,171	27,494	February 27, 1839	Dixon
Livingston						759	1,552	11,637	31,471	38,450	February 27, 1837	Pontiac
Logan						2,333	5,128	14,272	23,053	25,041	February 15, 1839	Lincoln
Macon					1,122	3,039	3,988	13,758	26,481	30,671	January 19, 1829	Decatur
Macoupin					1,990	7,826	13,355	21,607	32,726	37,705	January 17, 1829	Carlinville
Madison			13,550	6,221	11,443	20,441	31,351	44,131	50,141	September 14, 1812	Edwardsville
Marion				2,125	4,742	6,720	12,739	20,622	23,601	January 24, 1823	Salem
Marshall						1,819	5,180	13,147	16,956	15,036	January 19, 1839	Lacon
Mason							5,021	10,931	16,184	16,244	January 23, 1841	Havana
Massac							4,09	6,213	9,581	10,443	February 8, 1843	Metropolis
McDonough						5,308	7,616	20,009	26,500	27,084	January 25, 1826	Macomb
McHenry						2,578	14,978	22,080	23,702	24,914	January 16, 1836	Woodstock
McLean						6,565	10,163	28,772	53,988	60,115	December 25, 1830	Bloomington
Menard						4,431	6,349	9,584	11,795	13,028	February 15, 1839	Petersburg
Mercer					26	2,352	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,501	January 13, 1825	Aledo
Monroe				1,546	2,000	4,481	7,079	12,832	12,982	13,682	June 1, 1816	Waterloo
Montgomery					2,953	4,490	6,277	14,979	25,344	28,086	February 12, 1821	Hillsboro
Morgan					12,544	19,547	16,074	22,112	28,163	31,519	January 31, 1823	Jacksonville
Moultrie							3,231	6,385	10,385	13,705	February 14, 1843	Sullivan
Ogle						3,479	10,020	22,888	27,197	20,046	January 16, 1836	Oregon
Peoria						6,153	17,547	36,601	47,540	55,419	January 13, 1825	Peoria
Perry						1,713	3,222	5,278	9,552	13,573	January 29, 1827	Pinckneyville
Piatt							1,666	6,127	10,553	15,583	January 27, 1841	Monticello
Pike					2,15	11,728	18,810	27,210	30,768	33,761	January 31, 1821	Pittsfield
Pope				2,610	3,316	4,094	3,975	6,742	11,437	13,256	April 1, 1816	Golconda
Pulaski							2,201	3,943	8,752	9,507	March 3, 1843	Mound City
Putnam						1,140	2,131	3,921	5,587	6,280	5,555	January 13, 1825	Hennepin
Randolph		1,103	7,277	3,192	4,129	7,941	11,070	17,205	20,870	25,691	April 28, 1795	Chester
Richland							4,012	9,711	12,803	15,546	February 25, 1841	Olney
Rock Island						2,649	6,937	21,005	29,783	38,314	February 9, 1831	Rock Island
Saline							5,588	9,331	12,714	15,950	February 25, 1847	Harrisburg
Sangamon					12,960	14,716	19,228	32,254	40,552	52,902	January 31, 1821	Springfield
Schuyler					2,959	6,072	10,573	14,684	17,416	16,249	January 13, 1825	Rushville
Scott						1,845	7,014	9,060	10,590	10,745	February 15, 1839	Winchester
Shelby						2,975	6,459	7,807	11,613	25,476	30,282	January 23, 1	Shelbyville
Stark							1,573	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,209	March 2, 1839	Lafayette
*St. Clair		1,230	5,007	5,548	7,078	13,611	20,180	37,694	51,068	61,830	April 23, 1790	Belleville
Stephenson						2,800	11,066	25,112	30,608	31,970	March 4, 1837	Freeport
Tazewell						4,749	7,221	12,052	21,470	27,903	29,679	January 31, 1827	Pekin
Union					2,362	3,729	5,514	7,615	11,181	16,518	18,100	January 2, 181	Jonesboro
Vermilion						5,836	9,301	11,492	19,800	30,388	41,000	January 15, 1826	Danville
Wabash						2,710	4,240	4,690	7,315	8,811	9,045	December 27, 1824	Mt. Carmel
Warren						308	6,739	8,176	18,336	23,174	22,940	January 13, 1	Monmouth
Washington					1,347	1,675	4,849	6,953	13,731	17,599	21,117	January 2, 1818	Nashville
Wayne					1,111	2,553	5,123	6,825	12,223	19,758	21,297	March 25, 1819	Fairfield
White				4,822	6,004	7,949	8,923	12,403	16,816	23,039	December 9, 1815	Carmi
Whiteside							2,241	5,361	18,737	27,503	30,848	January 16, 1836	Morrison
Will						10,465	16,703	29,321	43,013	63,424	January 12, 1836	Joliet
Williamson							4,485	7,216	12,205	17,329	19,320	February 28, 1839	Marion
Winnebago						4,609	11,773	24,491	29,391	30,518	January 16, 1836	Rockford
Woodford								4,415	13,282	18,396	21,630	February 27, 1841	Metamora
Aggregate		2,358	12,282	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,078,636			

*St. Clair county was organized April 27th, 1790, by Arthur St. Clair, then Governor and Commander-in-chief of "The territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river," re-organized after Illinois had been established as a Territory, April 28th, 1809.

CHAPTER III.

GEOGRAPHY—AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND RAILROAD FACILITIES.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

THE County of Schuyler lies a little north of the center of the State and in the second tier of counties from the western boundary line. It is bounded on the north by McDonough and Fulton counties, on the east by Fulton county and the Illinois river, on the south by Brown and on the west by the counties of Adams and Hancock.

Its greatest length from east to west is twenty-five miles, and from north to south a fraction over twenty miles. The county embraces a superficial area of a little over four hundred and fourteen square miles.

The county was formed in January, 1825, out of the counties of Pike and Fulton.

The "Act" erecting the county was passed January 13th, 1825, and reads as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That all that tract of county within the following boundaries, to wit:

Beginning at the place where the township line, between two and three south, touches the Illinois river, thence west on said line to the range line between ranges four and five west; thence north on said range line to the northwest corner of township three north, range four west, thence east on said township line to the meridian; thence down the meridian line to the southeast corner of township three north, range one west; thence east on said township line to the Illinois river, thence down the said river to the place of beginning, shall constitute the county of Schuyler." Out of this tract in 1839 was taken Brown county.

NAMES AND NUMBERS OF TOWNSHIPS.

Oakland, Tp. 3 North of Base Line, Range 1 West of P. M.
Littleton, " 3 " " " " " 2 " " " "
Brooklyn, " 3 " " " " " 3 " " " "
Birmingham, " 3 " " " " " 4 " " " "
Huntsville, " 2 " " " " " 4 " " " "
Camden, " 2 " " " " " 3 " " " "
Buena Vista, " 2 " " " " " 2 " " " "
Rushville, " 2 " " " " " 1 " " " "

The above were all full townships. Browning 2 north of base line range 1, east of P. M. This township is a fractional part being cut off by the Illinois river, and part of it is added to Frederick township.

Hickory, 2 North of Base Line, Range 2 East of P. M.
and 2 " " " " " 3 " " " "

This township is composed of two townships cut off by the Illinois river.

Frederick 1 N. of Base Line. Range 1 East of 4 P. M.

This township is fractional and is composed of that part of 1 N. Range, 1 East that lies west of the Illinois river. Also so much of Browning township proper, as lies south of the center of Browning township and west of Sugar Creek that runs through said township.

Bainbridge 1 N. of Base Line, R. 1 West.

This is a full township and also fraction on the south, which is part of 1 S. B. L. R. 1 W.

Woodstock Tp. 1 North of Base Line. Range 2 West of 4 P. M., is a fractional township, part cut off by Crooked Creek, also
Tract 1 South of Base Line, Range 2 West of 4 P. M.
" 1 North " " " " 3 " " " " "

LAND SURFACE.

The surface of Schuyler county is considerably diversified with hills and valleys, prairies and heavily timbered woodlands. Along the bluffs of Crooked Creek and the Illinois river the surface is very much broken and hilly, but these broken lands possess a rich and productive soil and are valuable for agricultural purposes, wherever they are sufficiently level for cultivation. The prairies are mostly small, and are restricted to the northern and western portions the county. On the ridges adjacent to the small streams the timber is mostly black oak and hickory, but on the more level portions of the timbered regions as well as on the bluffs of the Illinois river we find, in addition, elm, linden, sugar maple, wild cherry, and honey locust, an arboreal growth which indicates a soil of the best quality, fully equal to the best prairie soils. Much of the uplands where this growth of timber prevails, is underlaid by the marly sands and clays of the loess, and rank among the very best lands in the State. Fine blue grass pastures are easily made upon these lands, and the soil is well adapted to the growth of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, and more especially grapes. On the eastern border of the county there is a belt of alluvial bottoms, skirting the Illinois river from a mile to four miles in width. Some portions of this land are above the high water level of the river, and are very productive, while other portions are subject to annual overflows from the river floods and are of little value for agricultural purposes. A considerable portion of this is bottom prairie, but there is usually a belt of heavy timber skirting the river and also the small streams by which the bottoms are intersected. The timber on these low lands comprise cottonwood, sycamore, soft maple, elm, ash, hickory, pecan, spanish oak, swamp white oak, pine oak, black walnut, hackberry, buck-eye, honey locust, pawpaw and willow. There are also belts of bottom lands upon some of the larger creeks of Schuyler county, as on Crooked creek and Sugar creek, but these seldom exceed a half a mile in width and are covered with a heavy growth of timber.

Streams.—The county is well watered, mainly by Crooked Creek, and its affluents. It enters the county on the north

side of Birmingham township and flows through the township, also through Brooklyn and Camden, and is the boundary line of the county on the west and south of Woodstock township and on the south part of Bainbridge, and enters the Illinois river nearly due south of the center of Bainbridge township.

Missouri creek enters the county on the west side of Huntsville township and flows through Huntsville and Camden townships and part of Brown county, and empties into Crooked creek in township 1 north, range 3 west. Crane creek rises in Rushville township and meanders through Rushville and Bainbridge townships, and enters Illinois river near the mouth of Crooked creek.

Sugar creek rises in Littleton township and flows through Littleton and Oakland townships in this county, and the southwest corner of Astoria township, in Fulton county; then enters the county and flows through Browning and Frederick townships and empties into the Illinois river, on the east side of the latter township.

Horny Branch rises in Littleton township and flows through Brooklyn and empties into Crooked creek near the village of Brooklyn.

Brush creek also heads in Littleton township and flows through Buena Vista and Camden townships, and empties into Crooked creek near the village of Erwin.

Stony Branch heads in Littleton township, passes through into Crooked creek.

Horny Branch rises in Buena Vista township, runs through Woodstock township and empties into Crooked creek in town 1, 3 N., 3 W. of fourth principal meridian.

Town Branch heads in town of Rushville, and runs southwest through Rushville, Buena Vista and Woodstock townships; enters Crooked creek at the "Big Bend."

Coal creek rises in Rushville township, flows through Rushville, Bainbridge and Frederick townships and empties into the Illinois river below Beardstown, in Frederick township.

Dutchmans creek rises in Browning township and empties into the Illinois river near the village of Browning.

Harris Branch heads in Fulton county and enters Schuyler on the north side of Browning township and empties into Sugar creek in same township.

Rushville, the county seat of Schuyler county, is located on the southwest quarter of section No. 30, 2 north, 1 west. It derives its name from Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, an eminent surgeon and physician of a half a century ago.

Soil.—The county of Schuyler contains within its limits some of the best and richest lands in the State. Agriculture is the leading pursuits and employment of the people. The leading staple products are wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, sorghum, sweet potatoes, melons, etc. All the desirable fruits grow here in abundance. No county in the State is blessed with a more intelligent and industrious husbandry than Schuyler county, and as a natural sequence it is growing in popularity and wealth. Very little indebtedness of any kind exists in the county. The people, as a class, are careful and frugal, and live within their means, and are not given to outside show and vain display.

BROWN COUNTY

Was originally a part of Schuyler county, but in February, 1839, Brown was cut off from Schuyler, the trouble of reaching Rushville, the county seat, on account of the high waters of Crooked creek, being the main cause of the division. There was much talk before the division of establishing the county seat at Ripley, which is situated on the bank of the south side of Crooked creek, but it was thought best to divide the counties. The county is bounded on the north by Schuyler county; east by Cass and Morgan counties; south by Pike, and west by Adams county. On the east the Illinois river and Crooked creek on the north are the boundary lines. In length the county is about eighteen miles, and about the same in breadth, and contains three hundred and twenty-four square miles.

Brown county is divided into nine townships, viz: Ripley, Missouri, Pea Ridge, Cooperstown, Mt. Sterling, Lee, Versailles, Elkhorn and Buckhorn. The county was originally one-fifth prairie, including the river-bottom land, and the balance four-fifths timbered land. The surface of the county is rolling with hills and bluffs along the streams. Along the bluffs on Crooked creek, in the northern part of the county, and the Illinois river, the surface of the country is very much broken, and a great part of it, to such an extent as to prevent its cultivation.

The principal natural water courses in or bordering upon Brown county are Crooked creek, the Illinois river and McKee creek. The latter rises in Adams county, and flows in a southeasterly direction through Buckhorn township, then north east to sections nineteen in Elkhorn township, then flows southeast and passes out of the township in section twenty-five, and enters Versailles in section thirty, and passes out of the county into Pike county in section thirty-two. In last-named township Crooked creek, as stated before, is the northeast and eastern boundary of Schuyler and Brown counties. The Illinois river is the eastern boundary of Cooperstown and Versailles townships. Missouri Creek or Big Missouri rises in Adams county and flows north to and into Schuyler county; enters Brown county in Missouri township and empties into Crooked creek. The Little Missouri flows in a northeast direction through Pea Ridge and Missouri townships, and both Big and Little Missouris unite in Schuyler county, then flow back and empty into Crooked creek in Missouri township. Camp creek rises in the county and empties into the Illinois river. Dry Fork rises in Lee township, flows south by east and empties into McKee creek. Wells' Fork of McKee creek rises in the western part of Lee township and flows nearly south to McKee creek. Logan's creek in the southern part of Mt. Sterling township, flows northeast and empties into Crooked creek at Greennell's mill.

Soil.—The chief occupation of the people is farming and stock raising. The lands, both timbered and prairie, are capable of producing the finest crops. In the northern and western part of the county most excellent crops of wheat and corn are produced, while in the bottoms along Crooked creek and the Illinois river, in seasonable years, the crops

are fine and the yield prolific. Oats, barley and rye grow luxuriantly, rarely failing to yield largely. The potato and other tuberous plants do well, and yield as large a crop as any other section of the state. All varieties of grapes, berries, melons, currants, and common garden vegetables grow well, and in almost any season produce more than is needed or home consumption. Blue grass, clover, timothy, and red-top are the principal cultivated grasses, and afford rich pasturage for the stock, and the best quality of hay for the market. The cultivation of grasses has increased greatly in the past few years which indicates a tendency on the part of the farmers to engage in stock raising more extensively than a few years ago. It may here be mentioned that few counties in the state produce finer breeds and grades of stock than Brown county. This is particularly true of their horses. Great attention has been paid to the introduction of thoroughbreds and fine horses into the county in the last ten years. The horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are of a finer quality than they were ten years ago, which shows a progressive spirit and a desire on the part of the farmers and stock men to keep pace with other industries. Fruit has received considerable attention in late years. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, and the other smaller fruit do well in this section of the country.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The most important factor in the development of a town, county or state, is its railroad facilities and communications. They are not only the great thoroughfares of commerce, trade and travel, but are the great civilizers of the age, if we may be permitted so to speak. The section of country cut off from railroad communication with the outside world where communication is possible, is yet in the misty past of a half a century ago. There is a lack of progress and enterprise observable in every branch of industry. There is less literary culture, less refinement and less knowledge of the world generally. Railroads furnish the avenues by which we pass to our acquaintance with the people and their customs outside of our own locality. They are the aids which make it possible to pass from or permit the balance of the world to come to us, and they become acquainted, and thereby learn by actual contact and comparison. Four-fifths of the actual knowledge of mankind is obtained by comparison. Railroads permit this, therefore, our knowledge is increased, and our mental powers enlarged, the world is rendered happier, and wars, turmoil and strife comparatively cease, because mankind is daily getting better acquainted through the aid of railroads and other mediums of rapid transit. The object of this article, however, is to show the railroad facilities of Schuyler and Brown counties. In the first county mentioned the citizens of Rushville, as early as 1836, agitated the question of building a railroad. That Schuyler County has few railroad facilities to-day, is a fact, but it has been from no fault of her citizens. They have been as enterprising, liberal and wide awake upon this question, as any other locality in the state, and also know the advantages of having railroad communication with other parts of the country. The citizens of Rushville have, in the past, been particularly active in their efforts to secure a road. They have upon every proper occasion voted money and supplies, and in several instances voted money and expended it in grades and preparing the road bed for the ties and iron, and then failed to get the road. There were various causes that led to these disastrous results that are unnecessary to mention here, as it would involve too much detail.

In 1854 an organization known as the Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company obtained a charter for a railroad between the terminal points named. Rushville was one of the contemplated points on the proposed line. Aid was voted, the right of way obtained, and a portion of the road bed constructed in the county, but from various causes, a recital of which would require lengthy detail, the road was not completed as orignally designed by the corporators. A portion of its rights and franchises passed into the possession of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. They completed the road to Vermont in Fulton county, and in 1869, the organized company (Peoria and Hannibal) which is still in operation, leased their rights in perpetuity to the C. B. & Q. Railway Company. Their line known as the Rushville Extension or Branch of the C. B. & Q. was finished and opened to Rushville July 4, 1869.

The Rock Island and Alton Railroad was organized and chartered Feb. 14, 1857. The County of Schuyler voted $75.000 in aid to build the road. The City of Rushville and townships along the line also voted as much more, and in addition there were nearly $50.000 of individual subscriptions. Of this amount nearly three-fourths were expended in surveying the route, obtaining the right of way, building the road bed, putting in bridges, and preparing portions of the line ready for the ties and iron. Before all the line was ready for the ties and iron the Rock Island and Alton Company sold out their rights and franchises obtained under their charter to the *Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company*, stipulating, however, that the line of the road should run where originally intended and surveyed. The original line upon which the money spoken of above had been expended was from Frederick to pass through Rushville, Industry, Macomb to Vermont thence to Rock Island, but instead the latter company from Frederick ignored the original route and built the road from Frederick to Browning, Astoria, Vermont, then to Bushnell, then to Monmouth where it connected with the original line. By this action Rushville was left out in the cold, so far as getting an East and West outlet.

The line of this road is on the eastern side of the county, and passes through the townships of Frederick and Browning in a northeasterly direction. It crosses the Illinois River at Beardstown a few miles below Frederick The principal stations in Schuyler county, are Browning, Frederick and Osceola. It was formerly the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis R. R., and was built in the years 1869 and 70. Trains began running between Beardstown and East St. Louis in May 1870. In December, 1876, a lease was effected, and it passed under the management of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.

The first line of railroad projected in Illinois was the Northern Cross Railroad, extending from Quincy to Danville. This was chartered in 1837, and upon it the first locomotive was placed in the winter of 1838-39, running from Meredosia to Jacksonville. In 1842 the road was completed from Jacksonville to Springfield, and three trips were made per week from the latter place to Meredosia, on the Illinois River. The track was of the old flat-rail style, which was made by nailing thin strips of iron on two parallel lines of timbers placed at the proper distance apart, and running lengthways of the road. The engine, as well as the road, soon became so impaired that the former had to be abandoned and mules substituted as the motor power. However, such locomotion was destined to be of short duration; for the State soon afterwards sold the entire road at a nominal sum, and thus for a short time was suspended one of the first railroad enterprises in Illinois. But in the West a new era—one of prodigious industrial activity and of far-reaching results in the practical arts—was dawning, and within thirty years from the temporary failure of the road mentioned, this State had outstripped all others in gigantic internal improvements, and at present has more miles of railroad than any other State in the Union.

The Great Western whose name has since been successively changed to Toledo, Wabash and Western, Wabash, and WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC, the last of which it still bears—The Great Western was an extension of the Northern Cross Railroad, above mentioned, and traverses the road through some of the finest portions of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, it soon became the popular highway of travel and traffic between the East and the West. The Great Western was built to Mt. Sterling in Brown county, in 1855, and to this road the county owes much of its subsequent rapid development of its agricultural and other resources. Under its new name—Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific—and management, it has rapidly extended its lines east and west of the Mississippi river, comprising at present two great divisions, the eastern and the western, whose termini and lengths of lines are as follows:

EASTERN DIVISION.

Toledo, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo,	486 miles.
Decatur, Ill., to Quincy, Ill.,	151 "
Bluffs, Ill., to Hannibal, Mo.,	50 "
Maysville, Ill., to Pittsfield, Ill.,	6 "
Clayton, Ill., to Keokuk, Iowa,	49 "
Logansport, Ind., to Butler, Ind.,	93 "
Edwardsville, Ill., to Edwardsville Crossing,	10 "
Bement, Ill., to Chicago,	151 "
Decatur, Ill., via Champaign to Havana, Ill.,	131 "
Peoria, Ill., to Jacksonville,	83 "
State Line, Ill., to Warsaw Ill.,	227 "
Total miles east of the Mississippi river,	1381

WESTERN DIVISION.

St. Louis to Kansas City,	277 miles.
Brunswick, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Iowa,	224 "
Roseberry, Mo., to Clarinda, Iowa,	22 "
Moberly, Mo., to Ottumwa, Iowa,	131 miles.
North Lexington, Mo., to St. Joseph, Mo.,	76 "
Centralia, Mo., to Columbia, Mo.,	22 "
Salisbury, Mo., to Glasgow, Mo.,	15 "
Ferguson, Mo., to Biddle street, St. Louis,	10 "
Total miles west of Mississippi river,	777
Grand total,	2158 miles.

The "main line" of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway runs in a northwesterly direction through Brown county, passing through Versailles, Elkhorn, Mt. Sterling, Lee and Pea Ridge Townships. The principal stations on the line of the road in this county are: Mt. Sterling, Versailles, Mound Station and Perry Springs. The principal lines of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific have steel rail tracks, well ballasted road-beds, and altogether constitute one of the greatest railroad systems in the West.

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.*

THE geological structure of Schuyler county includes the quaternary system, the lower portion of the coal measures, and the upper divisions of the Lower Carboniferous limestones. The coal measures are of sufficient thickness to bring in another coal seam, No. 4, which is not found in any county south of this, on the west side of the Illinois river. The following section exhibits the formations to be found in this county in their relative order of superposition and thickness:

	FEET.
Quaternary, comprising Alluvium, Loess and Drift	100
Coal Measures	200 to 250
St. Louis group	30 to 40
Keokuk	60 to 70

The three lower groups, properly belong to what are known as stratified rocks, (i. e.) formed in regular layers, and also to that division of geology termed *paleozoic*, because the fossils represent only ancient forms of animal and vegetable life, while the upper division belongs to the most recent geological age, and the fossils are the remains of animals of species now living, or but recently become extinct.

If the geological series were complete, we should have above the coal measures, and intervening between that formation and the Quaternary, the whole of the Secondary and Tertiary series, embracing many thousand feet in thickness of strata, and representing, in their fossil contents, all the miss-

*For some of the *data* in the preparation of this chapter, we are indebted to the State Geographical Report, of A. H. Worthen, its editor.

ing links in the great chain of organic life, which connects the paleozoic age with the present. But as the Quaternary is the most recent of all the geological systems, it may be found resting directly upon any of the above deposits, from the tertiary to the most ancient stratified or igneous rocks that outcrop on the surface of the earth. This system includes all the superficial beds of soil, sand, clay, gravel, etc., which cover up all the older formations, except along the streams where the Lower Carboniferous limestone has been laid bare by the action of running water. The term Alluvium, includes the surface soil and subsoil of the prairies, and the bottom lands along the borders of our rivers and smaller streams. Possibly, the former may correspond nearer, in the time of its formation, with the Loess, than with the deposits of the river valleys, but it has generally been considered as coincident with the latter, in its formation, and hence of Alluvial age. It has been formed, in part, from the transported material brought down by the river current, together with the animal and vegetable substances that decay upon the surface, to which is added, the sands, clays, and organic matter, that is washed down upon it from the neighboring hills.

The Loess is restricted to the region adjacent to the Illinois river bluffs and attains a maximum thickness of nearly a hundred feet, but thins out gradually from the bluffs toward the central portions of the county. It consists of brown and drab colored sandy, and marly clays, sometimes partially stratified, and varying in color, with the variable quantities of the oxyd of iron it contains. The characteristic fossils of this group are the land and fresh water shells, which however are not found in abundance in either of these counties.

The Drift formation consists of unstratified clay and gravel, usually of a brown or ashen gray color, containing boulders of igneous and metamorphic rocks disseminated through it, but most abundant in the lower portion of the deposit. The material composing the Drift formation is supposed to have been transported here by the combined agencies of ice and water, during a period of submergence, while the entire area of this and several of the adjoining states was beneath the water level. Icebergs, impelled by winds, or currents of water, and loaded with the detritus of distant shores, were, no doubt, one of the most potent agencies in the accumulation of the Drift, and we find, as we trace this deposit southward from the Lake Superior region, that the boulders diminish in size and number, in that direction, until they entirely disappear. In this deposit we occasionally find specimens of native copper, gold and the ores of lead, iron, etc, but nowhere in sufficient quantity to be profitably worked, as the fragments found in this position are far removed from the beds from which they originally came. In the early settlements of this country, many reports of the discovery of gold were made, by mistaking either the pyrites of iron or yellow mica, for that precious metal; the former, derived from the Coal Measures or other stratified rocks of the adjacent region, and the latter from the decomposed boulders of sienite or gneiss, transported from the northern shores of the great lakes.

Carboniferous System; Coal Measures.—The upper division of the Carboniferous system is termed the coal measures and embraces all the coal seams and the associated strata, when fully developed, attain a thickness of eight hundred or a thousand feet. In Schuyler county only about two hundred and fifty feet of the lower portion of the coal measures are found, which may be illustrated by the following section, showing the comparative thickness and general arrangement of the strata:—

	FEET.
Brown sandy shale	10 to 15
Compact gray limestone	3 " 6
Bituminous shale, with concretions of limestone	2 " 4
Coal seam, No. 4	
Fire clay and lepteria	8 " 10
Sandstone and shale	60 " 80
Bluish gray arenaceous limestone	2 " 6
Bituminous and argillaceous shale	4 " 8
Coal seam, No. 3	
Sandy and argillaceous shales	12 " 15
Gray limestone	4 " 6
Sandy and argillaceous shales	15 " 30
Coal seam, No. 2	
Sandstone and shale	30 " 40
Coal seam No. 1	
Fire clay	1 " 3
Sandy shale and conglomerate sandstone	15 " 25

In the vicinity of Rushville, and also on a small branch, which heads near Pleasant View, the beds comprising the uppper part of the foregoing section are found well exposed. They enclose coal seam, No 4, one of the most persistent and valuable in the Illinois coal field. It outcrops in the vicinity of Pleasant View and from thence northwesterly to Rushville, underlying the elevated plateau around and between these points, that forms the water-shed between the tributaries of Crooked creek and Sugar creek. This seam ranges in thickness from four to six feet, and in this county averages about five feet. The roof is generally a bituminous shale, sometimes containing large nodules of dark blue or black limestone, filled with marine shales, among which are *Productus muricatus, clinopistha radiata, pleurophorus soleniformis, P. radiatus, cardiomorpha Missouriensis, discina nitida, Schizodus curtus*, etc. Above the black shale there is usually a bed of bluish gray limestone, containing joints of crinoidea, and a few small brachiopods, among which the *spirifer lineatus*, and a small variety of *athyris subtilita*, are the most common. Coal has been mined in the vicinity of Pleasant View for many years, for the supply of steamboats at Frederick four miles distant, on the Illinois river. It was first worked by tunneling into the hill where the coal outcrops, on the banks of a small stream running in Sugar creek, but has long since been worked by shafts. The following are the elevations:

	FEET.
Height of coal seam at Pleasant View, above the high water level of 1844	190
Above the river bank, opposite Beardstown	202

This seam has also been worked for many years in the vicinity of Rushville, and in many places the shafts are not deeper than twenty-five feet. The seam has a good roof

and is easily worked. Below we give the succession of strata, downward from coal, No. 4, to coal No. 3.

	FEET.
Fire Clay and shale, with Leptaria,	8 to 10
Clay Shale,	25 " 30
Sandy Shales,	30 " 40
Thin-bedded Concretionary Sandstone,	8 " 10
Bluish Gray Calcareous Sandstone,	2 " 3
Clay Shale,	2 " 3
Black Shale,	3 " 4
Coal No. 3,	2 " 3

On Sugar creek, ten miles northeast of Rushville, No. 3 is found outcropping at several points at the base of the hills. Here it averages about three feet in thickness, with a roof of shale and sandstone. A good exposure of all the beds, down to the horizon of No. 2 coal, may be seen northeast of Pleasant View, on a small stream running into Sugar creek, and the following is the order of succession below coal No. 4:

	FEET.
Coal No. 4,	4 to 5
Clay Shale and Leptaria,	8 " 10
Sandstone and Shale,	116
Hard, bluish-gray Limestone,	8 " 10
Black Shale with concretions of dark-blue limestone	4 " 6
Blue Shale with streaks of coal [No. 3]	2 " 3
Sandy and Argillaceous Shale	56
Coal, / Clay Shale, / Coal, — No. 2 Coal	2 / 3 / 2 " 3
Fire Clay and Clay Shale	20 " 25

By the above table it will be seen that the strata intervening between coals 3 and 4 are mainly sandstones and sandy shales, and a portion of the sandstone is a very good freestone, and was used for the construction of the jail in Rushville, and for foundation walls in this locality. This sandstone is well exposed on the banks of the streams north of Rushville, and affords nearly all the building stone used in this part of the county. Coal No. 2 is not so regularly developed as either No. 4 above it or No. 2 below, and is sometimes replaced by bituminous shales. It is worked in several localities in this county; on Coal creek tunnels have been opened in this seam, along its line of outcrops, where the coal ranges from two to three feet in thickness, but is not equal to that from the seam above. The following is a section on this creek, showing all the beds at the base of the coal measures from the horizon of No. 3 down to the carboniferous limestones:

	FEET.
Soft yellow limestone	3
Bituminous shale,	2
Coal No. 3,	2 to 3
Shale,	12 " 15
Hard, bluish gray limestone,	4 " 6
Clay shale,	15 " 18
Coal No. 2,	1½
Blue and green sandy shales,	20 " 25
Hard calcareous limestone,	10 " 12
Ferruginous shale,	6
Calcareous shale with fossils,	3
Blue and gray shale,	10 " 12
Shaly sandstone,	3 " 4

Here coal No. 2 is not of sufficient thickness to be worked and No. 1 is wanting altogether, its location being below the three-foot bed of calcareous shale. At the mill site, a mile and a half above Frederick, No 3 ranges from 30 to 36 inches in thickness, and the coal is regarded better in quality than that obtained from the same seam on Coal Creek. Just below the mill the gray limestone of the St. Louis group outcrops at the foot of the bluff, and has been quarried and burned at the kiln at this point. The ferruginous shale usually found above No. 1 coal is seen here resting directly upon the limestone. Half a mile above Frederick, all the beds, from coal No. 3 down to the base of the coal measures, are exposed in the face of the bluff, but neither coals are thick enough to let this point be worked. The following section was made here, commencing at the top of the bluff:

	FEET.	INCHES.
Sandstone	10	
Buff-colored, thin-bedded limestone,	4 to 6	
Shale,	12	
Bituminous shale (coal No. 3)	2 " 3	
Shale,	42	
Thin coal (No. 2)	0	6
Fire clay and shale,	20	
Thin coal (No. 1)	0	6
Fire clay, shale and iron ore,	0	6
Sandstone,	0	6

Here none of the coal seams are of sufficient thickness to be worked which occurs in several places in the county. On section 32, T. 2 N. R 1 E., there are two bands of iron ore in the shale below coal No. 2 that will afford a very good ore for the manufacture of metallic iron. These bands occur just above the horizon of No. 1 coal, which is not developed here, and they are respectively 12 and 6 inches in thickness, separated by about two feet of shale. The section at this locality is as follows:

	FEET.
Massive sandstone,	30 to 40
Silicious,	3 " 4
Bituminous shale (coal No. 4)	3 " 5
Shale,	27
Hard gray limestone,	6
Shale,	14
Brush coal, / Shale, / Coal,	1 / 2 / 2
Shale and sandstone,	12
Iron ore,	1
Shale,	2
Iron ore	½
Shale with thin bands of iron ore,	6
Sandstone and streaks of coal (No. 1)	18
Hard gray limestone of the St. Louis group,	10

The coal No. 4 is the only seam that can be profitably worked in this county, and there is a sufficient quantity to furnish an abundant supply of coal for all the demands of the region adjacent to its outcrops for many years. To reach this seam it is necessary to sink a shaft to a depth varying from fifty to seventy-five feet, or less, below the surface, and it is found outcropping on the head-waters of several of the small streams that drain the elevated region which it underlies.

St. Louis Group.—The lower carboniferous outcrops in this county on the principal streams and the bluffs along the Illinois river, between the mouth of Sugar creek and the south line of the county. The St. Louis group comprises the upper division of the series, consists of a gray concretionary limestone of variable thickness, varying from five to twenty feet, below which we find a brown Magnesian limestone sometimes massive, and in regular beds, and in other localities, intercalated with shale or only a thin bed of shaly limestone. The concretionary limestone is not regular and outcrops at intervals along the bluffs of Crooked creek, and the Illinois river, as far north as the vicinity of Browning, where it disappears.

The Magnesian limestone is more regularly developed than the above, and is usually of a rusty brown color on the surface from the oxidation of the iron which it contains. It contains a few species of fossils, among which are *Productus, Altonensis, Archimedes, Wortheni, Spirifer, Keokuk, Rhynchonella mutata,* and a large *Conularia,* perhaps *C. Missouriensis* of Swallow.

Keokuk Group.—Only the upper portion of this group is exposed in this county, and its greatest development appears in the vicinity of Birmingham, in the northwest part of the county. Here it is about fifty feet in thickness, the lower part of which is a thin bedded limestone, containing many of the characteristic fossils of this group, above which there is about thirty-five feet of calcareo-argillaceous shale, containing geodes of quartz and chalcedony.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Coal.—The deposits of bituminous coal, which underlie the greater portion of the surface, and especially that portion lying west of Crooked creek, is the most important and valuable mineral resource of this county. The upper seam is the most valuable, and from its greater thickness and excellent roof, can be mined more economically than either of the lower seams. The average thickness is nearly five feet, and will produce about five millions of tons to the square mile. It is a hard, bright coal, which breaks with a conchoidal fracture, and is traversed by vertical seams of carbonate of lime, which are often stained with the oxide of iron. The following is an analysis of the coal, from the mines near Pleasant View, by Henry Pratten, reported in Norwood's "Abstract of a report on Illinois coals," page 24.

Specific gravity	1.286	
Loss in coking		40.60
Total weight of coke		59.40
		100 00
Analysis Moisture	6.0	
Volatile matters		34.6
Carbon in coke		52.9
Ashes (deep red)		6.5
		100.00
Carbon in coal	57.8	

The two lower seams, ranging from two to three feet in thickness, are not so extensively worked at the present time, but as they underlie a far greater extent of country than the upper seam, they will undoubtedly furnish by far the greater amount of coal in the aggregate. One or both of these seams will be found underlying most of the uplands north and east of Crooked creek, and accessible in most parts of the county, and as the demand for coal for mechanical and manufacturing purposes becomes more imperative, their value and importance will be eventually appreciated.

Clay.—Clays suitable for fire brick, and for the manufacture of pottery, are usually abundant in the lower portion of the coal measures. In many places in this county fine beds of it are exposed, and the clay below coal No. 2 is of good quality, and can be profitably worked in connection with the coal, when it is two feet or more in thickness.

Iron ore.—A seam of ore, argillaceous carbonate of iron, of excellent quality, comparing favorably with the Pennsylvania ores, is found in Schuyler county, and the only point remaining to be determined is, whether it can be found in a sufficient body to justify the erection of an iron furnace in this vicinity. Ore of similar quantity is found at about the same horizon, at several localities in the adjoining counties, but nowhere in large bodies.

Building Stone.—There is considerable good building stone in this county, and it is accessible on nearly all the streams. The sandstone below the main coal seam, furnishes a free-stone of good quality, which has been used in the construction of the jail in Rushville, and for foundation and other building purposes. The brown magnesian limestone of the St. Louis group, furnishes the best material for culverts, bridge abutments and similar purposes, where the rock is required to withstand the combined influence of frost and moisture. The Keokuk limestone, underlying the geodiferous shales of that group, afford some good building stone. For caps and sills, where handsome cut stone is desired, this bed will afford the best material for that purpose, that can be found in the county.

Limestone for Lime.—The concretionary limestone, which formed the upper division of the St. Louis group, furnishes the best limestone for the manufacture of quick lime to be found in this portion of the state, and it may be found in the bluffs of Crooked creek, through nearly its whole course, and at intervals, along the bluffs of the Illinois river, as far north as Browning.

Sand and Clay, for brick-making are abundant in all parts of the county, and may be obtained at nearly every locality where the manufacture of brick is desirable.

BROWN COUNTY

contains about three hundred and six square miles. It is well watered by the Illinois river, Crooked creek, McKee's creek and their tributaries, giving a complete drainage to its entire surface. The general surface level of the uplands range from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet above the beds of the principal streams, and the larger portion was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber. The upland prairies are small, and mostly confined to the

middle and western portions of the county. The bottom lands on the eastern border of the county, are mostly prairie, with belts of timber immediately adjacent to the water-courses. The uplands are generally rolling, and in the vicinity of the streams the surface is cut into sharp ridges separated by narrow valleys. The best soils on the uplands are those underlaid by the Loess, and are characterized by a heavy growth of the common varieties of oak and hickory, elm, sugar, maple, black walnut, linden, wild cherry, honey, locust, etc., and are restricted to the vicinity of the Illinois river bluffs. In their productive qualities these lands are fully equal to the best prairie soils. Further west, on the tributaries of Crooked creek and McKee's creek, the timber is mainly oak and hickory, including two or three varieties of each, and the soil is generally a heavy clay loam, derived mainly from the brown clays of the drift formation. The prairie soil is mainly a dark chocolate clay loam, highly charged with humus, especially on the level portions, where the annual accumulations of animal and vegetable matters have been retained, and in its productive qualities it ranks next to the timbered soils of the Loess. The bottom lands adjacent to the Illinois river possess a light sandy soil, and when sufficiently elevated to be susceptible of drainage, and protected from the annual overflow of the river floods, they are very productive. The timber of these lands consists of cottonwood, soft maple, linden, ash, elm, black and white walnut, pecan, hickory, sycamore, swamp white oak, burr oak, spanish oak, coffee nut, shellbark, hickory, honey locust, wild plumb, crab apple, dogwood, etc.

Geology.—The geological features of Brown county are almost identical with those of Schuyler county and we refer the reader to the heading of *Geology* in the beginning of this chapter, for that of Brown county.

The following section, showing the relative thickness and position of the formation is given, that by comparison the reader may see the difference in the thickness of the strata.

	FEET.
Quaternary System, including Alluvium, Loess and Drift	80 to 110
Coal Measures	130 to 140
St. Louis Limestone	30 to 40
Keokuk group	40 to 60

Carboniferous System. Coal Measures.—This term is applied to a group of strata, consisting of sandstones, shales, slates, and their beds of limestone, with the coal seams and fire clays, with which they are associated. Only the lower portion of this group is found in this county, including the three lower coal seams, and the strata associated with them. The highest beds of this group are found in the vicinity of Mount Sterling, where a hundred feet or more of strata may be found outcropping on the small creeks which run northward into Crooked creek. A section of these beds, down to the horizon of No. 2 coal, shows the following order:

	FEET.
Nodular gray limestone, partially exposed	5 to 10
Shale	20 to 30
Black shale	4
Purple shale	½
Coal No 3	1½
Shale and fire clay	15 to 20
Rough gray limestone, passing into a ferruginous conglomerate	4 to 6
Sandstone and sandy shale	15 to 20
Blue argillaceous shale	30 to 40
Shaly calcareous sandstone, with fossils	3 to 4
Argillaceous, or bituminous shale	8 to 10
Coal No. 2	1½ to 2½
Fire clay	2 to 3

The lower coal seam is worked at several points northeast of Mount Sterling, in open trenches, along its outcrops, in the valleys of the small streams. The coal is about two feet in thickness, and of good quality, with about five feet of clay shale in the roof, above which there is a bed of black slate, that at some places rests directly upon the coal. This vein is not of sufficient thickness to be profitably worked. On Little Missouri creek, in the northwest corner of the county, on section 7, T. 1. N. R. 4 W, coal is dug at many points in the ravines which intersect the bluffs of the main creek. Here the coal is from 24 to 30 inches in thickness, and resembles coal No. 2.

At the La Grange bluff on section 29, T 1 S. R. 1 W., the lower part of the coal measures are well exposed, resting upon the St. Louis group, consisting of limestones and calcareous sandstones, which outcrop at the base of the bluff. The following beds of the lower coal measures outcrop at this locality.

	FEET.
Shale	10
Band of iron ore, with fossils	¼
Shaly clay	3
Limestone	1
Bituminous shale	2
Coal	2½
Shaly fire clay	4
Compact nodular limestone	4 to 6
Shaly clay	15
Ferruginous sandstone	15

A little farther north coal from No. 1 seam has been dug. The upper shale in the foregoing section, contains a calcareous band in the lower part of the bed, which is filled with fossil shells, among which are observed *Productus muricatus* and *chonetes mesoloba*, and these species are also found in the band of iron ore below. The clay shale below this limestone, affords the potter's clays so extensively used in this country in the manufacture of pottery, and its average thickness is fifteen feet. At Ripley, the same beds are exposed as at La-Grange, and show but little variation in their lithological characters, as may be seen by the following section at this point:

	FEET.
Micaceous sandstone	4 to 6
Argillaceous shale	4
Bituminous shale	3
Coal, No. 2	2
Fire clay and shale	6
Nodular bluish gray limestone	5
Light gray clay shale (potter's clay)	15
Bituminous shale (coal No. 1)	3
Ferruginous	½
Quartzose sandstone	20

The above selection will give an idea of the thickness and general lithological character of the coal measures as they are developed in this county, and it only remains now to speak of the extent of surface which they underlie. Originally, they covered the entire area of the county, but in the subsequent excavation of the valleys of the Illinois river and its main tributaries, the whole thickness of the coal measure strata has been cut away, down to the underlying lower carboniferous limestones, into which all of the principal streams have cut their channels, along the lower portion of their courses. Hence, the coal measures are now found only beneath the surface of the highlands and in the valleys of the smaller streams, but they underlie nearly all the uplands in the county, except a limited area in T. 2 S. R. 2 W., in the vicinity of Versailles, where the hills consist of Loess. In this vicinity the coal measure strata have been removed by the same agencies that scooped out the main river valley, and the bluffs here are formed by the quaternary deposits that were subsequently deposited in, and now partially fill this ancient valley.

Coal, No. 2, is the principal seam developed in this county, and it outcrops in most of the small streams, and may be reached by shafts almost anywhere on the uplands, in the central, northern, or western portions of the county, at a depth varying from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet.

St Louis.—This group forms the upper division of the lower carboniferous series in this portion of the state, and consists of a hard gray concretionary limestone, varying from five to ten feet or more in thickness, which constitutes its upper division, and a brown magnesian limestone and calcareous sandstone, with some intercalatious of blue clay shale, which forms the lower division of the group. Its entire thickness in this county may be estimated at about forty feet. We found the upper division well exposed on the Dry Fork of McKee's creek six miles south of Mount Sterling, at Tucker's old mill. This is irregularly bedded gray limestone, some of which is stained a deep rusty brown color, by the decomposition or oxidation of the crystals of iron pyrites which it contains, and it also contains irregular seams of green marly clay. There are a few fossils in these beds, among which are *lithostrotion proliferum archæocidaris wortheni*, and *granatocrinus cornutus*.

In the bluffs of McKee's creek there is an exposure of thirty feet of buff and brown magnesian limestones and shales, which belongs to this group, and the following are the beds overlying the blue geodiferous shales of the Keokuk group:

	FEET.
Fine grained greenish sandstone	6
Brown shale	12 to 15
Brown magnesian limestone	8 " 10

In the river bluffs south of Versailles, the Magnesian limestone, which forms the lower division of this group, is exposed in the face of the bluff, and excellent building stone is found, that is about fifteen feet in thickness of regularly bedded limestone. There are also outcrops of this group at La Grange, but the general outcrops are along the valleys of Crooked creek and McKee's creek, and on some of their principal tributaries, and also along the Illinois river bluffs.

Keokuk Group.—Only the upper part of this group appears above the surface in this county, including the geodiferous shales, and a few feet in thickness of thin bedded limestone. These beds are exposed on the lower course of McKee's creek, and also on Crooked creek, along its whole course in this county. At Chambersburg, the thin bedded limestone which underlies the geodiferous shales, may be seen in the bed of McKee's creek, and they have afforded a few of the characteristic fossils of this foundation, among which were *Agaricocrinus Americanus, Archimedes Owenana*, and *Spirifer Keokuk*.

About six miles south of west from Versailles, the geodiferous shales of this group are well exposed, forming the base of the bluff, as shown in the following measured section made at this point:

	FEET.
Fine grained sandstone	6
Brown shales	10 to 15
Brown Magnesian limestone	8 " 10
Blue shales with geodes	35 " 40

The last bed in the preceding section consists of blue argillaceous shales, traversed by perpendicular veins of satin spar, from a quarter of an inch to an inch in thickness. The geodes from this locality contain beautiful crystals of brown and colorless calcite, dog-tooth spar, zinc blende, dolomite, iron pyrites, and the more common form of crystallized quartz and chalcedony. The regular bedded gray limestones, which form the lower portion of this group, do not appear above the surface in this county, but would be found a few feet below the level of the main water courses.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Coal.—As has already been stated, the coal measures underlie nearly all the uplands in this county, and attain a maximum thickness of nearly one hundred and fifty feet, including the horizon of the three lower coal seams. Only one of these, however, No. 2, appears to be generally developed in this county, and from this, nearly all of the coal mined at the present time is obtained. This seam will be found very uniform in its thickness, and apparently extending over nearly the whole area underlaid by the coal measures. The coal is of a good quality, and varies from twenty four to thirty inches in thickness. The roof is generally a clay shale, though at some localities, the lower part of it becomes highly bituminous, passing into a black shale, which forms an excellent roof. It will furnish about two million tons of coal to the square mile, and probably underlies two-thirds of the area of the county.

The coal No. 1, is irregular in its development at most points where exposed, and often replaced by a thin bed of bituminous shale. In some places it is about two feet thick, but the coal is inferior to that produced from the seam above it, and for that reason will not be so extensively worked, even when found of some thickness. Coal seam No. 3, is not frequently met with in this county, and probably nowhere developed of sufficient thickness to be successfully

worked, and has no important practical bearing in estimating the coal resources of the county. No coal will be found here below the beds of the main water courses as has already been explained.

Potter's Clay.—Brown county has long been noted for the manufacture of Potters' ware. The vicinity of Ripley is mostly noted, though the beds of clay shale, which furnish the potter's material there, are found outcropping at several other localities. The bed is generally about fifteen feet in thickness, but only the upper portion of it is used for pottery, and the material is abundantly sufficient to supply an unlimited demand for the manufacture of everything in the potter's trade.

Fire Clay.—The under clay of coal No. 2, is often pure enough for the manufacture of fire brick, and can be profitably utilized for that purpose.

Building Stone.—This county is not so well supplied with good building stone as the counties lying south and west of it, where the older rocks outcrop more extensively. The quartzose sandstone which forms the base of the coal measures, may sometimes be safely used for this purpose, and where they outcrop they seem to be sufficiently coherent in their structure to make a durable building stone. The brown magnesian limestone, and the calcareous sandstone, of the St. Louis group may usually be safely used for this purpose. The sandstone below the upper coal seam, near Mount Sterling, appears to be a very good freestone, and the jail at this place was built of this rock.

Limestone for Lime.—The concretionary limestone is the best material for the manufacture of common lime; this forms the upper division of the St. Louis group. It is a very pure carbonate of lime, and is more extensively used for that purpose than any other limestone in this part of the State.

Sand and Clay for Brick.—These materials are so abundant in this part of the State that it is not necessary to mention their occurrence at any particular locality.

CHAPTER V.

FAUNA, SCHUYLER AND BROWN COUNTIES.

THE names, and a carefully prepared list of the animals of a country, state, or county, are always of interest to the inhabitants, especially to the scientist and student of natural history. After inquring into the political and civil history of a country, we then turn with pleasure to the investigation of its Natural History, and of the animals which inhabited it prior to the advent of man; their habits and the means of their subsistence become a study; some were animals of prey, others harmless, and subsisted upon vegetable matter. The early animals of this portion of the state, ranged over a wide field—those who inhabited the prairies and timbered regions of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries—differ but very materially as to species.

Of the ruminating animals that were indigenous to this territory, we had the American Elk (Cervus Canadensis), and still have the deer of two kinds; the more common, the well known American deer (Cervus Virginianus), and the white-tailed Deer (Cervus Leucurus). And at a period not very remote, the American Buffalo (Bos Americanus), must have found pastures near the alluvial and shaded banks of the Illinois and plains and prairies of this portion of the state. The heads, horns and bones of the slain animals were still numerous when the early settlers first came. The Black Bear (Ursus Americanus) were quite numerous even in the memory of the older settlers. Bears have been seen in the county within the last thirty years. The Gray Wolf (Canis Occidentalis) and Praire Wolf (Canis latrans) are not frequently found, as is also the Gray Fox (Vulpes Virginianus), which still exists by its superior cunning, The panther (Felis concolor) was occasionally met with in the earlier times, and still later and more common, the Wild Cat (Lynx rufus). The Weasel, one or more species; the Mink (Putorius Vison); American Otter (Lutra Canadensis); the Skunk (Mephitis Mephitica); the Badger (Taxidea Americana); the Raccoon (Procyon Lotor); the opossum (Didelphys Virginiana). The two latter species of animals are met with in every portion of the United States and the greater part of North America. The coon-skin among the settlers was regarded as legal tender. The Bear and Otter are now extinct in the county, and were valuable for their furs. Of the squirrel family we have the Fox, Gray, Flying, Ground and Prairie Squirrel (Sciurus Ludovicanus, Carolinensis, Volucella, Striatus and Spermaphilus). The Woodchuck (Arctomys Monax); the common Musk Rat (Fiber Zibethicus). The Bats, Shrews and Moles are common. Of the Muridæ we have the introduced species of Rats and Mice, as also the native Meadow Mouse, and the long-tailed Jumping Mouse (Meriones Labradorus), frequently met with in the clearings. Of the Hare, the (Lupus Sylvaticus) the so-called Rabbit, is very plentiful. Several species of the native animals have perished, being unable to endure the presence of civilization, or finding the food congenial to their tastes appropriated by stronger races. Many of the pleasures, dangers and excitements of the chase are only known and enjoyed by most of us of the present day through the talk and traditions of the past. The Buffalo and the Elk have passed the borders of the Mississippi to the westward, never more to return.

Of *Birds* may be mentioned the following:*

Among the Game Birds most sought after are the Meleagris Gallopavo (Wild Turkey), and Cupidonia Cupida (Prairie Hen), which afford excellent sport for the hunter and are quite plentiful; Pinnated Grouse (Bonasa Umbel-

*In the preceding mention of animals, both the scientific and common names are generally given for the convenience of the reader.

lus); Ruffled Grouse (Ortyx Virginianus); Quail (Philohela Minor); Woodcock, (Gallinago Wilsonii); English Snipe, (Macrohamphus Griseus); Red-breasted Snipe, (Gambetta Melanoleuca); Telltale Snipe, (Gambetta Flavipes); Yellow-Legs, (Limosa Fedoa); Marbled Goodwit, (Scolofax Fedoa, Wilson); Numenius Longirastris, (Long-billed Curlew); Numenius Hudsonicus, (Short-billed Curlew); Rallus Virginianus, (Virginia Rail); Cygnus Americanus, (American Swan); Cygnus Buccinator, (Trumpeter Swan); Anser Hyperboreus, (Snow Goose); Bermicala Canadensis, (Canada Goose); Bermicala Brenta, (Brant); Anas Boschas, (Mallard); Anas Obscura, (Black Duck); Dafila Acuta, (Pintail Duck); Nettion Carolinensis, (Green winged Teel); Querquedela discors, (Blue-winged Teel; Spatula Clypeata, (Shoveler); Mareca Americana, (American Widgeon); Aix Sponsa, (Summer, or (Wood Duck); Aythaya Americana, (Red-head Duck); Aythaya Vallisneria, (Canvas-back Duck); Bucephala Albeola, (Butter Ball); Lophodytes Cucculatus, (Hooded Merganser); (Pelecanus erythrorhynchus); Rough-billed Pelican; (Colymbus torquatus), The Loon; (Aegialitis vociferus), Kildeer Plover; Ball Head, Yellow-legged and upland Plover; (Tantalus loculator); Wild Ibis, very rarely visit this locality; (Herodus egretta), White Heron; (Ardea Herodus), Great Blue Heron; (Botaurus lentiginosus), Bittern; (Grus Canadensis), Sand Hill Crane; (Ectopistes migratoria), Wild Pigeon; (Zenaidura Carolinensis), Common Dove; (Corvus carnivorus), American Raven; (Corvus Americanus), Common Crow; (Cyanurus cristatus), Blue Jay; (Dolichonyx oryzivorus), Bobo'link; (Agelaius), Red-winged Black Bird; (Sturella magna), Meadow Lark; (Icterus Baltimore), Golden Oriole; (Chrysometris tristis), Yellow Bird; (Junco hyemalis), Snow Bird; (Spizella Socialis), Chipping Sparrow; (Spizella pusilla), Field Sparrow; (Melospiza palu tris), Swamp Sparrow; Cyanospiza cyanea), Indigo Bird; (Cardinalis Virginianus), Cardinal Red Bird; (Pipilo erythrophthalmus), Cheewink; (Sitta Carolinensis), White-bellied Nuthatch; (Mimus polyglottus), Mocking Bird; (Minus Carolinensis), Cat Bird; (Harghorhynchus rufus), Brown Thrush; (Troglodytes ædon), House Wren; (Hirundo horreorum), Barn Swallow; (Cotyle riparia), Bank Swallow; (Progne purpurea), Blue Martin; (Ampellis cedrorum), Cedar Bird; (Pyrangra rubra), Scarlet Tanager: (Pyrangra astiva), Summer Red Bird; (Tyrannus Carolinensis), King Bird; (Sayornis fuscus,) Pewee; (Ceryle alcyon), Belted Kingfisher; Antrostomus vociferus), Whippoorwill; Chardeiles popetue), Night Hawk; (Chætura pelasgia), Chimney Swallow; (Trochilus colubris), Ruby-throated Humming Bird; (Picus villosus) Hairy Woodpecker; (Picus pubescens), Downy Woodpecker; (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), Red-headed Woodpecker; (Colaptes auratus), Golden-Winged Woodpecker; (Conurus Carolinensis), Carolina Parrot; (Bubo Virginianus), Great Horned Owl; Syrnium nebulosum), Barred Owl; (Nyctea nivea), Snowy Owl; (Cathartes aura), Turkey Buzzard; (Falco columbarium), Pigeon Hawk; (Nauclerus furcatus), Swallow-tailed Hawk; (Icteria Mississippiensis), Mississippi Kite; (Buteo borealis), Red-tailed Hawk, (Haliatus leucocephalus), Bald Eagle; (Falco fulvius), Ring-tailed Eagle.

We give the following classification of birds into three divisions, as found in the "Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society" of 1876.

1st. Those of the greatest value to the fruit-growers, in destroying noxious insects, and should be encouraged and fostered in every way.

Blue Birds, Tit-mice or Chicadees, Warblers, (small summer birds with pleasant notes, seen in trees and gardens), Swallows, Vuros, (small birds called green necks). All birds known as Woodpeckers except sap-suckers, (Picus varius). This bird is entirely injurious as it is not insectivorous, but feeds on the inner bark, cumbium (and the elaborated sap) of many species of trees, and may be known from other Woodpeckers, by its belly being yellowish, a large black patch on its breast, and the top of its head a dark bright red. The male have also a patch of the same on their throats and with the minor margins of the two central tail feathers white. This bird should not be mistaken for the two other most valuable birds which it nearly resembles, to wit:—The Hairy Woodpecker, (Picus villiosii et vars). These two species have the outer tail feathers white (or barred with black), and have only a small patch of red on the back of the head of the males. The Yellow Hammer or Flecker, (Colaptus auratus) is somewhat colored with yellow, and should not be mistaken for the sap-sucker. It is a much larger bird. The Red-headed Woodpecker, (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), sometimes pecks into apples and devours cherries, and should be placed in the next division (2d). The Wren, Ground Robin, (known as Cherwick), Meadow Lark, all the fly-catchers, the King Bee or bee-catcher, Whip-poor-will. Night Hawk or Goat Sucker, Nut-hatcher, Pewee or Pewit. All the Blackbirds, Bobolinks, Finches, (Fringillidæ), Quails, Song Sparrows, Scarlet Tanager, Black, White and Brown Creepers, Maryland Warblers, Indigo Birds, Chirping Sparrow, Black-throated Bunting, Thrushes, except those named in the next class, and all domestic fowls except geese.

2d. *Birds of Doubtful Utility.*

Which include those which have beneficial qualities, but which have also noxious or destructive qualities in the way of destroying fruits, and whose habits are not fully determined. (Thus the Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird are very valuable as cut-worm eaters, but also very obnoxious to the small fruit growers. The Jay (Blue Jay) not only destructive to grain and fruits, but very noxious in the way of destroying the nest eggs and young of smaller and better birds, Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird, Shrike or Butcher Bird, Red-headed Woodpecker, Jay Bird or Blue Jay, Crow and the small Owls (screech owls, Pigeons and Mocking Bird).

3d. *Birds that should be Exterminated.*

Sap-sucker, or Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, (see above), Baltimore Oriole, or Hanging Bird, Cedar Bird, or Waxwings (Ampelis cedrorum), Hawks and the larger Owls.

CHAPTER VI.

FLORA OF SCHUYLER AND BROWN COUNTIES.

N speaking of the flora of the above counties it is not our purpose to treat exhaustively on the plants of the respective counties, but rather to give a list of the native trees and grasses found within their limits. The intelligent farmer looks at once to the native vegetation as a sure indication of the value of new lands. The kinds of timber growing in a given locality will decide the qualities of the soil for agricultural purposes. The state of Illinois, by the botanist, is usually considered under three divisions: the heavily timbered regions of the south, the flora of which is remarkable for its variety; the central portion, consisting mainly of prairie, yet not without groves, which are usually adjacent to water courses and the northern section. The counties of Schuyler and Brown represent the characteristics of both a timbered and prairie country. Few spectacles are so inspiringly beautiful as a grand prairie at certain seasons of the year, and yet the luxuriant vegetation, which at first view seems so various, comprises but few species of plants.

Upon the flora of these counties civilization has produced its inevitable effect. As the Indian and buffalo have disappeared before the white man, so have some of the grasses been vanquished by the white clover and the green grass. Below we add a list of

LIST OF NATIVE WOODY PLANTS.

Acer Saccharinum, Rock Sugar Maple.
A. Nigrum, Black Maple.
A. Dasycarpum, Soft Maple, Silver Leaf Maple.
A. Negundo, Box Elder, Ash Leaf Maple.
Æsculus Glabra, Stinking Buckeye.
A. Serrulata, Smooth Leaf Alder.
Amelanchier Canadensis, True Service-Berry.
Amorpha Fruticosa, False Indigo Shrub.
A. Canescens, Lead Plant.
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper.
Asimina Triloba, Papaw.
Betula Nigra, River or Red Birch.
Carpinus Americana, Blue Beach. Hornbeam.
Ceanothus Americanus, Red Root.
C. Ovalis. Great Red Root.
Cercis Canadensis, Judas Tree, Red Bud.
Celastrus Scandens, Bitter Sweet Wax Work.
Celtis Occidentalis, Hackberry.
Cephalanthus Occidentalis, Button Bush.
Prunus Virginiana, Choke Cherry.
P. Serotina, Black Cherry, Cabinet Cherry.
Cornus Alternifolia, False Dogwood.
C. Sericea, Kinnikinic.
C. Circinata, Pigeon Berry.
C. Stolonifera " Red Osier.
C. Paniculata "
C. Sanguinea, "
Corylus Americana, Hazelnut.
Crataegus Coccinea, Hawthorn.
C. Tomentosa, "
C. Crus-galli "
Carya Alba, Shagbark Hickory
C. Sulcata, Thick Shellbark Hickory.
C. Tomentosa, White Heart Hickory.
C. Glabra, Pig-nut Hickory.
Dirca Palustris, Leatherwood.
Euonymus Americanus, Strawberry Tree.
Fraxinus Americana, White Ash.
F. Viridis, Green Ash.
F. Sambucifolia, Black Ash.
F. Quadrangulata. Blue Ash.
Gleditschia Triacanthos, Three-Thorned Acacia, Honey Locust.
Gymnocladus Canadensis, Kentucky Coffee Tree.
Hamamelis Virginica, Witch Hazel.
Juglans Cinerea, Butter Nut.
J. Nigra, Walnut.
Juniperus Virginiana, Red Cedar.
Lonicera Grata, Woodbine.
Menispermum Canadense, Moonseed.
Morus Rubra, Red Mulberry.
Ostrya Virginica, Hop-Hornbeam, Iron-Wood.
P. Angulata, Cotton Tree.
Platanus Occidentalis, Buttonwood Sycamore.
Populus Tremuloides, Quaking Asp, Aspen.
P. Monilifera, Necklace Poplar, Cottonwood.
Prunus Americana, Wild Plum.
Pyrus Coronaria, Crab Apple.
Quercus Macrocarpa, Burr Oak.
Q. Obtusiloba, Post Oak.
Q. Alba, White Oak.
Q. Prinus, Swamp Chestnut Oak.
Q. Bicolor, Swamp White Oak.
Q. Imbricaria, Laurel Leaf Oak.
Q. Nigra, Black Jack Oak.
Q. Tinctoria, Yellow Bark Oak, Quercitron Oak.
Q. Coccinea, Scarlet Oak.
Q. Rubra, Red Oak.
Q. Palustris, Swamp Spanish Oak, Pin Oak.
Rhus Glabra, Sumach.
R. Toxicodendron, Climbing Poison Ivy.
Ribes Cynosbati, Prickly Gooseberry.
R. Hirtellum, Smooth Gooseberry.
R. Rotundifolium, "
R. Lacustre, Swamp "
R. Floridium, Black Currant.
Ros Lucida, Prairie Rose.
R. Blanda, Wood Rose.
Salix Tristis, Rose Willow.
S. Humilis, Cone Willow.
S. Eriocephala, Silky-head Willow.
S. Nigra, Black Willow.
S. Fragilis, Joint Willow, Brittle Willow.
Sambucus Canadensis, Elderberry.
S. Pubens, Red Fruit Elderberry.
Sassafras Officinale, Sassafras.
Shepherdia Canadensis, Buffalo Berry.
Smilax Hispida, Greenbrier.
Spiræa Opulifolia, Vinebark Spiræa.
Spiræa Tomentosa, Hardhack, Willow Spiræa.
Staphylea Trifolia, Rattle-box, Wood-Bladder Nut.
Symphoricarpus Vulgaris, Coral Berry.
Tecoma Radicans, Trumpet-Creeper.
Tilia Americana, Bass-wood.
Ulmus Fulva, Red Elm.
U. Americana, White Elm.
U. Racemosa, Cork Elm, Hickory Elm.
Viburnum Prunifolium, Black Haw, Arrow Wood.
V. Lentago, Sheepberry.
Vitis Aestivalis, Summer Grape.
V. Cordifolia, Frost Grape.
Zanthoxylum Americanum, [Prickly Ash.
Lendera Benzoin, Spice Bush.
Rubus Strigosus, Red Raspberry.
" Occidentalis, Black Raspberry.
Rubus Villosus, Blackberry.
Robenia Pseudocacia, Black Locust.

Our article will particularly treat of the more valuable woods used in the mechanical arts, and the grasses, plants, vegetables and flowers most beneficial to man, and particularly those which are natives of these counties. The plants are many and rare, some for beauty and some for medicine. The pinkroot, the columbo, the ginseng, the boneset, pennyroyal, and others are used as herbs for medicine. Plants of beauty are phlox, the lily, the asclepias, the mints, golden rod, the eyebright, gerardia, and hundreds more which adorn the meadows and brook-sides; besides are climbing vines, the trumpet creeper, the bitter-sweet, the woodbine, the clematis and the grape, which fill the woods with gay festoons, and add grace to many decayed monarchs of the forest. Here are found the oak, with at least its twenty varieties; the hickory, with as many more species; the thirty kinds of elm, from the sort which bear leaves as large as a man's head to the kind which bear a leaf scarcely larger than a man's thumb-nail; the black walnut, so tall and straight and beautiful, is nearly gone; the hackberry, gum tree, black-and-

sweet, the tulip, the giant cottonwoods, and hundreds more attest the fertility of the soil and mildness of the climate. The *White Oak* is much used in making furniture and agricultural implements, as are also the Panel Oak, Burr Oak, and Pin Oak. The Blue Ash is excellent for flooring. The Honey Locust is a very durable wood, and shrinks less than any other in seasoning.

In the above list we have given the scientific as well as the English names, believing such a course best to pursue in the study of plants, and more beneficial to the student or general reader. There may be some plants omitted, yet we think the list quite complete.

GRASSES.

In speaking of these we purposely exclude the grain plants, those grasses which furnish food for man, and confine ourselves to those valuable grasses which are adapted to the sustenance of the inferior animals.

Timothy, grass, or cat's tail, naturalized.
Agrostis vulgaris, red-top or herbs grass.
Muhlenbergia Diffusa, Nimble Will.
Calamagrostis Canadensis, Blue-joint, a native grass of the prairies, where it grew from ten to fifteen feet in height.
Dactylis Glomerata, Orchard-grass.
Poa Pratensis, Kentucky Blue-grass.
Poa Compressa, true blue grass.
Festuca Elator, Meadow Grass.
Bromus Leculinus, Cheat Chess, foreign
Phragmites Communis, the reed.
Arundinaria Macrosperma, or Cane.
Solium Perenne, Darnel Ray Grass.
Anthoxanthum Odoratum, Sweet-scented Vernal-grass.
Phalaris Arundinacea, Reed Canary-grass.
P. Canadensis, Canary Grass.
Paspalum Setaceum.
Panicum Sanguinale. Crab Grass.
Panicum Glabrum, Smooth Panicum.
Panicum Capillare, Witch Grass.
Panicum Crus-galli, Barnyard grass.
Setaria Glauca, Foxtail.
Setaria Viridis, Bottle Grass.
Setaria Italica, Italian Millet.
Andropogon Scoparius, Broom beard grass.

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS—INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

THE finger of Clio points to many a deed of noble daring that has deserved and won an immortal fame. We reverence the names of Leonidas and Arnold Winkelreid, and history should ever with a kindly care cherish their memories. The muse has watched with interest the course of empires and the vicissitudes of arms, and has jealously recorded what might seem to be the greater events and doings of the race. But there are deeds of courage and daring no less deserving of a place on the page of honor because they were unattended by epaulette and plume. To leave the borders of civilization and penetrate the deep primeval forest necessitates an example of courage worthy of the hero. The pioneers of Schuyler and Brown counties shall not be forgotten. Their names shall have a place in our history, and their memories shall not perish. Their ranks are fast becoming thinned. A few who have laid aside the gun and the ax for the staff yet survive to tell us the story of their privations and to claim our gratitude. They have lived to see their labors crowned with a success which the most sanguine hopes could not have anticipated. The unbroken prairie and the trackless forest, as if by the power of Aladdin's lamp, have suddenly been transformed into vast areas of waving harvests. The border line of civilization in its advance toward the setting sun has faded to the view. In the footprints of the pioneer have followed civilization, social blessing, and civil and religious liberty, as effect follows cause. The school was the invariable accompaniment and the earliest institution of the settlement. Thus were laid by the hands of the pioneers the foundations of our public school system. On the ruins of the wigwam rest the foundations of industry, and the hum of industry and the noisy din of the trades are heard where once the stillness was unbroken save by the war-whoop.

The "noble red man," the Indian of lion bearing has disappeared; civilization came upon him like a withering blight. It robbed him of his courage; it dwarfed his stature; it made him weak and to-day far removed from the home of his fathers. He sits lamenting the loss of those rude virtues which were once the Indian's pride; jealously and with surprise he looks back on his footprints and beholds his favorite haunts and hunting grounds possessed by what seem the appliances of some evil genius. While we cannot stop here to discuss a question of ethics we may sympathize with the Indian in what he has suffered at the hand of the white man, yet we may recollect that he too was a despoiler. A civilization of no mean pretensions antedated his advent, or at least his savage condition. Whether this civilization was that of a distinct race, or that which the Indians had lost cannot be safely told. Certain it is, however, that what are now Schuyler and Brown counties was inhabited by a prehistoric race. Evidences of its existence and civilization are numerous. Specimens of pottery of fair workmanship with artistic adornments are found in the mounds which these ancient people, for reasons best known to themselves, threw up. In some parts of the State various implements of copper have been found, the work of these Aborigines. Copper blades have been discovered tempered so highly as to defy the efforts of modern art. The Indians who roamed over the prairies of Schuyler and Brown counties were principally remnants of the Kickapoos, Sax, Foxes, Pottawatomies, and the Miamis. They were all friendly, seldom committing any depredations beyond stealing occasionally poultry, hogs, and sheep.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

That territory of which we write was settled by the white man before it was made a separate county, being a portion of Pike, which at that time included all of the "military

tract," a large body of land which had been set aside by the National Government in 1816 for the use of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and divided among them in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres each.

To Calvin Hobart and Orris McCartney belong the honor of being the first to begin the pioneer life within the limits of what is now Schuyler county, both arriving about the same time. Calvin Hobart was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, and being filled with a love of adventure, and having heard of the rich and fertile lands in the infant State of Illinois, resolved to try his fortunes in the new country. Decision with him was immediate action, and preparing an outfit he at once started on his long journey. At the beginning of the year 1823, we find them camping at Bluff Station, where they remained until the nineteenth day of February of that year.

Being prepared for the journey, and invigorated and rested from having camped during the winter, they loaded their worldly effects into the wagon, and proceeded on their journey. The day was warm and pleasant, the sun shining bright, and the snow mostly melted. Knowing that the only means of crossing the river was on ice, and the weather indicating a weakening of the same, they hurried forward and crossed in safety. The outfit consisted of two horses, a wagon, one yoke of oxen, two cows, and about ten hogs, and sufficient provisions for three months' subsistence. After crossing the river at Downing's landing, the present site of Beardstown, their only road was an Indian trail, which they followed up the river to where Frederick now stands, and gained the top of the bluff by noon of the nineteenth day of February, 1823. Here a halt was made, a fire kindled by the side of a fallen tree, and dinner prepared by Mrs. Sarah Hobart, our pioneer's wife. This dinner was the first ever cooked by a white woman within the limits of the county. The company that sat down to this dinner consisted of Calvin Hobart, his wife, Chauncy and Norris, twin brothers, Truman and Elizabeth Kemp, his children, William Hobart Taylor, a nephew, and Samuel Gooch, both the latter being young men about twenty-three years old, and unmarried. While eating, their attention was attracted by a large number of bees flying around, which circumstance suggested the existence of a bee-tree in the vicinity; after a few minutes' search the tree was discovered and the honey secured. Dinner over, the journey was continued, and by 4 o'clock of the same afternoon the edge of the prairie was reached, the trail entering at the north half of section twenty-two of what is now Rushville township. A short distance was traveled under the leadership of Gooch, and reached the camp which Samuel Gooch and Orris McCartney had built some time previous, when they had brought over a drove of three hundred (300) hogs to fatten upon the mast, where they found McCartney. Here the party shared the hospitality and shelter of the puncheon camp. On the morning of the 21st, Norris Hobart and William H. Taylor were despatched with the team to Bluff Station to bring the remainder of the supplies left behind. The ice was becoming very rotten, but by careful management they succeeded in crossing and recrossing the river, and returned to the camp on the 23d, without accident or incident. To prepare a house was the next thing to claim the attention of our pioneers, as the camp was of little protection. Work was at once commenced upon the cabin; the manner of building we give in the words of W. H. Taylor, as printed in the *Schuyler Citizen*, of June 15th, 1864: "We first cut the logs fourteen to sixteen feet long, and averaging one foot in diameter. Then having them hauled together, we commenced to raise our building by notching the logs down one upon the other. This was done by cutting a notch in each end of a log, and then making on the under log what we called a saddle, by hewing a place on the end so as to fit the notch in the upper log. Then we scored the logs so that they might be hewn after the house was raised; this we called scutching the house down, as the process of hewing was from the top downwards. After we got the building as high as we desired, we laid poles across for joists, having large ones across the bottom logs for sleepers. We made the roof of clapboards which we would make from some large oak trees by sawing. These we laid on the ribs and fastened down by poles on them which we called weight poles. We laid clapboards on the joists instead of ceiling, making what we called a clapboard loft. Our floor was made of hewed puncheons laid on the sleepers. We built what was called a stick chimney. This was done by first cutting out the logs at one end of the house as wide as we wanted the fire-place and as high as the mantel tree. This was enclosed with puncheons, one end fastened in the spaces between the logs, and the other end notched into pieces, forming the back wall. This we built up as high as the mantel tree, and on this we built a chimney of split sticks about an inch and a half wide by three-quarters thick, and of the length required by the size of the chimney. We then plastered it on both sides with clay, and built a back and jamb with rock and clay. To complete the building it was to be chinked and daubed. This was done by splitting out pieces of wood of a suitable size and driving them into the cracks between the logs and then plastering them with clay. In about a week from the time we commenced we moved into our new dwelling. In this cabin of one room, 12 by 14 feet, Calvin Hobart and family resided for some months and felt comfortably situated, and this was the first house erected, and he the first settler in Schuyler county." This cabin was built on N. E. quarter of the S. E quarter of section 16.

Within the next week after the completion of the first cabin a second was commenced on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 16, and as readily finished. In two weeks after the arrival of Mr. Calvin Hobart, his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Hobart, a veteran of the revolutionary war, accompanied by Miss Ruth Powers, arrived from Bluffs' Station in Cass County, at which place they had arrived in November, 1822, from Vermont, traveling all the way in a two-horse wagon, and where they had been waiting for their son to prepare them a home, as they were both aged and ill able to bear the exposures incident to a camp life at that season of the year. At this time the nearest market was at St. Louis; the nearest blacksmith shop at Carrollton; the nearest post-office was at Sangamon; the most convenient physician at Diamond Grove, and the

nearest neighbor twelve mile miles distant at the landing and on the opposite side of the Illinois river. The postage on a letter was twenty-five cents, and even the necesaries of life of the most meagre description were rare. No time was spent in idleness, and by the middle of March, a garden had been cleared and fenced, and was planted with potatoes, onions, lettuce, radishes, beans, and vines, as soon as the dangers of a late frost were passed, and thus the first tilling of the virgin soil of Schuyler was made the servant of man. Mr. Hobart being possessed of a good yoke of oxen and a heavy span of horses, they were kept busily employed in turning over the sod as long as it was supposed any thing planted would have time to mature before frost.

Orris McCartney and Samuel Gooch having gone back to their homes in Morgan County, shortly after the arrival of the Hobarts, again returned to Schuyler in May, 1823, and brought with them a hired man, Isaac M. Rouse. They gave their attention to the southwest quarter of section 27, on which they cleared a small field and planted it in corn. All three were young unmarried men. They made their homes with Jonas Hobart, while engaged in their work. Two months after the arrival of the Hobarts, Ephraim Eggleston, with a wife and six children, four of whom were stepchildren by the name, arrived and built his cabin on the southwest quarter of section 16, and became a member of the Hobart settlement, building the third house in the county. James Turner and Samuel Turner, brothers, came in October of this year from St. Clair County, Illinois, more familiarly known as the "American Bottoms," built their cabin and staked off their home on the northwest quarter of the same section as Eggleston. Being young unmarried men, they returned to their homes, where James soon afterwards died. Hardly had the Turners left the lit le settlement when a stranger appeared at the door of Calvin Hobart's cabin. He met with a hearty reception, and then stated that he was looking for a settlement in which to locate and pass the winter, giving his name as Levin Green, accompanied with the information that he was a local preacher of the Methodist church, and that his family with that of his brother-in-law, George Stewart, were in camp at the mouth of Dutchman's Creek, sixteen miles north of Downing's landing. He passed the night with Calvin Hobart, and also made arrangements to have his host bring the families to the settlement. In the morning, he returned to his family and brought all down to Downing's landing, where they were met by Calvin Hobart with his wagon, and brought both families to the settlement, where they found shelter in the cabin built by the Turners. A few evenings after his arrival, Levin Green preached the first sermon in the county, at the cabin of Calvin Hobart. Late in the fall of the same year, Nathan Eels, with a wife and seven children, arrived from the east, and built his cabin some forty rods east of Calvin Hobart's, it being the sixth house built in the county, as McCartney and Gooch had built one upon their land and moved into it in the meantime.

In the fall of 1823 the nucleus of the Bainbridge settlement was formed by the arrival of Thomas McKee, a native of Kentucky, who built his cabin on the northeast quarter of section twenty, and Willis O'Neal, who came with him and settled on section sixteen. They were both men of family, and came from Indiana to Illinois, first coming to the house of Calvin Hobart, where they spent a week before moving into Bainbridge. McKee was a natural mechanic and possessed the ability to manufacture almost any article from wood or iron. He was a good gunsmith, as well as blacksmith, and as soon as he built his cabin he also built a shop and commenced to work at the latter, being the first blacksmith in the county. The history of McKee will be found more minutely given in the history of Littleton in which he also made the first settlement, while that of O'Neal may be found in the Pioneer Chapter of Brown county. These were the principal, and we may almost positively assert were the first and only emigrants to that portion of the country now included in Schuyler county, in the year 1823. It is unnecessary for the historian to record the axiom that their life was one of ceaseless toil and endless privation; and while it required sturdy and brawny arms to wring from the soil the scanty subsistence necessary to sustain life, it required stouter hearts to brave the dangers of a pioneer life, in a distant land, and away from pleasant and comfortable homes from which many of the older settlers had come to enter the wilderness and prepare the way for the rapid march of civilization, which has since crowded many of them farther towards the Orient. The difficulty of obtaining flour or meal, which was about all consumed in the Hobart settlement by fall, impressed itself forcibly upon Calvin Hobart; and in the fall of the year 1823, he purchased the irons and bands for what was known in those days as a "Band Mill," and soon had it in operation near his cabin. Horses and oxen furnished the motive power, and each customer operated the mill while grinding his grist, each taking turns in the order of their arrival.

The education of the children was not neglected in this settlement, but on the contrary received the attention of the settlers during the first fall after their arrival. William H. Taylor was selected as the teacher, and in the fall of 1823 the little ones were gathered into the first cabin built by Orris McCartney and Samuel Gooch, they having erected another, and the first school in the county was then and there conducted.

The following year, 1824, witnessed a more rapid increase in the population of the county. Many strangers visited the settlement, and among the families who remained to make themselves homes within its bounds were, David Blair, a hero of the Revolutionary war, and his family, Thomas Blair and family, on section eleven; and Jacob White, with a wife and several children, and settled in Bainbridge, on sections two and three, built themselves cabins and improved farms. The Hobart settlement received accessions in the family of Riggo Pennington and his nephews, William, Joel and Riley, who brought their mother with them. Joel and his mother made their homes on section 9, of Rushville township. Benjamin Chadsey's arrival in the county is so briefly and forcibly set forth in an extract, published in the *Schuyler Citizen* of February 5th, 1880, that we give it place as it there appeared: "Late in the summer of 1824,

two men (Benjamin Chadsey and his father-in-law, Mr. Johnson) started from the neighborhood, where the city of Danville now stands, on a journey westward. One, Benjamin Chadsey, had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and had received as his bounty from the lands laid off in 1816, and set apart as a military tract for the soldiers of that war, the southeast quarter of section seventeen (now Rushville township). His business was to find the land and see if it would make a home for him and his little family. They traveled west, following an Indian trail, until not far from Bloomington, on the Mackinaw, they found an Indian village, where they rested a night. The next day they followed the trail until they reached the Illinois river, opposite Fort Clark, now Peoria. After another night spent in the hospitable cabin of a settler on the bank of the river, they struck out on a trail leading to the southwest. They finally reached Sugar creek, where they lost their bearings, but at last came out of the timber on the prairie near the centre of Rushville township, and near there found rest and refreshment in a cabin recently built in, which lived one of the thirteen families constituting the entire population of the county. With the early morning the young man hastened further west over the prairie and soon rejoiced in the rich luxuriant grasses that waved in all their primitive wildness on the beautiful piece of land that was to be his future home. After he had resolved to locate permanently, he hastened back to Eastern Illinois, and the next spring of 1825 returned with his wife and two children and settled on the farm, where he lives in a hale and hearty old age."

Another settlement was started in 1824, in the extreme southwestern corner of what is now Woodstock township, by George and Isaac Naught, who came from Whiteside county, Illinois, with families, and settled on section thirty-six. George Naught, however, soon moved into Bainbridge, where he continued to reside until 1874, the date of his death.

Samuel Gooch had not been insensible to the charms of Jonas Hobart's grand-daughter, Miss Ruth Powers, and the result was a marriage ceremony, in February, 1824. Samuel and Ruth being the central figures, and Levin Green, the minister to perform the marriage rites. This was the first marriage in either, what is now Schuyler and Brown counties, and to procure the necessary license the bridegroom had to make a journey to Atlas, then the seat of justice of Pike county, as the Hobart settlement was then within the limits of that county. This year also witnessed the organization of the first Sunday School in the county, at the residence of Calvin Hobart, in the summer of 1824; and Calvin Hobart was not only the founder, but also the superintendent. While prosperity smiled upon these hardy pioneers, and they had participated in the pleasures of a wedding feast, there was not a single occurrence to mar the happiness of the little settlement. Ephraim Eggleston, having moved to section thirty-one in the same township and built his new cabin, was made happy by the arrival of a little babe at his humble home, thus chronicling the first birth in the county. It may not be amiss, to here state that at the close of the year 1824, there were but thirteen families in Schuyler and Brown counties combined, eleven being in Schuyler and two in Brown—Cornelius Vandeventer and the McFarland families. In the spring of 1824, Henry Green, Jr., arrrived from Missouri, and he and his brother Levin, went over to the eastern border of what is now Buena Vista township, and commenced a settlement, which the following year rapidly increased. Levin built his pole cabin on the southeast quarter of section twenty-three; and Henry Green, Jr, chose the south half of the northeast quarter of section twenty as a home for himself and little ones. Each had a family of wife and two children. By their exertions and letters to friends in Missouri large accessions were made to the settlement in subsequent years. Levin and Henry, Jr., resided in this township until 1829, and then removed to that part of Brown county, now known as Missouri township. In personal appearance, Levin Green is said to have been tall and sparely built, with long black hair and whiskers, both allowed to grow, his hair hanging down in a mass over his shoulders; his complexion was tawny, and tradition says that Indian blood coursed through his veins. His garb was that of a frontiersman, homespun clothes, with buckskin leggings, and either bare-footed or his feet inclosed in moccasins. The covering for his head was a "coon" skin cap with tail hanging down behind. Upon mounting the stand to preach he would pull his cap from his head and throw it upon the floor. Though unlearned he was eloquent. The name of John Ritchey figures prominently in the early history of the county, and we first find his name upon the records in the Circuit Clerk's office in a form of a deed to the northwest quarter of section thirty-three, in what is now Woodstock. The instrument bears date of March 12, 1821, and shows that he was a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, at that time. Though he did not come to the county until some time afterwards, it is evident that he had heard of this section of the county, and in all probability bought with the intention of coming. He was a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Growing to man's estate and marrying in that county and from there moving to Cincinnati, which place he left in the early spring of 1824, making the journey in a four-horse wagon, and bringing his wife, and Martha, Daniel and Addison B., children, Martha being a well-grown girl. He settled on the southeast quarter of section twenty-five, built a cabin, broke about ten acres of land and put in a crop of corn, and afterwards sold to Samuel Turner. He then moved into Rushville township, bought another quarter section, improved and rented it to Ephraim Hills and Henry Hills, who came to the county in 1826, first stopping with Richard Black, while yet a resident of Rushville, and then moved into Littleton.

In the month of September, 1824, there came to the Hobart Settlement, a young man, who in subsequent years became quite prominent in county affairs. This gentleman was Jonathan D. Manlove, now a resident of Fort Scott, Kansas, and to whom we are indebted for a valuable communication pertaining to pioneer times. Manlove was a native of North Carolina. He spent the winter with the early settlers, and on the arrival of Samuel Horney in the spring, made his home with him, and together they improved the southwest

quarter of section eighteen in Buena Vista township In the summer of 1825, Mr. Manlove taught a subscription school in his cabin. He found a wife in the person of Miss Sophronia Chadsey. His improvements were not confined to one particular section or township, but throughout the entire county, we find traces of his early improvements. He was the first surveyor in the early settlement and was a useful man in the school-room, church, or in the field. His daughter, the wife of Mr. H. W. Taylor of Brooklyn, still resides in the county.

With the year 1825, came a number of settlers, who have occupied trustworthy positions in the organizations of the country, and whose improvements were of a lasting character. Many of their descendants are now honored and prosperous citizens of the county. Among the first to arrive in the early spring were Samuel Horney. He was a native of North Carolina, where he received a liberal education, sufficient to enable him to follow the vocation of a teacher, besides holding several official positions in his native county. At the breaking out of the war of 1812, he enlisted and served until mustered out in 1815, when he returned to his home and married Miss Emilia Childs, who still survives him, living with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jane Harvey, in Littleton. In July, 1818, he moved to St. Clair county, then in the territory of Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1825, when he came to Schuyler county, and made his home in the eastern edge of Buena Vista, a short distance from Rushville, where he continued to reside until 1834, when he moved into Littleton and died at a ripe age. During his lifetime he was quartermaster in the Fourth Illinois regiment in the Black Hawk war, one of the Commissioners in the organization of Schuyler county, and in 1842 and 1843, was a member of the State Legislature. His only son and child, Col. Leonidas Harvey (seven years old) when brought to the county, fell at the head of the Tenth Missouri regiment, while leading them in the battle of Champion Hills, Mississippi, in defense of his country's flag and honor. John B. Terry and family arrived from New York about the same time and settled close to the Hobarts on section sixteen, where he built his log cabin, but removed to Rushville at the organization of the county and built the first house, a cabin, in that place. He was the first clerk of Schuyler county.

Hart Fellows, with a wife and one child, William Henry, were among the early settlers who made their appearance in Rushville township in 1825. Mr. Fellows was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and while young, was taken by his parents to Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He then moved to Illinois, coming first to Green county, and there married. On his arrival in Rushville, he took possession of a deserted cabin on section twenty-seven. They had been in their new home but a brief period, when death claimed the little son, William Henry, and his grave was the first in what is now the beautiful cemetery in the city of Rushville. Mr. Fellows was among the most useful of all the early settlers, and at different times held all the offices in the county, also being the first postmaster in the county. Receiving the appointment of Collector of Revenues at San Francisco, California, he went to that place and there died several years since. He left but one descendant in the county, Mrs. Ann Farwell, who was the second child born in the county. The sturdy pioneers still came pouring in, and the population increased so rapidly that county organization was beginning to be discussed by all. In 1825, James Vance arrived from the South with a family, and built his cabin in section twenty-one, Rushville, but was never a permanent resident, and properly belonged, while in this county, to that class of persons known as squatters. He left the county at an early day and became a pioneer of McDonough county. David Wallace also came from the south, and made improvements on the same section with Vance, but subsequently sold his interest and left the county. David Manlove, Jonathan Manlove, Sr., William P. Manlove, Moses Manlove and David Manlove all arrived from North Carolina. David Manlove, chose for his home the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight; the southwest of section nineteen was selected by Jonathan Manlove, Sr., the father of the family by that name, in Rushville township, while William P. Manlove sought a house in the Illinois bottom. David Manlove made his home in later years, in Brooklyn and was one of the pioneers of that township.

In the early spring of the year, Samuel Turner returned to take possession of his cabin, which he and his brother James had built in 1823, at which time they made the trip in a canoe from St. Louis to Beard's ferry, and then came over to Hobart's afoot. Young Turner found George Stewart in possession of his cabin. He sold it and the improvement to one of the neighbors, and built a new cabin on the southeast quarter of section twenty-five in Buena Vista township, and after severe toil succeeded in improving his farm, which lay in the skirts of the timber. Getting his house surrounded with the necessaries, if not the comforts of life, and tiring of bachelorhood, he married Miss Rachel Robertson, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1830, and continued his residence here until 1834, when a man with a superior title made his appearance and Mr. Turner lost his home, the result of many years of arduous labor. He next sought a house on the southeast quarter of section eleven, which he purchased and took possession of in February, 1834; and which he had to pay for no less than three times before securing a perfect title. The result of Mr. Turner's marriage was three children, the second one of whom, Allen R., with his wife and family, now resides upon the old homestead from which Samuel Turner laid aside the cares of this world in April, 1855.

The result of Levin Green's correspondence with his relatives, whom he had left behind in Missouri, made itself manifest this year by the arrival on the second day of May, 1825, of Philip Spohnamore, John Spohnamore, George and John Green, brothers, and Henry Green, Sr., the father of Levin Green and James Robinson, all from Missouri, and coming together.

Philip Spohnamore was a native of Maryland, moved to Kentucky while a young man, there married and emigrated to the wilds of Missouri, and settled in Cooper county of that State, and in the early part of April gathered his

worldly effects into an old-fashioned covered wagon, and turned his course for Schuyler county. With him he brought his wife, and Elizabeth, Margaret, Eleanor, Susan, Samuel, and Sabert J., children, the elder ones being grown. After a toilsome journey he arrived at his destination, and took possession of the southeast quarter of section twenty-four in the Buena Vista township settlement. The stock brought with him consisted of two cows. He built a wigwam of bark in the forest, and for bedsteads drove forked stakes into the ground, placed round poles across for slats, and upon this spread the prairie grass. He cleared two or three acres of ground by cutting down the rank weeds. This he planted in corn, and then turned his attention to a house of a more substantial character to protect his family from the severe rain storms. His house was that of all the pioneers, a rude log cabin. To this improvement he added a fence around his growing crop. Being without money and provisions this sturdy pioneer and his noble wife left home, going down into the Morgan county settlement and working for money to purchase food and clothes, leaving their cabin and crop to the care of their children. After working several months they returned. When the corn grew into that condition known as "roasting ears," Mr. Spohnamore took his plane, and by rubbing the ear of corn along the surface shaved the kernels off as fine as he could, and of this they baked their bread. When the corn became too hard to be used in this way, and the band mills being few and liberally patronized, Mr. Spohnamore constructed a mill of his own. He felled a large tree, cut one end square and burned a hole in the shape of a mortar. This log he planted solidly in the ground, made another log to fit in the mortar, then suspended his pestle to an old-fashioned well-sweep, and by alternately raising and dropping the pestle upon the kernels in the mortar succeeded in crushing it sufficiently fine. The finer particles were used for bread and the coarser for hominy. Much time was saved by this pioneer by using this primitive piece of mechanism. For meat they had deer, turkey, and an abundance of other small game, which then abounded, but neither beef nor pork. Mr. Spohnamore was one of those pioneers who came to the county without money, and a large family of children to provide for, and was an exemplification of the axiom that "necessity is the mother of invention." He lived to be eighty-four years of age, and died at the residence of his daughter, Sarah, the wife of uncle Billy Wilson, both of whom now reside in Rushville. The first marriage ceremony after the organization of the county was performed at the house of Mr. Spohnamore, on the twenty-seventh day of November, 1825. The parties were William Hobart Taylor and Elizabeth, Mr. Spohnamore's eldest daughter. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Levin Green. George Green brought his wife and children, Burrell, Dow, Lindsey, Walker, Henry, and Rachel, and settled about a mile north of his father-in-law, Philip Spohnamore, and made an improvement, and in the spring of 1827 took possession of the southeast quarter of section twenty-four in the same township. John Spohnamore first built his cabin on the same land with George Green, and when George moved to his house on section twenty-four, John moved to the southeast quarter of section twenty, resided there until 1847, then moved into Littleton, where he died. John Green and family made their home on the northeast quarter of section twenty-three, and took his aged father, Henry, Sr., and mother to live with him. James Robinson, whose wife was sister of the Greens, also had a family of children, and squatted on the southeast quarter section twenty-nine, built a cabin, and from there returned to Missouri in a few years. The Greens did not remain in the township longer than 1829, when they moved into what is now Brown county. Levin and Henry Green, Jr., were great rovers, and finally ended their days in Texas. It is said of George Green that in moving to and from Texas to Schuyler county he made no less than twenty-seven different journeys, hiring his plunder hauled short distances, and then stopping to earn money sufficient to carry him farther.

James and David Trainor were early settlers of 1825, and made settlements in Littleton, while John Starr, and Hastings Starr, his son, and Thomas Hollingsworth were pioneers in Woodstock the same year.

James H. Smith came from the southern portion of the state in the summer of this year, and brought with him a wife and family of children. He located in the Hobart settlement where he first came, and from there into Littleton, having purchased the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty two in that township, from William H. Taylor, as early, as December 24th, 1825, to which he afterwards moved. Manlove Horney, a brother of Samuel Horney, arrived from his old home in North Carolina and settled on the same section of land with his brother. He came with the father and brother of Jonathan D. Manlove in the summer of 1825.

Jonathan Reno, a Tennesseean, came to the county in August, 1825, and first located in Bainbridge township, and afterwards in section 16 of Rushville. While living at the latter place he lost a son Francis, in Aug. 1825, who, it is said, was the first white person that died in the county. In 1830 he moved to McDonough county, and subsequently returned to Schuyler again. He finally moved to Missouri, where he died. His son Jonathan became a permanent resident of the county, and is one of the prominent farmers of Browning township. James Lammy, an Irishman, located on the bluffs northwest of Frederick in 1825. His family consisted of a wife and three children, and the following year, 1826 his wife died in confinement, and is said to have been the second death in the county.

Another prominent pioneer immigrant of 1825 was Richard Black. He was born in South Carolina in 1784. After he had become a man of family he moved to Kentucky, where he lost his first wife, and married again. In the year above mentioned he emigrated to Illinois, landing at Rushville with his family in November, and purchased of Willis O'Neal his improvement, including what is now the old court-house square in the centre of the city of Rushville. He paid O'Neal two hundred dollars for the claims, and in less than a year he was "entered out" by the county and sustained the loss of nearly all he had paid for the place.

At that time the capital of Schuyler contained only one hewed log cabin and stable, where now is heard the hum of an active busy population. Mr. Black was compelled to remove, which he did in the fall of 1826. and took up his abode in section 15, of what is now Woodstock township. His cabin was situated near where the road was afterwards located from Rushville to Mt. Sterling. In later years his hospitable cabin was sought by the weary traveler who was always treated the best the country could afford. He remained a resident of this part of the county until his death, December 7, 1853. His sons William T., Isaac and James P. Black are well known to the people of the county.

When he located in Woodstock there were but a few families living in that part of the county, and none in the immediate vicinity. The whole country was covered with timber, excepting a very narrow strip of prairie running north and south, in the edge of which he settled. Deer, turkeys, prairie chickens, and all kinds of game were so plentiful that he could stand in his cabin door, with rifle in hand, and bring down any one of them whenever desired. The wolves were so numerous that they would chase the dogs clear to the cabin door, and many times on rising in the morning they would be standing in great droves in the door yard. They were, however, cowardly and easily frightened away. Whenever the prairie chickens were seen to fly in great flocks over the country, or to huddle together on the trees or fences, the old settlers always predicted a storm. It was during these first years of the settlement that the people experienced so many hardships and inconveniences. The mills that had been constructed were of the rudest and most primitive character, known as the "Band Mill," a description of which may be had in the following chapter:

About this time, 1826, Calvin Hobart, Nathaniel Eels, and William McKee had mills of this description in the vicinity of Rushville. After the grain had been taken there and crushed, it was brought home and sifted through what they called a "sarch," woven of horse-hair, by the pioneer women These were made with meshes both coarse and fine, for sifting either corn or flour. The first sawing of lumber was done by hand with the whip saw The nearest saw mill and the first one in this part of the county was built south of Crooked creek, on the old Scott's mill site. The earliest settlers frequently went to Beardstown and purchased flour to make their bread. It was then considered a great luxury to have bread made from wheat flour; rye, hominy and jonny cakes made simply of corn meal and water mixed together, generally without any salt, constituted their bread stuff principally. The customs and modes of living are fully described in the succeeding chapter, and we must only touch upon them here.

Immigration rapidly increased, and the work of enumerating those who came in 1826 and the improvements they made now commands our attention. Thomas McKee, our pioneer of 1823, had not been dilatory in setting forth the fertility of the soil and the beauty of the country, when writing to his friends and relatives, whom he had left in Indiana. His letters were the means of bringing a large number of pioneers from that state, the first arrivals being a party that came on the 16th day of April, 1826. From the lips of Joel Tullis, who is the last of the party now living in the county, we have gathered the following: In the party were William McKee, Joel Tullis, his son-in-law; William McKee, Jr. his son; Charles Hammond, Isaac Linder, Vincent Westfall and James Thompson. They all came in wagons, William McKee, Sr., and Joel Tullis, each with a two-horse wagon, and the rest depending on these two for transportation. They crossed the river at Beard's Ferry and pushed on to the residence of Thomas McKee, the brother of William McKee, Sr., where they remained until William McKee, Sr., selected the northeast quarter of section 18 of Rushville township. Several double cabins were soon built, and all hands went to work with a will, and a good crop of corn, potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables was soon growing on the forty acres, which they had fenced and put into cultivation. Charles Hammond and wife did not remain later than the following spring when they left the county, and Isaac Linden, who had left his family in Indiana, being so well pleased with the country, did not wait to assist with the crop, but started back afoot to dispose of his property and at once move out. Joel Tullis was the only one save John Thompson, who had a wife and family. Their names were James, Mary, Joel, and Hammond, who also brought a family consisting of a wife and one child. In planting they simply turned the sod, and between the crevices of the broken soil they dropped the corn. This crop was known as "sod corn." The season was favorable, and the yield bountiful, the corn producing twenty-five bushels to the acre, the potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables equally fine, while the watermelon patch was so thickly covered with the enormous and luscious fruit that a passage over the patch could be easily made without placing the foot upon the ground. This magnificent crop was but a fair example of the fertility and productiveness of the soil in early times, and was largely the cause of many remaining who would otherwise have rambled on. As soon as their crop was well advanced, the younger McKee was left in charge, and William McKee, Sr., and Joel Tullis, who went along to assist his father-in-law, to move his household goods, family and stock, started to Indiana with their wagons. John Thompson also went along to assist, leaving his family with Mrs. Tullis, and Vincent Westfall, who had left his family accompanied them. Upon the arrival in Indiana, Joel Tullis began the construction of a pirogue. He first selected a large, straight poplar tree which he felled, then cut from the butt a log about sixty feet long, which was dug out until nothing but a shell remained. Wide boards were then nailed to the upper edge of the sides and allowed to extend out over the water; oar-locks, oars and long poles for propelling when oars could not be used completed the pirogue, which was finished by the last of September. They commenced the loading of the crafts, whose cargo consisted of household goods, leather, groceries, a carding machine for William McKee, and two men with families emigrating to Morgan county, while the working force of this ancient method of transportation consisted of Joel Tullis as captain, and John Thompson, James Thompson his brother and unmarried,

John Combs, single, and Captain Daniel Matheney, a married man. All aboard! and the craft left the bank and was soon drifting down the waters of the Ohio. They traveled by day, frequently grounding upon sand bars, as the river was very low, and then all hands had to get out and "lift over." Joel Tullis, after several "lift overs," discoved that the channel of the Ohio was staked out, and by noticing closely no farther delays were experienced by our travelers, who sped along by day and camped upon the banks at night, with nothing for shelter but the blue vault of heaven lighted up by the lurid glare of their camp fire. The solitude of the wilderness was broken only by the sound of the plashing of oars, or the echoes of the songs of the hardy woodman, as he was hewing out his home in the depth of the forests which then skirted the streams. The season of the year was such that the trees of the forest were clothed in a robe of many colors, and the romance of the trip was such as almost any one could enjoy and gladly make even at the present day. They reached the mouth of the Ohio without accident, and were soon speeding their craft up the Mississippi, and thence up the Illinois river. On their way up the last named river a large deer, with antlers of many prongs, sprang into the water and attempted to swim. The younger men of the party were soon in a canoe and gave chase to the noble game which was soon overtaken in the river, its head bent by the sturdy arm of one of the number, its throat cut, and the carcass secured. Though game was plentiful, no time was wasted in its pursuit, as all were anxious to reach the end of their journey. Many Indians were encountered on the banks and in the channel of the river but all were peaceable and friendly. Just at sun et on a beautiful October day, the prow of the pirogue touched the banks of the Illinois river, where the village of Frederick is now situated, the line was made fast and Tullis, Matheney and John Thompson started for their cabin, twelve miles distant, where they arrived and were received with a hearty welcome. James Thompson and John Combs were left to guard the pirogue and its precious cargo.

The next day, the cargo was transferred from the pirogue to the cabin. After a few days rest, Daniel Matheney and Charles Hammond started to meet William McKee, Sr., who was making the journey in wagons. In the latter days of October the party arrived in the wagons with the stock. Those who returned in the wagons were William McKee and family, of wife and six children, Isaac Linder and family, and Daniel Matheney's wife and child, Westfall remaining in Indiana. Joseph Bowhall, wife and children, and Thomas Popham with a family were also of the party, who settled around Tullis and McKee, remaining but one year, and then moved on. Of Linder and Combs, we could get nothing definite. William McKee, Sr., continued to reside upon his improvement, until his death; and his son now occupies the old homestead, one of the most valuable farms in the county. Joel Tullis subsequently moved into Buena Vista township, and in 1847, becoming restless from the encroachments of the rapidly increasing population, he sold his home, loaded his family of wife and children into an ox-wagon, and started on an overland journey to Oregon, which was then offering a section of land to each settler who might locate within its boundaries. After a journey fraught with sufferings of the most excruciating and heart-rending nature, burying no less than six of his children by the dreary wayside, without coffins and in graves hollowed out by himself, he reached his destination. He returned to Buena Vista township in 1857, purchased a farm upon which he resides with his children, enjoying the evening of his life in peace and quiet. Daniel Matheney settled in Woodstock first and then moved to Oakland, and from there to Iowa. John and James Thompson's history may be found in Buena Vista and Littleton townships, where they spent their days in honest toil, and both are now at rest in their narrow houses.

Alexander Ross, a native of Maryland, arrived from Kentucky in the summer of this year, and with him came a wife and six children, Alexander W. Levin, William Tolbert, Rebecca and Elizabeth, and built his cabin and made his home on the north-east quarter of section sixteen in Buena Vista township, where many of his descendants now reside.

This year also witnessed the organization of the first religious society in the country. It was a Methodist class held by Rev. William See, the junior preacher in the Peoria Mission, with Rev. Jesse Walker as preacher in charge. Rev. See, came on horseback by way of Canton, Lewiston and the McNeil Settlement, now Astoria, and held a two days meeting and organized a Methodist Episcopal Church, with the following membership in August, 1826: Levin Green, local preacher; Henry Green, class leader; William Skiles, assistant leader; Calvin Hobart, Steward; James H. Smith, exhorter; Sallie Hobart, Bettie Hobart, Judith Smith, Margaret Carr, Catharine Justus, Rebecca Skiles, George Skiles, Polly Skiles, George Stewart, Jonas Hobart, William H. Taylor, William Carr, James Justus, John P. Skiles, Elizabeth Skiles, Moses Skiles, Matilda Skiles, Polly Stewart.

It was also in the same year that the first settlement in the extreme eastern part of the county was made by Jonathan Viles, Nicholas Viles, his uncle, William Stevenson, a son-in-law of Nicholas Viles and Amos Richardson. This party with their families crossed the Illinois river at Beard's Ferry early in the spring of 1826 and followed an old Indian trail up the bluffs to the vicinity of Butlersville, where they made settlements. It was then that the timber of Hickory township was first made to resound with the woodman's axe, and these were the men who struck the first blows toward civilization. Richardson remained there until he was shot and killed about 1830, by Burrell Basset. The others moved out of this neighborhood and sought homes elsewhere.

About six or eight miles west in what is Browning township we find another settlement, which was made the same spring, by William Robertson. He came from Kentucky, though he was a native of North Carolina, and was attracted here by the quantities of game which then abounded. In selecting a site for his cabin, he discovered an excellent spring of water on section sixteen of T. 1 N., R. 1 E., where he located and continued to reside until his death, in 1866. Robertson was very fond of hunting and trapping, which he followed for several years. There were quite a

number of Indians, of the various tribes, then in the county, and he frequently joined in the chase and slept in their wigwams. Bee trees were very plentiful, and he once took a barrel of strained honey and peddled it out among the settlers in Morgan county. He dried the hams of the deer, and frequently floated down the river to St. Louis in an Indian canoe with a load of them where he found a ready market for their sale. He came here a single man, but was early married to Elizabeth Kirklin, Esquire Isaac Lane, officiating. Of his sons living, George resides in Texas, Alexander and Joel on the old homestead, and Malcomb in Macon county of this state. George Skiles, a Marylander, arrived in the county December 2, of the same year, 1826, and first stopped on section sixteen, of Rushville. He had resided in Tennessee, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri prior to his immigration here, and had served his country under General Jackson at New Orleans. He brought with him a family of eleven children, seven of whom are yet living. He held the first coroner's inquest in the county, over the body of George Everett, who was shot and killed by James Morgan. Skiles, David and Alfred C. Wallace, erected a water mill on Sugar creek, and had it running early in 1829. It was a rude affair constructed of logs, and the ruins of the old dam are still pointed out by some of the older citizens on section twenty, of T. 1 N., R. 1 east. It had two run of burrs, one for wheat and one for corn. In 1831 they added an up-and-down saw, and did quite a lumber business. In November 1826, Abraham Lemaster and his son-in-law Charles Hatfield, crossed the river at Beard's Ferry and wended their way north-westwardly to near the center of Bainbridge township, where they took up winter quarters in Willis O'Neal's vacated cabin. James B. Atwood was then the only person living in that neighborhood. The following spring Lemaster purchased Thomas McKee's improvement on section twenty, but soon moved from these up on the prairie on account of the mosquitoes which were so troublesome in that vicinity, that scarcely man or beast could endure them. Hatfield first located on the prairie north of Rushville, and remained there about five years when he took up a permanent abode in Bainbridge, and is still living, one of the oldest pioneers of the county.

Of the pioneers to seek homes upon the rich lands of Schuyler county in 1827, were Charles Teas, who settled and improved a farm in Buena Vista; Dr. B. V. Teal, the first physician and a native of Pennsylvania, came to Rushville, and met with a hearty reception, and was instrumental in giving the name to the county seat.

After the family of Greens had been in the new settlement for several years and all having large families of children, the clothes which they brought with them for their little ones had become entirely worn out; winter was approaching and the children's clothing were in tatters. The parents had no money with which to purchase the necessary garments. The mothers were equal to the emergency, and the lint of thistles which grew in abundance was gathered, carded into rolls, spun, and upon a loom, constructed by the women from fence rails, the material for suits was woven and their little ones furnished with comfortable as well as warm clothing. Cotton was then cultivated, and John Green made a cotton gin in the spring of 1827, and after that time thistle-down was no longer utilized for clothing. Flax succeeded cotton, but it was many years before wool could be produced, as the wolves were so numerous as to make the keeping of sheep a matter of impossibility. This was in the Buena Vista settlement, and here we had an instance of the thrift and tact of the pioneer women. Jonathan D. Manlove was the owner of a large pet bear, which had become so ferocious that it had to be kept chained. While absent from home Mrs. Samuel Horney, at whose house Manlove lived and two young girls, Martha Ritchey and Sarah Spohnamore, attempted to feed it, when it broke its fastenings and chased them into the house. Attempting to get in at the aperture left for a window they soon decided to wind up the career of bruin. Knowing his fondness for milk a crock of that liquid was procured and held out to the bear by Sarah Spohnamore; while drinking Sarah Ritchey slipped up with a rope and soon had the marauder in the toils, and it was not long until his life-blood stained the ground, they having cut his throat with a knife. We have heard it gently hinted that the death of the bear was the result more of sport than fear.

William Gordon, a native of Kentucky, came here from Indiana with his mother-in-law and her family in 1827, and purchased land of John A. Reeves, in Woodstock, who had been living there for a short time. The Gordon and Taylor families left the county. Reeves' wife had died, and after selling out returned to Indiana, married again and came back to Schuyler. Simon A. Reeves, a son of his, still lives in the county. William Mitchel, a brother-in-law of Reeves was also here as early as 1827. Moses and Jonathan Billings settled a few miles south of Rushville about the same time. There also arrived in 1827 Isaac Sanders and family, consisting of a wife and four children, and Jacob Fowler, father-in-law of Richard Black, with his family, wife and five children. They located in the Black settlement. Fowler drove a flock of geese all the way from Indiana, probably the first domestic geese in the county. They both resided here until their death. Fowler will be remembered as a mail carrier, who at one time controlled nearly all the routes in this part of the state. Moses Pettigrew, Archibald Parris, James Edmonston, James, William and John Evans, and Benjamin Golston, also settled in the southern part of the county as early as 1827. Pettigrew is mentioned more fully in the article on Cooperstown, in the Brown county history. Abraham Hollingsworth came here from Morgan county and located on section 6 of Frederick township, April 7, 1827. He became a resident of Illinois in 1824. After residing on the above place about two years he entered land north of Rushville, near the creek that bears his name. Mr Hollingsworth was one of the early Justices of the Peace, had an early band mill and was quite a noted man in that early time. He had but one child living, Gabriel B., residing in Browning township, at the age of 71 years. Roswell Brines is another pioneer of 1827. The first winter in the county he spent in the Chadsey settlement with Acel, his brother, and James Stillwell, who came here with him. Mr.

Brines lived for the most part of the first years in the county near Pleasant View, in Rushville township, married there and subsequently moved into Frederick township where he and his wife are still living, at a good old age. Abraham Carlock, then a very aged man, with a large family of grown children, settled in Hickory in 1827, and died there a few years later. Jacob Guinn located in that settlement about the same time.

We will here give some of the early settlers in the southern part of the county, or that portion now comprising Woodstock and Bainbridge, that have not been heretofore mentioned. In 1829 Amelia Riley, with a family of six sons and a son-in-law, Mordecai Fowler came from Indiana, and located in Woodstock. Mordecai Fowler was a son of Jacob Fowler, who has already been mentioned. John Logsdon, who located in the Black settlement about this time, had been a citizen of the county since early in 1826, and had lived in the neighborhood of Rushville. His brothers, Vaughn, Amos Redman and Jackson, also became residents, but they all migrated to Missouri. Allen Alexander was another early arrival and located near Crooked creek, where the Ripley road crosses, and kept a ferry there for a number of years. Timothy Harris, an eastern man, came from Sangamon county and brought quite a herd of stock with him, locating in the Black settlement. He became a permanent resident, and died here at a very old age. Zachariah, Wells, and his sons Tenney and Joseph, and John Conrad, came into the Naught settlement in 1830, and James Beard, John Howell and Jonathan Manlove, Jr., in 1831. John Skaggs, Pierre J. Jonte, Peter Hermitete, James F. Groscloude and Peter Adams also located in the same settlement as early as 1833. We clip the following from an address delivered by Hon. Henry S. Metz: "An amusing but aggravating incident is related of Pierre J. Jonte. He being a Frenchman, and fond of wine, ordered a barrel of it to be shipped him from Labelle, France. It came, as per order *via* New Orleans and up the Mississippi and Illinois to Beard's ferry, a distance of about 5,000 miles. He went thither with a team and wagon to bring it home and, when coming up the bluff hill and almost in sight of his house, the barrel rolled out the hind end of the wagon, down the hill several rods and finally dashed to pieces against a tree. If he didn't swear it is evidence through what troubles and trials Christian fortitude will bear a person." Alexander Stutsman, a Kentuckian, purchased the old Isaac Naught place in 1834, and his wife and members of his family are still residing in that neighborhood. Enoch and James Edmonston settled in Bainbridge about 1828. Rev. Joseph Bell, a Baptist minister, Isaac Briggs, George Butler, Jacob White, Peter Dewitt, Sanford Close, Elisha Hudson, Jerre Jackson, Allen Persinger, Jonathan Reddick, Harvey Phinney, Lawlers, Howells and others were early settlers in Bainbridge.

In the extreme eastern part of the county, comprising Frederick, Browning, and Hickory townships, we will mention a few early arrivals not heretofore spoken of. Andrew Vance is said to have been the first settler on the present site of Fredericksville at a very early day. Edward White, and his son-in-law, Doolittle, came at an early date, and located in the northern part of the township. John D. Wren, Lyman Utter, Samuel Heaton, Jesse Darnell, Anthony Messerer, a native German, Jacob Jacoba, Thomas Bellomy, Walter A. J. Black, John Utter, were also early settlers here. Browning received some very prominent settlers in 1828. It was this year that four brothers, Thomas T., William, Henry, and Hartwell Lancaster, natives of Kentucky, located in section twenty-two of that township. The following year they were followed by their brother, Gabriel, and their mother, Elizabeth. They were single men when they came, but all married and reared families. Two of them, Hartwell and Thomas T., are still living, and have been residents of the neighborhood ever since their advent into the county. Esquire Isaac Lane, quite a noted character, and a man well remembered by the older residents, came into that vicinity in the fall of 1828. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in that part of the county, and made many a young and happy pair man and wife. He was a native Kentuckian, a man of Herculean frame, weighing over two hundred pounds. His father, Adrian Lane, also came and lived with him. About 1850, the old Esquire started on a trip to California, and died on the way. Shelton Luttrell, an old pensioner of the war of 1812, came from Tennessee, settling in section sixteen, in the same year. George W. Justus, another Tennesseean, and twenty-eighter, located in the vicinity of Ridgeville, and reared a large family, some of whom are living in the county. John M. Campbell arrived in the same settlement in the fall of 1829. He was a North Carolinian, reared a family, was one of the county commissioners, and a man generally known and much beloved. Died at his home a number of years ago. Stephen and Daniel Robertson, however, had settled here soon after William Robertson came in 1826, and had departed before 1828. John Baker and George Garrison were also early settlers. In Hickory, we will add Stephen Y. Jolly, William K. Jones, William H. Gregory, William Sackman, David Venters, Abraham Louderback, Jacob Sharp, and Daniel Sheldon. We have not mentioned all, but a more complete history of the settlements and many of the parties herein found can be had in the various township histories.

The Tullis settlement extended its hospitalities to Drury Sellers and Robert L. Dark, his son-in-law, in the spring of 1828, and they secured a house by purchasing the cabin and improvement of Charles Hatfield, on the southwest quarter of section two, where they made their home together for a short time, and then Robert L. Dark bought the northwest quarter of section one, built himself a cabin, and continued his improvements. Both these settlers became permanent residents of the county, and were among the first to invade and improve other townships. Sellers becoming a pioneer of Littleton, where he died, and Dark of Brooklyn, where he lived for many years, ultimately removing to Macomb. Descendants of Drury Sellers now occupy the old homestead in the western portion of Littleton. Robert L. Dark was one of the pioneer teachers of the county, and was a useful member of the community in which he lived. George Swan

and family came into Buena Vista in the spring of 1829, and purchased the southwest of section thirteen from Samuel Horney. Upon this tract of land he built his log cabin, improved a fine farm, raised a family of children, and now rests in the Hughes cemetery. He was a native of Kentucky. Lemuel Sparks, a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, was taken to Kentucky by his parents when a lad of eleven years, from whence he moved to Indiana, and thence emigrated to Schuyler county, arriving in the fall of 1829. He made the journey with a wagon and horses, bringing his family, consisting of a wife and children, Ruth, Louisa, Bloise W., Lemuel A., John B., and Angeline, his children. He bought the pre-emption right and improvements, and subsequently the right and title of Charles Teas to the northwest quarter of section twenty-three in Buena Vista. Here he commenced work, and with the assistance of his older sons, soon converted the wild prairie into a fertile farm. He raised a large family, many of whom are now residents of the county. His son, Bloise W., lives in the western portion of Brooklyn township, on a valuable farm of his own, surrounded by a large family and the comforts of life, and John B. resides upon a handsome farm near the old homestead. Mrs. Allen R. Turner is a daughter, and resides with her husband in the northeastern part of Buena Vista. Mr. Sparks died in 1855, on the old home place, and was followed by his aged wife a few years since. Ephraim Haines, a young man, who came with him, died at his house, and was the first adult buried in the Hughes grave-yard. Mr. Sparks was a man of great coolness, and on one occasion, when a little son and daughter were at play on the wood-pile, the lad accidentally struck his sister upon the foot with an axe, almost severing the member. A doctor was sent for, but before he could arrive, Mr. Sparks came to the house, sewed the severed piece to its place, and dressed the wound, which soon healed.

George Swan, being so well pleased with his new home, wrote to his son-in-law, William Owen, in Kentucky, and advised him to take advantage of the opportunities offered in this country to secure a home and to come out as soon as possible. Mr. Owen at once acted upon the advice of his father-in-law, and with his wife made the journey from Kentucky on horseback, to visit and see the country, leaving his household goods behind. He arrived at the house of Mr. Swan in the fall of this year, and there spent the winter. In the spring of 1830, he took his wife and went up into what is now Brooklyn, there built his cabin, put in a crop, but becoming afflicted with ague he returned to the home of his father-in-law, where he left his wife, and returned to Kentucky and brought back his effects. He then sold his interest in Brooklyn, bought the southeast quarter of section fourteen, built his cabin and spent the remainder of his life on his farm adjoining that of his father-in-law. His widow and children, now occupy the old home—now one of the finest farms in the county. The year 1830 brought the Dark family, Hosea Tullis and John Boggs to Buena Vista. The former family consisted of the father, Samuel Dark, Sr., his wife, Samuel L., his son; Horace and Samuel Dark, Jr., nephews, and Hugh Hays, a son-in-law. Horace Dark and Hugh Hays had families, and Samuel L., and Samuel Dark, Jr., were young, unmarried men. They all came from Tennessee, crossed the river at Beard's Ferry, and arrived at the residence of Robert L. Dark, on the seventeenth day of April, 1830. They all moved into Brooklyn in 1832. Samuel L. Dark married a daughter of John Moore, and made his home on the northwest quarter of section five in Brooklyn, where he now resides, having served his country in the Black Hawk war, and while engaged in the service, became converted and since that time has been an active minister of the Baptist persuasion. The father settled on the south west quarter of section one, in the same township with his son, Samuel L., where he died some years ago. Horace Dark made his improvement on the east half of the northeast quarter of section fifteen in the same township. Hugh Hays made his home on the northwest quarter of section twenty-one, in same township, remained until his death. Hosea Tullis a brother of Joel Tullis, and John Boggs with families, came from Ohio and spent a year in Buena Vista, but returned at the end of that time, becoming alarmed at the report that the Indians were committing depredations.

Dr. James Blackburn, one of the pioneer physicians of the county, a native of Ohio, came to Rushville in the summer of this year and being a tanner by trade established the first tannery in the town of Rushville as well as the county. Having also studied medicine in his leisure hours, he commenced the practice of medicine. In 1836, he moved to Brooklyn, at which place he died, leaving three children in the township. The first permanent settlement made in Camden and Littleton date their beginning from 1830. John and Robert Brown, and Luke Allphin crossed the river at Beard's Ferry in the fall of 1829, and came to Rushville. Finding the better land already occupied, these pioneers left the village passing to the west, and striking an Indian trail, they followed on, until they reached a high knoll, where Camden village now stands, and from that point selected their future homes and staked off their land, and then turned their course for their homes and families then in Morgan county. In the fall of 1830, these pioneers returned to the land which they had selected. They came behind the slow but steady oxen, carving their way through the timber, until they reached the prairie. There were a dozen persons in the three families. Arriving at their destination three hewed log cabins were soon made ready for occupancy, and the work of putting in a crop began. Robert Brown located the southwest quarter of section sixteen; John Brown on the northeast quarter of section twenty, and Luke Allphin on the southwest quarter of section seventeen. Here John and Robert Brown toiled for many days and here both died. The widow of John Brown is still living in the township. Luke Allphin tiring of what to him soon became a densely populated community, sold his house and migrated to California where he died a few years ago. David Snyder, a native of Virginia, arrived with his family in a four horse wagon from Kentucky, in October, 1830, and pushed forward into Littleton taking possession of the north half of the northeast quarter of sec-

tion thirty-three. He was the first to permanently settle in the township and remain until his death, though the Trainors were in the township at an earlier day but made only slight improvements, remaining but a few years. Many of Mrs Snyder's children are now residents of the township. Among the pioneers of 1830 and 1831, were Philander Avery of Camden, and Henry Moss, John Thornhill, Jamison Wilson, Jesse Burke, pioneers of Huntsville. Dr. Adams Dunlap, although not a settler in the county until February, 1831, when he arrived in Rushville, is worthy of more than a passing notice from his intimate associations with the early officers of the county. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Schuyler, a single man of twenty-six. He was a practioner of medicine and one of the pioneers in that profession. Hardly had he arrived in the county, when he was chosen Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1832. He filled the office of Probate Justice of the county for three consecutive terms, being the first elected in the county. He served in the Black Hawk war as assistant surgeon of the fourth regiment, and raised a company of calvary for the Mexican war. His life has been one of activity, and to-day he is reaping the benefits of a well-spent life. He lives with his daughter, Mrs. William R. McCreery, in Buena Vista. The first to settle in Birmingham in 1831, were Brummel Sapp, and David and Moses Manlove, followed the next year by the Haggards and Pophams. The year 1832 also records the arrival of William C. Ralls, William Lewis, William B. Manlove, John E. Rigsby and William Huff in Brooklyn; Willis G. Moffett and William Spangler and Stephen Perkins in Huntsville; Elijah M. Wilson and Richard P Applegate in Littleton, and Richard Ashcraft and William Burress in Oakland, all of whom made the first permanent settlements in their respective townships.

Alexander McHatton, Ephraim and Ira Owen, Henson, Marlow, Jesse Plunkett, Balaam Busby, Raphael Wilson and John Taggart in Camden; Madison Clayton, David Tyree, Reuben Allphin, Samuel Warren, and Stephen Mendenhall in Huntsville; Alpheus Oliver, the Bilderbacks, Wades, Bodenhammers, Wiers and Isaac Pigeon in Birmingham; Robert Frakes, James Worthington, Thomas Deaves, of Brooklyn, and Josiah Downen of Oakland were pioneers in 1833; while the following year was marked by the arrival and settlement of the Wests, Clarks and Cadys in Camden, Alfred Jamison, the Brooks, William Crain, Abraham Newfield and Jacob Houts in Huntsville; Jonathan Short, David Graham and Robert Wilson in Birmingham; Fielding Atchinson in Brooklyn; Joseph Logan in Littleton and William Lamb in Oakland, and many others, whose histories and lives of toil may be more fully learned by reference to the chapters on the respective townships

"THE DEEP SNOW."

A history of Brown and Schuyler counties that should omit an account of that remarkable natural phenomenon known as "the deep snow" would justly subject itself to the charge of incompleteness. The snow commenced falling on the 28th of December, 1830, and continued either day or night until it had reached in the timber a depth of four or five feet. Along the edges of the timber where it had drifted in it was considerably deeper. The fences were completely buried from view and were ignored by man and beast who passed over them upon the hard crust. The settlers were virtually imprisoned in their cabins except within limits made necessary by extreme need, they obtaining a supply of firewood by felling the nearest trees and carrying them piecemeal to their snow-thatched cabins, the stumps of these trees, six or seven feet high, might be seen standing years afterward grim monuments of that terrible visitation. So deep an impression was made on the minds and memories of those who endured the privation it entailed that it became an epoch from which other occurrences and events of less importance were dated, and it is a source of interest to the young whose blood is yet warm, and whose curiosity renders active the imagination to listen while the pioneer relates the wonderful stories of that event. Domestic cattle actually perished, and the beast of the forest as if mindful of a common enemy and instinct with a feeling of mutual protection, collected themselves in groups and flocks only to perish together. The owl hooted mournfully in his snowy retreat, the hawk uttered a wild stream of hunger, and the wolf's sad howl died dolefully with the December wind that passed by the settler's cabin. Many are the stories told of those who were storm-caught on the highways. The mill and the store stood miles away in the snow, isolated and solitary like pyramids amid the desert. But hunger is imperative in its demands, and these supplies of the necessities of life must be reached Teams tire out and men almost perish. There is a feeling of pleasure excited by conscious security from threatened danger that far outweighs the pains of its previous apprehension, and while we sympathize with their suffering we may yet find something to envy in those who were exposed to the perils of the deep snow. The most seemly evidence of the brotherhood of man is unity and unanimity in common peril, and joy must have filled the heart of the early settler as his eye caught across that vast desert of snow the form of some neighbor approaching for a friendly intercourse or with sympathetic heart and willing hands.

BROWN COUNTY

This county is an off-spring of Schuyler, having been severed from it early in 1839. The separation virtually arose from the large territory of Schuyler, and the county seat—Rushville—being situated in the northern part of the county. It was believed that as the county developed the seat of justice would be moved to a more central point. Ripley, on Crooked creek, was located in the geographical center, and efforts were being made as early as 1836, to establish the county capital at this point, and with considerable show of success. The citizens of the north and south portions of the county joined hands, and the result was that a new county was born in the year above stated, with the seat of justice located at Mt. Sterling,

The pleasant homes, the thriving towns, and the broad cultivated fields that are seen on every hand, are the results of the labors, hardships, and privation of the pioneer

fathers. How little does the present, busy, active generation of this "iron age" give thought or heed to the debt of gratitude it owes to the fearless pioneer of the then western frontier. The germ of our beneficent system of free schools was of their handiwork, and nursed by their care. They brought with them the tenets and principles of the Christian religion so necessary to civilization. So, too, were they imbued with the great ideas of personal freedom and justice, and transmitted the same broad views to their children, "Young America," as the generation is sometimes termed, in innocent thoughtlessness, perhaps, makes a broad grin, and lightly speaks of the fogyism of the old settler. It must be remembered that they lived in another age, that their days of vigor and aspirations have gone long ago, and their enjoyments exist largely in reminiscences of the past, when health and a bright future lay before them. It is no wonder then, that they cannot partake of the push, thrift, and advanced ideas of to-day. They, for their time, performed well their part, and in the unknown beyond will receive a fitting reward.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first white man to locate in the forests of what is now Brown county was a "squatter" by the name of Sheppard, in 1823. His pole cabin was situated in the northeast quarter of section fourteen. He made no improvements except to erect his cabin and girdle a few trees in its vicinity, near the foot of the bluffs. From whence he came and whither he went tradition is silent.

The honor of making the first permanent settlement, belongs to Cornelius Vandeventer, who came here with his three sons William, Peter S., and Elihu, in the spring of 1824, and planted a crop of corn on the same ground that the squatter Sheppard had vacated. The charred poles of the squatter's cabin were lying there, mute evidences that the white man had been there. Vandeventer was a native of the old Dominion, his ancesters coming from Holland. In 1810, he and his brothers Jacob and Peter emigrated to Ohio, where they were among the earliest settlers. In the year 1823, Cornelius, with his brother-in-law, William McFarland, emigrated to Illinois, the former coming by way of the Ohio river to Shawneetown where he wintered, and the latter overland with his stock. McFarland stopped near Springfield, Illinois, where in the same winter he died. Early in the spring of 1824, Vandeventer continued the journey with his family to the central portion of the state, in search of McFarland. The country was yet so sparsely settled, that it was with some difficulty he found the family. It was here that he left his family and came to this county and put in the crop, above stated, after which he returned and in the fall, brought his own and McFarland's family to his newly selected home, settling in the cabin that he had already built. In coming he crossed the Illinois river at Naples, and took a northern course over the bottom, and approaching his improvements beheld a great number of Indians on ponies, on an open space in the timber racing around at breakneck pace, whirling and turning in every direction, twisting themselves in every conceivable shape and yelling as they went This procedure somewhat startled the old pioneer, but he moved on with the same firm pace as before, and upon reaching the spot found his cabin and ripened corn untouched. The Indians were then numerous in this part of the country, and Camp creek was a favorite resort for them in the spring of the year, where they came to manufacture sugar from the sugar maple trees that abound in that region. They were always peacefully and kindly disposed, and many times the white and red boys indulged in racing, jumping, wrestling and such athletic sport, which were always greatly enjoyed by the Indians. It was not long till the McFarlands had thrown up a cabin and moved into it, and the next year they "cropped" together. The next year 1825, Vandeventer's wife died. This was the first death in the country. The old "Esquire," (as he was better known) afterwards married the widow McFarland. The old Esquires place was for several years the hospitable cabin where the early settlers stopped and found succor in the wilderness. It was he who helped to choose the land, raise the cabin and settle all the first arrivals in his neighborhood. He was a brave and hardy man, generous to a fault, and lived a long and eventful pioneer life. He reared a large family of children, and prospered in worldly possessions, leaving a good property to his children. His death occurred in 1865, at the age of 82 years. Elihu, his son, is still living near the place where he assisted his father in planting th ir first crop. A more complete account of this settlement is given in the Versailles chaptar.

The second upon the ground was Dr. Isaac Vandeventer, a nephew of Cornelius. He came with his wife from Virginia in the fall of 1825, and located at the foot of the bluff in section 15 not far from the little improvement of his uncle. He taught school in an early day, and in the meantime commenced the study of medicine, graduating at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1830. He became a successful physician in this part of the state. He died with the cholera in 1851. Hamilton Nighswonger, a brother-in-law to Cornelius Vandeventer, was a native of Ohio, and in the spring 1826, settled north of the bluff in section 17. His cabin was situated in the northeast quarter of the section, within the present limits of the town of Versailles. He remained here until his death, which occurred in 1855. Some of his descendants are yet residents of the county. Nighswonger was indeed a pioneer. He had always lived on the frontier, and battled and hunted with the red man until the disposition was second nature to him, and which he much preferred to living in a settled country. He was of Herculean form, a heavy towering frame and a man of extraordinary strength and activity. His features were even and pleasing, and a high, broad forehead, that denoted a keen and vigorous mind, yet while as strong as a lion, he was gentle as a lamb. He was always attired in the hunter's garb of buckskin or homespun. Generally his attire consisted of buckskin breeches of his own manufacture, that went nearly to the ankle, where they were fastened with a draw string about the tops of his moccasins, and a striped linsey-woolsey hunting shirt, drawn around the waist with a leather belt, on each side of which were scabbards for hunting-knives. This is the kind of suit worn by nearly all the first settlers. In the same year, 1826, Willis

O'Neal came over from near Rushville and settled in Ripley. He was formerly of Kentucky, and moved to the state of Illinois several years prior to his settlement in what is now Brown county. On crossing Crooked creek he halted in section 33, and erected a small log cabin. The Indians aided him and his sons to roll the logs. Liking the country, he remained here, and in a few years built a better house and made substantial improvements. He reared a large family, some of whom yet reside in the county. His death occurred in 1869, being eighty-four years of age. In the early days of Schuyler county, before Brown was organized, Mr. O'Neal occupied a prominent place in the politics and offices of the county. It is said that he was somewhat peculiar or eccentric in character, and that a stranger might misjudge him from this fact The following is related by the early settlers as an example of his peculiar temperament: In 1829, Alexander Curry and Robert N., his son, had come from Kentucky on horse-back, and were making a tour of Illinois, preparatory to selecting a permanent settlement. They had reached Schuyler county, and Joel Pennington, then sheriff, had kindly offered his services to act as guide during their sojourn in the county. Late in the afternoon of an October day they reached the house of O'Neal where Pennington had suggested they put up for the night. It was near dark when they arrived at his cabin south of Crooked creek. Just as they were dismounting a vicious dog of O'Neal's came bounding out of the yard and grabbed one of the horses by the heel. True to his instinct, the horse gave a sudden kick, landing the dog several yards away, causing him to run yelping and howling back to the house. Mr. O'Neal just then emerged from the cabin door, and to all appearance was deeply offended at the unforeseen occurrence—so much so, in fact, that he was short and crisp in his manner, and declined to entertain the strangers. They therefore mounted their horses and pushed south and westward until they came within sight of the light in William McDaniel's cabin, situated at what is now Mt. Sterling. Here they put up for the night, and were entertained in the old pioneer style. In justice to Mr. O'Neal, we would say that he was no exception in possessing that hospitable spirit so universal with the pioneers. The sudden pique was a little too much for his ardent temperament. We are informed that in after days, Mr. O'Neal and Mr. Curry became the warmest of friends.

No further settlements were made until early in 1827. Some time in February of this year, two pedestrians might have been seen wending their weary way through the timber and over the prairies, seeking a home in this, then almost uninhabited country. The train consisted of pioneers John P. Hambaugh and George Lampkin, who were on their way from Edwardsville, making a tour of the new lands of this part of Illinois, with the intention, if it suited them, to make a permanent location. Reaching Naples, they were informed that by traveling northward a few miles they would find some excellent vacant land. They accordingly crossed the Illinois river at the mouth of McKee's creek, and from thence to the bluffs across the bottom. While exploring the solitudes of the thick growth of timber and underbrush along the bluffs of Camp creek they came in sight of civilization. On entering the pioneer cabin they were hospitably met by the family of Cornelius Vandeventer. They made a halt here and concluded to erect a cabin, and thus to establish an "improvement right" in accordance with an Act of Congress in order to hold the land. After completing their cabin they returned to Edwardsville as they came, walking the entire distance. In March of the same year, they again left Edwardsville with a two-horse wagon filled with the necessary supplies for the comfort of the parties in their new-made home. Mr. Hambaugh was a single man, but Mr. Lampkin had a young wife. Their journey was not an eventful one, and in a few days they reached their cabin, which was situated in section 33. Mr. Hambaugh afterwards selected ground and made the first improvement in the northeast quarter of section 28, where the Hambaughs settled and always resided after their advent here. He is yet living, and is one of the oldest pioneers in the county. One of the most energetic pioneers of the county—one who did as much as any that ever sought the seclusions of its forests—was James O. Reid, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Reid, with a family of eleven children, a portion being grown, came into what is now Elkhorn township in the fall of 1827, selecting as his home the place now owned by Erwin Perry, and being a portion of section 24, on the top of the eastern bluff of McKee's creek. The site was chosen on account of its eligibility as a location for a mill, which he erected and operated with the assistance of his own sons. His nearest neighbor lived in Versailles township, some three miles distant; but his mill, being liberally patronized, he did not become lonesome. This mill was worked by hand, and the patronage becoming sufficiently great and the labor not equal to the demand made upon him and his sons, he erected a water, grist and saw mill, which received a liberal patronage.

Early in the following year, 1828, John Stone and Samuel Root came with their families and settled along the line of the bluffs below Vandeventers, and near the few that had then arrived. The former improved a farm in the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight, where he resided until his death. Descendants of these families are also living in Versailles township. Stephen D. Hambaugh came to the State with his father's family in 1825. They settled at Edwardsville, Madison county. In the spring of 1828, he left Edwardsville, then a single man, and joined his brother, John P., who had then commenced a home in this county. Stephen afterwards married a daughter of the pioneer John Stone, and settled down here for life. He became a prominent and influential citizen in his community, having the honor of representing his constituency in the Legislature one term. He lived to a good old age, his demise occurring in 1877. In the fall of 1828, the settlement was increased by two families, those of Jefferson Hume, and Elisha G. Adams. The former came from Kentucky with a large family. He located in the northwest corner of section thirty-three, at the foot of the bluff, on the place now occupied by Dr. A. D. Six. He was a carpenter by trade, and was a very useful addition to the little colony. In after years he filled several offices of honor and trust. In 1839, he went to Texas, where he died. Mr. Adams was an emigrant from Canada. He

came to the State a single man, and first stopped in Morgan county, where he married Matilda Henry. In the year above stated he came to this county and located in section one, Versailles township. He built a small cabin, and with his young wife commenced the life of a pioneer. At this time there were several bark wigwams occupied by the Indians, scattered all along the bluffs, but their inhabitants were friendly and peaceably inclined. Adams was quite a noted hunter, and often joined the Indians in their sports while on the chase for deer and other wild game. He became familiar with their language, and thus gained their good will, and was a favorite with the sons of the forest. This young couple who came here with such high hopes, withstood the hardships of pioneer life, saw the country develop almost from the first blow, and the fine farms and homes grow up out of wild nature, are now both living on the very spot where they first established their home. Their step is feeble and slow. A few more years, and they, like their neighbors of the forest, will pass to the "happy hunting ground." The Henry family, some of whom are yet living in the county, settled in this vicinity about the same time.

In the early winter of 1828, Pleasant De Witt, with his wife and child, came from Morgan county, Illinois, to which place they had emigrated from Kentucky, in search of a place where they might spend their youthful days in preparing for themselves a home where they might raise their family and pass their declining years in that peace and comfort which invariably follows a temperate, active and industrious life of toil in the pure air of a country home. They pushed northward from Morgan county, until reaching what had been an Indian encampment, though then deserted by the red man. Knowing full well that where the Indians made a stopping place, the site possessed some, if not all the requisites of a comfortable location, they decided to locate upon the spot, and at once did so. Upon investigation, they found that the principal inducement to the Indians was a never failing spring of pure water, which poured its crystal drops over the massive rocks, and the same spring at the present day continues to empty its pure water in undiminished volume, and sends it purling on its ceaseless course. The place selected by the young couple was on section thirteen, in what is now civilly known as Cooperstown township, just at the foot of the bluff overlooking Crooked creek, and whose massive rocks still record the names of many of the pioneers, who in years of the past, carved them there in rude characters. While the faithful wife cared for the little one, the sturdy father was felling the trees of the forest and building a cabin, whose sheltering roof and hospitable walls should protect himself and his dear ones from the winter's blast. His cabin built, he spent the winter in quiet and content. After years of toil and privation, years in which man has reduced the frowning wilderness to cultivated fields teeming with the wealth of the nation, this old pioneer is passing the sunset of his life in Buckhorn, at the ripe old age of eighty years, in feeble health, patiently awaiting the call of the Master to enter into perfect peace. Another pioneer of 1828 was William McDaniel. He came from Tennessee, and located with his family within the present limits of the city of Mt. Sterling. His son-in-law, Perkins, came at the same time, and built his cabin near McDaniel. They sold their improvements to Alexander Curry in the spring of 1830, when they moved to what is now Lee township, and from thence to the State of Missouri. William Wilson came from Kentucky in the fall of the same year, and settled in section twenty, Mt. Sterling township. He had a large family. Not being well pleased with the prairie, about 1830, he moved to the banks of Crooked creek, in township one, south, range two, west. He established the first ferry across the creek at this point. He afterwards migrated to the State of Oregon. Dr. Bristow also came in 1828, and built his cabin in section nineteen, on Six's prairie. He was a native of Virginia, and in an early day came to this State, and first located in the American Bottom. Not liking that portion of the State he came to this county as above stated. He was the first physician of this settlement, and was well beloved by his neighbors. His son-in-law, Mark Riggin, came with the doctor's family, and settled near them. He, too, was a useful man in the community, being the first to give the ring of the anvil, and attend to the wants of the few people in the way of shoeing their horses, and mending their broken wagons. About 1834, both the doctor's family and Riggin moved out of the county. Obediah Nix came from the Southabout the same time as the above, and settled a little southwest of Mt. Sterling. He was possessed of a restless disposition, and in 1829 removed to the mounds in Pea Ridge township, being the first settler in that part of the county. He subsequently moved to what is now Lee township, and thence to Texas, where we lost sight of him. A child of his was the first-born, and the first death that occurred in Mt. Sterling township.

Abel Larkin, the oldest living settler of the above township, was a native of Vermont, and came to the county a single man in the spring of 1829. He made an informal claim, or "improvement right" in the same year, on section twenty-one, township one, south, range three, west, and in the fall of the next year obtained his government patent at the land office in Edwardsville. He afterward married, and reared quite a large family. At this writing, the old gentleman is living in section twenty-one, a little southeast of the county capital. He has a fine residence, surrounded with all that heart could wish. Just east of his present domicile may yet be seen his first log house, the pride, undoubtedly, of his early efforts. The old orchard, one of the first planted in this part of the county, is still in existence, the crooked and gnarled trunks hovering near the almost decayed building. On this very ground were situated several deserted Indian wigwams when Mr. Larkin came here. Their occupants had left but a short time before. In the fall of 1829, David Six and his family left the "Sangamo" country, and located in section twenty, not far from his brother "Jack" Six. He afterwards made a permanent settlement in section twenty-two. He came to this State from Kentucky as early as 1823, with his brother Jack, stopping in Sangamon county, near Springfield. David brought his family on horseback, he and his wife carrying

their children in their arms. Learning through his brother, who had preceded him here, of the fine prospects of this part of the county, he concluded to try his fortune a little further west, and accordingly came here as above stated. Mr. Six was a hatter by trade and manufactured the hats for the early settlers. He purchased his material and trimmings with beeswax, that commodity being a cash article in the market at the time. He afterwards became a prosperous farmer, and died in the fall of 1857. His widow still survives him, and is now residing at the old homestead. Benjamin Haley was also from Kentucky, and settled in section fifteen late in 1829. He remained here but a short time, when he removed to what is now Missouri township where he died. Michael Killion, "Brit" Provost, Steele, Ball, Leak, Barnes, Pierce, and Wyatt came about the same time in the latter part of 1829, and loca ed within the present boundaries of Mt. Sterling township. They were principally from Kentucky and Tennessee. Wyatt was attacked with malarial fever and died a short time after his coming. Most of the others above named became disgusted with the winter of the deep snow in 1830 and 1831, and moved to warmer latitudes.

Peter F. Decounter came from the State of Missouri to this county in 1828, and settled in Ripley township on section thirty-three. He was an old French sea captain, and possessed the characteristics peculiar to the sailor. His sea yarns were always a diversion to his few neighbors, and especially the children. His step upon the threshold was always welcomed with delight by the youngsters of the little settlement. He had a large family; all but one, a son, Samuel F., who resides in Schuyler county, are scattered to various parts of the country. Mr. D. and his wife both died here several years ago. William Wilsie came in 1829, and lived about three years in the Ripley settlement. He had a large family, and built his cabin in section thirty-two. Being of a restless disposition, he soon pulled up stakes and moved to Arkansas. Jesse James and family came in the same year as the above, and settled in section thirty-three, near Mr. Decounter. He was an emigrant from southern Kentucky, and came overland in the usual old settler style. He remained here until his death, which occurred in an early day. But one of the family is a resident of the county, the widow of Thomas Garrett, who lives a few miles southeast of Mt. Sterling.

Jacob White, who is mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, came across the creek into what is now Brown county, and settled on section 17, becoming in those days what was considered a neighbor of Pleasant De Witt. He selected the southwest quarter of the section and, although only a squatter at the time, commenced the cabin of that day. While engaged in building it he had visitors in the persons of Thomas F. Glenn and Ezekiel Rose with their families, who, though strangers were friends, and received his hospitalities. White's family consisted of his wife and four grown children. He continued to reside upon the improvement in Cooperstown until 1835, when Huffman appeared upon the ground and purchased the place from White, who then returned to Schuyler county. The first saw-mill built in this neighborhood was one erected by Asa Benton, upon section four in 1829. Benton was a native of New York, and early removed to Missouri. Thomas F. Glenn, the ancestor of the large family bearing that name, scattered throughout the county, and many of whom have attained honorable positions in society and political life, in company with Ezekiel Rose, left their homes in Kentucky in the early part of 1829, and with their families came to Illinois in a hired conveyance, commonly known as a "prairie schooner," drawn by four horses and arrived at Jacob White's in May, 1829. The man who bought them returned to his home. Mr. Glenn was a native of Pennsylvania, and brought with him his wife and three children. He made his home the southwest quarter of section 16 which he subsequently purchased from the school authorities as soon as it was thrown into market. For a more extended account of this family the reader is referred to the article on Cooperstown township. Ezekiel Rose, Sr., the companion of T. F. Glenn, brought with him a wife and large family of children, some of his sons being grown were of great assistance to him, as he was a man of forty-four years of age at the time of his arrival. He settled on the northwest quarter of section 16, immediately adjoining that of his comrade, Glenn. He reared a family of ten children, most of whom married and settled near the father. Mr. Rose died in 1868 at the age of eighty-two, and his widow died in 1870. Mr. Rose was among the first persons to bring domestic animals into the county, consisting of several head of cattle. The settlement was further increased by the arrival of Mrs. Rose's father, Richard Stites, who settled on section 28. The Henry family also settled in this part of the county as early as 1823. These were the settlers who first ventured into the unbroken wilderness, and selected the bluffs on the bottom land skirting them, in preference to the broad prairie traversing the county from the east to the west, whose bosom only awaited the slightest cultivation to produce the finest crops. The early settlers, however, seemed to prefer the rugged portion of the county with its heavy forests, romantic bluffs and numerous rocks, whose preparation for agricultural purposes wore out the brawniest specimen of man. Such, however, was the peculiarity of the early settlers, who loved hard work and rugged nature. Another true type of the pioneer character, in every sense of the word, was Levin Green, who is mentioned above among the very earliest settlers of Schuyler county in the vicinity of Rushville He remained there about five years, when he moved to what is now Missouri township, Brown county, in 1829. He erected a substantial double log house in section 20, on the farm now owned by John Roberts. In its building his neighbors were so scarce that he went over near Rushville to procure aid to raise the logs. It is said that the Indians were present and also lent a hand to the work. He was a peculiar make-up of the wiry, go-ahead, and push of the day. His education was very limited, but possessed more than ordinary ambition and zeal in whatever he undertook. His vocation was a strange mingling of the early pioneer preacher and back-woodsman. His eccentricities and vagaries are yet told with much unction and hilarity by the old settlers. When in the pulpit he had a way of twisting his

mouth to one side, making the youngsters laugh at his grimaces. Once he started to attend church services without his hat. He had proceeded part of the way when he stopped at the cabin of one of the settlers and borrowed the necessary head-gear. Although illiterate, he was the instrument of making many conversions that have withstood the test of time. In the fall of 1832 he sold his possessions and moved with his family to Arkansas. More of his history and peculiarities may be found in some of the township chapters. Another of the pioneers, who was something after the style of Green, came from Tennessee late in 1829, and squatted in section 17. His name was Elisha Howard. He had a wife and several children, and was a noted hunter of the true, back-woods kind. During the early Mormon agitation he moved his family and joined his fortune with the "latter day saints." The Stewarts were also among those who settled in 1829. They remained but a short time, and moved with the tide as it flowed westward towards the setting sun.

The Cooperstown settlement received an accession in the summer of the year 1830, in the person of Elijah Bell, a minister of what is known as the "Hardshell" Baptist persuasion. He settled on section thirty-six, close to Little creek. He was very active in his religious work, and to his energy many of the earlier congregations owed their establishment. He was a useful man in the community. Section twenty was taken possession of by Ralph Alexander in the fall of 1830. He entered the land and continued a resident until his death. Among the settlers of this year who came to Cooperstown township was Martin De Witt, the father of Pleasant De Witt. Martin De Witt was an old man, being fifty years of age when he came to this country in November 27, of that year. He was a native of New York, and possessed a good education. He settled on section 24 in 1831, and was employed to teach a summer school, in 1832. His family was large, and he left behind a progeny of several generations, many of the members being now honored citizens of the county. The old gentleman soon tiring of the quietude of pioneer life, went to Texas in 1839, attracted thither by his love of adventure. He became an officer of the Texan army then engaged in border warfare with Mexico. He started to return to his home in Illinois, but as he never arrived, the supposition was that he met his death at violent hands or by accident. Geo. Emerick, an old Pennsylvania Dutchman, arrived in the vicinity of La Grange, in 1829 or 1830, bringing with him a large family. A squatter, by the name of John Stewart, located on Crooked creek. Benoni Hewlett was the Rip Van Winkle of the settlement, whose principal occupation was that of fishing and drinking whiskey. Like Rip he was always ready for a drink, and always willing not to count the last one. Many other settlers moved into and remained in the neighborhood in 1830, but none left a more useful family than Thomas F. Glenn.

Another prominent arrival of 1830 was Alexander Curry. He was born in Maryland in 1770, and while a mere youth moved with his parents to Kentucky. He married here and reared a family. In 1829, with his second son, Robert N., he made a tour of the State of Illinois on horseback. Being well pleased with the country, in the spring of the following year he moved his family to the State, and located on the ground now occupied by the city of Mt. Sterling. He afterwards became one of the leading citizens. After the organization of Brown county Mr. Curry was appointed the first postmaster, was the first precinct magistrate, and built the first mill in this part of the county. At his death, which occurred in 1842, he had amassed a good competency, and was considered one of the foremost men in his community. Many of his descendants are yet living, and are among the representative citizens of Brown county. Philip A. Howe came from Massachusetts when a single man during the year 1830. He was a carpenter by trade, and filled a useful niche in the settlement. He subsequently located a few miles east of Mt. Sterling in section 12, where he yet resides. Mrs. Rachel Vandeventer and her son Jacob came in the same year as the above. They were originally from Virginia, and on coming to the county they first stopped at Versailles. In 1830 they moved to Mt. Sterling, and located within the present limits of the city. Mrs. Vandeventer died in 1865. Jacob became a prominent man in the county, having served several terms in the Legislature, was elected Probate Judge, and filled other offices of trust. He died in Mt. Sterling in 1869. Other settlers of 1830, who located within the boundaries of Mt. Sterling township, were Thomas C. Tinnen, James Alexander, Daniel Kendrick, and perhaps a few others. Benjamin Kendrick, a brother of the latter, came a year later. Tinnen was a native of North Carolina, moved to Kentucky in an early day, and from thence to Illinois. He located in section 21, town 1 south, range 3 west, and subsequently moved to section 15, where he resided until his death which occurred about 1840. Alexander was a Tennesseean, and settled in section 19, not far from Tinnen's. He had a common school education, and was one of the early teachers in the county. He lived but a few years after his coming. The Kendricks located in the same neighborhood. They were from Kentucky. Both reared considerable families, and were excellent citizens. Daniel moved to Iowa about 1854, where he died, Benjamin died in Mt. Sterling but a few years ago.

Thomas Reeves came to the county and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in section sixteen of Elkhorn township in October, 1830. He built in those days what was considered a palatial residence of hewed logs, in the bottom near the bluffs. Scarcely had he finished his house, when the "deep snow" submerged the whole country, and caused severe suffering. His nearest neighbors were Moses Stinson, living one and a-half miles east, and Joseph Groves, two miles southwest. Hiram Jacques may properly be classed as one of the old settlers of the country. He was a millwright by trade, and now lives in Elkhorn township enjoying in company with his wife the fruits of his industry and enterprise. The McDonnald brothers, John James, and William, are deserving of mention and also the McCoys, all pioneers.

William McDaniel, having disposed of his property in Mt. Sterling township, bought a new home in section 5 of township 1 south, 4 west. Here he remained but a few years, and

like the rolling stone, was again upon the way looking for a better situation, which he found in Missouri. Immediately following McDaniel, came Jerry Walker, an unmarried man, who settled on the northeast quarter of section 22, which took the name of "Walker's Neck." He lived a bachelor life for a number of years, and in 1835 went to Texas. David Sackett and wife were the next to increase this little settlement in 1830. On section 3 he settled himself, and after building his cabin, amused himself in the construction of a sod fence, the first and only one in the county, and as King Kerley one of the old citizens in that neighborhood remarked, its only utility was a barricade against the frogs, of which the place was fruitful, being low and marshy, only noted as a public resort for frogs, rattlesnakes and red-head flies. Some wag gave the place the sobriquet of "Sackett's Harbor." The remains of the sod fence were still visible in 1851, and would no doubt have been a thing of joy for some amateur archæologist hunting relics of the mound builders. Sackett tiring of associating with frogs and "red-heads," and not appreciating the neighborly visits of rattlesnakes sought new fields of enterprise and left the country in a few years. From the sunny south came Abraham Brunk in 1830, with his little family, settling on a portion of section 5, which he cultivated for several years, and then moved to an adjoining township, where he spent the remainder of his days.

One of the leading pioneers of the county, in fact the most widely known, was Rev. Granville Bond, who was born in Kentucky, in 1805, and at the age of twenty-three, came to Illinois to cast his fortunes with those who had already penetrated the recesses of the wilderness and were battling with nature and preparing the way of civilization which followed them. Coming to Illinois in 1828, he stopped near where the present city of Springfield stands until the fall of 1829, when he came to Brown county and took up a pre-emption claim in what is now Pea Ridge township. He returned to Sangamon county, and with his family in the spring of 1830 came again to his pre-emption. Immediately upon settling in this county he began laboring as a local preacher of the M. E. Church, and followed the sacred calling for more than twenty years, when he became an itinerant. He was a man of good sense, a pleasant speaker, and his acquaintance throughout the military tract was hailed by all, being loved by all the entire sparse population. To the Hambaugh papers, published in the *Brown County Democrat*, in 1875, we are indebted for the following reminiscences related in letters from Rev. Bond to the author of the papers: "In early days, before public travel was so great as to necessitate the establishment of public roads, every man and woman knew the number of the land upon which they lived, the number and direction of the adjacent settlements, and could point the course and tell the distance to each. Travel in large prairies was done by points of projecting timber and by township and section lines." Illustrating the method of travel in those pioneer days, we quote as follows from Rev. Bond: "It was one morning just at daybreak I was halloed to my cabin door to find Peter Cartwright, who told me he had staid at Mr. Green's the night before, and as there was no road any farther, he wished me to direct him to his camp meeting two miles above Quincy, on Bear creek, over thirty miles distant. I told him as it was foggy I feared that he could not see points. Said he, 'Give them to me, and I will try it.' I then gave them as follows: Go to a point west, keep straight through two miles. Farther west you come to heavy timber on high ground, we call it mounds; mile west and you again strike prairie; you then go four miles west, leaving a point to your left one-half mile; you then travel three miles, leaving the head of the Little Missouri three-fourths of a mile to your right; you then travel three miles west, where two points come near together—this is a point of Bear creek on your right, and McKee's on your left; keep southwest through the timber four miles, when you will again come to prairie, then turn southwest, so as to leave Bear creek timber some two miles to the right, then in about eight miles you will come to a very long point called Birch Branch; turn west, so as to cross the Branch two miles from its head or point, you will then be within five miles of the Bear creek settlement." The writer of the letter remarks that Rev. Cartwright told him that on the whole journey he never saw a human being nor habitation until he saw the smoke of the camp-meeting camp. The points and the Indian trails were the only means of travel in those early days of pioneer life.

In speaking of his early work as a minister, Bond says: "I never had less than two appointments on a Sabbath, and frequently three, and very frequently we held our meetings two or three days. It was nothing strange for ladies to walk six miles to night meeting. It took but little to support a protracted meeting in those days. Wild meat and sassafras for tea was in abundance, and we raised rye for coffee, and this, with plenty of wild honey and corn bread, constituted the greater portion of our living. We had to always cook, eat, sleep and preach in the same room." In his twenty years of ministerial life he preached over 3000 sermons and traveled over 28,000 miles, and never asked nor received a cent. The reader desirous of learning more of the history of this noble pioneer will refer to the history of Pea Ridge township. Rev. Bond was followed to Illinois by his father-in-law, Benjamin Gristy, whose daughter Elizabeth was Bond's wife, who is still living at Mounds station at the advanced age of between seventy-five and eighty years. He came from Kentucky in the old-fashioned crooked-bed wagon, the journey requiring a period of twenty days. Upon his arrival he erected a cabin near his son-in-law's and commenced the work of a pioneer. He entered about five hundred acres of land and was a man of thrift and influence. The little settlement was next increased by the accession of Berry Orr, who arrived towards the close of 1830 with a wife and six children. He settled in that part of section 27, now occupied by John Simpkins. His advent into the settlement is said to have been made during the deep snow, when he and his wife came walking over the crust, breaking through and falling down every few steps. He finally reached the cabin of Benjamin Gristy, where they were hospitably received. Eli Hartley came from Kentucky late in 1830, bringing a wife and two children. He settled upon section 27, just west of Orr. Hartley was a very intelligent gentleman and was so considered by his

neighbors. He was Justice of the Peace for some years. He left the county and went to Menard county, Illinois, in 1850.

The Bell brothers added largely to the number of people in this settlement. They were three in number, all of whom brought wives and families with them; were excellent citizens and left a large number of children, many of whom are now residents of the county, and all worthy the name of their noble sires. They were natives of Kentucky, and John and James seem to have left their native state together at an early day, coming to Indiana; and, in 1826, moving from there to Morgan county where they made their home until January 30, 1830, and with ox teams moved their families to section 20, in what is now Missouri township, and then selected land in section 28 of the same township. John's first home was a log cabin which he found already built. His humble abode was without a door, and a log removed from one side supplied light. He amassed a good estate. His death occurred early in 1832. Ira Bell followed his brothers to Brown from Morgan county in 1833. He had been with them until they left Morgan county. Upon his arrival in the neighborhood, which has just received our attention, he purchased the improvement right of forty acres and the pole cabin thereon from his brother James. Henry Ausmus was another of the pioneers of 1830, in Missouri township. He came from Tennessee early in 1830, a single man; but soon after his arrival he married Sarah Rigg and settled on section 31 and afterwards on section 27. He moved to Texas in 1875. George Simons, a native of Tennessee, came into the settlement from Morgan county the same spring and located on section 32, and improved the farm now owned by J. M. Clark. He was a married man, but none of the family now live in the county, as they migrated to Missouri more than twenty years ago. Soon afterwards David Shelby, with a large family came and settled on section 16. He left the county many years ago. A man by the name of Sallie, located on section 17 in the same year, but did not remain in the neighborhood long. Settlements were also made on section 3 or 4, in this year, by Jesse Hunter and John Stinnett, brothers-in-law, who subsequently moved over to Schuyler county and settled near Rushville. John O. Ausmus, and his three sons, Henry, Philip and John B., from Tennessee, made improvements on section 31 in 1830, remaining only a few years, removing to Adams county.

One of the hardy fathers, whose untiring energy was an incentive to persons seeking a home in what is now Lee township, to remain permanent residents, was Isaac Lee, born in North Carolina, where he married Tamza Horn in 1814; and in 1827, with his family, sought a new home in Morgan county, Illinois. There he remained until the fall of 1830, when he left his family, came into this county and selected a piece of land in section 19, of the township bearing his name. He built a hickory pole cabin about 16 x 18 feet He then returned to his house, and in the early spring of 1831 loaded his old-fashioned wagon, canoe bed, with his household goods, and family of wife and five children; and behind his four horse team, started upon the journey to his new home. Arriving at his cabin, which was more comfortable than many in those days, he at once prepared some ground and planted it in corn. He raised a small crop this year, and in the fall sowed a field of wheat. The death of this old pioneer in 1863 was distressing and terrible. His wife having died, he was boarding with his son, William Lee, though he persisted in sleeping in his own home, alone, despite the protest of his son. One Sunday night the house was burned, and the following morning his charred remains were found in the smouldering ruins. The supposition was that he had been robbed, murdered, and the house burned to cover the crime. There is but one child of this noble pioneer left, Esquire William Lee, who resides upon the old homestead, entered by his father in 1830; and is, in every way, worthy of his father's mantle.

William J. Davis came to Illinois from Virginia and spent the winter of the deep snow in Versailles township, near the Vandeventers, and in the following spring came to Lee township and settled in section 6, where he died in 1850. Oliver Howes became a neighbor of Mr. Davis in 1831, and settled on section 6. Mr. Howes was a brother-in-law of Mr. Davis. He removed to Clayton in 1870, where his widow and daughters now reside.

Another early settler to invade nature's solitude and startle the wilds with the sounds of human life in Missouri township was Richard W. Rigg, a native Virginian, whose youthful wanderings led him to Kentucky, where he found a wife in the person of Elizabeth George, who died in 1818, leaving three children Being alone, and his children of so tender an age as to need the care of a mother, he again married late in the fall of 1819. His second wife was Martha Utterback. Leaving Kentucky in the fall of 1830, with a four-horse team and wagon, he came as far as Morgan county, Illinois, where he remained until 1831, when he moved into this county, and located on section seventeen. He bought out a man by the name of White. The cabin ceiling was so low that Jerry Walker, a very tall neighbor, being six feet and seven inches in height, when visiting Mr. Rigg's family had to double up, and when standing erect his head was in the loft. It is related of Walker, that a stranger, named Fields Jarvis, happened to meet Walker one day at Mr. Rigg's. Jarvis was a very tall man, and he and Walker becoming engaged in a discussion as to who was the taller they were each measured, and Jarvis proved to be half an inch the taller. Jerry Walker was so deeply mortified that he sat down and wept bitterly because of lost laurels in being the tallest man in that portion of the country. This noble frontiersman passed into the unknown world in 1869, and was followed by his aged wife in 1877, leaving several children, the oldest of whom, William T. Rigg, resides on section thirty-two, and to whom we are indebted for much valuable information. For a more extended history of this pioneer and family, reference may be had to the article, entitled "Missouri Township," where an extended history may be found.

Three brothers, William, Jacob, and Conrad Long came to the county early in 1831, and settled near each other in what is now Pea Ridge township. They were from Ten-

nessee, and all had families. Several of their descendants are residents of the county. Jacob and his wife went to the State of Missouri a few years ago where they died. William and Conrad died in the county. They are highly spoken of by their neighbors as being among the best citizens, and their demise was regretted by many friends. James Hamilton, father in-law of Eli Hartley, moved to Pea Ridge in 1831, and settled near his son-in-law. He was also from Kentucky, and at his advent here had a large family. He and his wife both died at the old homestead.

The year 1831 witnesses another arrival, consisting of four families, Richard and Philip Briggs, natives of Kentucky, and Michael Summy, and James Bullard. They located just north of the town of Versailles, where the former named resided until his death October 8, 1876. A few years later, Philip Briggs migrated to Missouri, but subsequently returned, and lived the remainder of his days in Buckhorn. Summy went to Texas, but his father and others of his family became residents of the county. Bullard remained and died here several years ago. Joseph Graves, Williford, and Darneil were also here at the same time. The Versailles settlement was also increased this year by the arrival of Jacob and Peter Vandeventer, brothers of Cornelius Vandeventer. Peter died at the residence of the old Esquire a few weeks after his arrival. Jacob removed to Pike county in 1833, and died there, and his family immediately returned and settled here permanently. He left a large posterity. The earliest settlement made in the extreme southeast portion of the county was by William L. Dehart, a Kentuckian by birth. He emigrated to Illinois in 1832, and first settled in Brown on the 6th day of March, 1833, at La Grange. He was the first man to locate permanently in Buckhorn in 1837, and remained there until his death. He was an early justice of the peace, which office he held for eight successive years, and a prominent early citizen. John B. Houston, a brother-in-law of Dehart, and two brothers, Esquire and Uriah, located in the state in 1831, and came with him to this county, settling at La Grange in 1833. They all became early settlers in Buckhorn. John B. subsequently moved to Missouri, and died there. His brother remained in the county. Alexander Cox migrated from Kentucky to Illinois in the spring of 1832, and located in section twenty, Mt. Sterling township. He remained here until 1835, when he moved to some other part of the state, and afterwards to the State of Missouri. Not liking the country, he returned to Illinois, and located in Pike county, where he died. John Taylor, a Virginian by birth, migrated from Kentucky with his family to this county in the same year as Mr. Cox, and settled in section thirty-one. He was a prominent farmer in his day, and died at the old home in 1846.

Prominent among other old settlers who located in what is now Mt. Sterling township were, William Patterson, George R. Givens, William McCormick, Rev. N. W. Dunlap, James Harper, Henry Hersman, Samuel Jennings, David Jennings and others. In Versailles we find the names of Henry Casteen, Ashford D. Ravenscroft John Bell, George Hilliard, Benjamin and Joseph Robinson, Micajah Johnson, the Townsends, Pratt, Scott, John Whittier, K. H. Ross, etc. In Cooperstown William Thomas, David M. Campbell, John Orr, Captain Alfred Spencer, Abel Logan, Monroe Page, John Logsdon, William Wilson, Samuel Brisco, John W. Davis, White Stiles and Thomas Barton. In Ripley, Wm. Clark Hardin, John Rush, Jno. N. Ebey, George Clark, and Mrs. Nancy Burke and family. Missouri, Thomas I. Beard, George Roberts, Alexander and Wm. O. F. Campbell, and B. F. Hill. The latter, however, located in Versailles. In Elkhorn, Shadrack Newenham, Henry Cox, William McDonald, and others of a later date. Those of Lee township from 1832, and later even, David Bush, William Thomas, Elijah Owens, Joseph and Alexander Strahan, Peter Ausmus, John Beckman, William Campbell, Thomas Davis, and Dr. D. R. Lucas. In Pea Ridge, Joseph Marrett, the Johnsons, the Pevehoues, Archibald McCaskill, Rhoderic Crisp and others. In Buckhorn township, Elmer Morrell, Arthur Martin and Elijah Reeves.

Early Surveying.—All that part of the county lying south of the base line in Brown county was surveyed and sectionized in 1815, by John McKee. The stream which flows through the southern part of the county, that bears the name of McKee's creek, was named after him. That part lying north of the base line was surveyed by Enoch and Milton Moore, in 1816. The earliest surveying done by the county surveyor, was June 1, 1831, by William P. Manlove, for Alexander Curry. It was on the land upon which Mt. Sterling now stands. The chairmen were Henry Casteen and William Singleton.

Pioneer Roads.—The first road was surveyed and laid out in December, 1829, from Willis O'Neil's in section 33 of Ripley township to Cornelius Vandeventer's, in section 14 of Versailles township. The next road was surveyed November 9, 1831, and ran as follows: Beginning on the south boundary of 2 S. 2 W., three chains east of the S. W. corner of section 23, and thence following the bluffs in a northeasterly course passing through the present town of La Grange, then known as the narrows, thence to Crooked creek, crossing it near the east line of the N. E. ¼ of section 13, 1 S. 2 W. A post was set at each mile and witnessed by the marking of a tree. The total length of the road was 13¼ miles. Another known as the old "Atlas road" was surveyed May 28, 1832. It began two chains east of the S. W. corner of section 32, 2 S. 2 W.; thence in a northwesterly direction crossing McKee's creek, about 101 rods north and 24 rods west of the section corner, and terminated at the state road at the corner of sections 32 and 33, 1 N. 2 W., on the base line. The total distance of the road was 12¾.

Snake Stories.—In the summer of 1831, a certain old settler was wending his way homeward from a day's toil when in the edge of the timber near his residence he spied a fine gobbler on roost on the branch of a tall tree. It was late in the evening and he concluded to leave him for an early morning job. It was just before sunrise the next morning that he took his stand with gun in hand in the vicinity of the turkey, seating himself upon what he supposed to be a tuft of grass, which from some indescribable cause seemed to slip from under him, as fast as he could seat himself. Finally

becoming tired of this operation, he let his hand glide down to examine the cause, and no sooner had it touched the object than he sprang in the air, with every hair standing on end; his gun tumbling somersaults down the hill. It needed no introduction to form the acquaintance of the situation; his hand had come in contact with the coiled mass of a very large rattlesnake. In early times Brown county seemed to be a prolific field, or a general "summer resort," as it might be termed for snakes of all kinds, great and small, both young and old. Many startling snake stories are told by the old settlers, only two or three of which we can give space to. When William L. Dehart settled in Buckhorn, so his son informs us, there were an endless number of snakes. His cabin was built late in the fall, after it had turned cold, and in the spring when it began to grow warm and the thaw began it was found that the cabin was erected over a den of these reptiles, and over forty snakes were killed in the vicinity. Another story is told by the venerable Rev. Granville Bond, deceased, in a letter published in the Hambaugh papers.

"In the summer of 1830, some hunters in the course of their ramblings came across some snake dens, to the north of Mt. Sterling, some four or five miles. The neighborhood was aroused to the sense of the fact, and a day set for a snaking, and all went save myself, which was owing to my residence at the extreme west end of the settlement, and in fact did not know of the adventure until it was over. It seems to be the nature of these reptiles to seek a rocky section for their winter headquarters, and in the spring time to come out in the sunny part of the day, and knot up in great piles on the ledges. Thus they bask in the warm sunshine through the day and at night retreat to their dens. This is followed up for some time before they take their departure. It was during this time our neighbors came upon them, and made dread havoc among their number with poles. When no more could be found outside, poles with hooks were inserted between the rocks, and thus they were hauled out by the score. Frequently they would move a large rock and find great quantities between and behind the cavities, and the day's result was over eight hundred rattle and copper-head snakes killed, besides black and other common species not numbered. Other dens were afterwards found and destroyed, which greatly relieved the country of these pests."

Esquire Riley, a prominent old settler of Missouri township, emigrated to Texas in an early day, and it is said he frequently related such wonderful snake stories to the Texans who were inclined to disbelieve him. The venerable esquire was a staunch Methodist, and among the pioneers of this county his honor and veracity was never doubted, yet in Texas the rehearsal of such stories resulted in his expulsion from the church. But Levin Green capped the climax, when he said "that the snakes were so thick they clogged his plow." Levin sometimes indulged in hyperbole!

HABITS AND MODES OF LIVING OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The pioneers were destitute of many of the conveniences of life and of some things that are now considered necessaries, but they patiently endured their lot, and hopefully looked forward to better. They had plenty to wear as protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes, but the meat thereon spread—the flesh of the deer or bear, of the wild duck or turkey, of the quail or squirrel—was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the head of the house or of that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of the grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected freeman.

The settler brought with him a keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle; the first his weapon of defense against the forests that skirted the water-courses, and near which he made his home, the second that of defense from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and prairie. His first labor was to fell trees, and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and was frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks. A description of these cabins are given above, and only applies to the very earliest times, before the rattle of the sawmill was heard within our borders.

The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in most perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools, having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room to the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an axe and auger. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table knife was the pack-knife or butcher-knife. Horse-collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug traces were used, would last a long while.

The women corresponded with the description of the *virtuous woman* in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax, and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them, that their "clothing was silk and purple," but they "rose while it was yet night, and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." They "looked well to the ways of their household, and ate not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing."

In these days of furbelows and flounces, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain, with four widths in the skirt, and two front ones cut gored.

Many bows and ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was disposed a copperas-colored neckerchief.

The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cold weather gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The fabric was usually plaid or striped, and the differing colors were blended according to the taste and fancy of the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey red, light blue, etc. Every house contained a card-loom and spinning-wheels, which were considered by the women as necessary for them as the rifle for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were spun, on little and big wheels, into two kinds of thread; one the "chain," and the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain; the younger the filling. Two kinds of looms were in use. The most primitive in construction was called the "side-loom." The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from the floor to the wall. Later, the *frame-loom*, which was a great improvement over the other, came into use.

The men and boys wore "jeans" and linsey-woolsey hunting shirts. The "jeans" were colored either light-blue or *butternut*.

Many times when the men gathered to a log-rolling or barn-raising, the women would assemble bringing their spinning-wheels with them. In this way sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners were mingled with the low hum of the spinning-wheels. "Oh! golden early days!"

Such articles of apparel as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail-carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys, in many instances, wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then swarmed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating to the eye of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them a not unpleasing effect. Meal-sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the skins of wolf, fox, wild-cat and musk-rat tanned with the fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung from the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers, and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles, an invitation to a house-raising, or a log-rolling, or a corn husking, or a *bee* of any kind was always accepted with cheerfulness. To attend these gatherings, they would go ten or more miles.

Generally with the invitation to the men went one to the women, to come to the quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception.

The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on *Jonny* or *Journey* cake boards, and is the best corn-bread ever made.

At all the log-rollings and house raisings it was customary to provide liquor. Excess was not indulged in however. The fiddler was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, out doors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly out door life, clad in fringed buckskin breeches and gaudily colored hunting-shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly-fitting linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of a tenderer emotion.

In the pioneer times the crops of corn were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day; but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears, when husked, could be thrown direct into the crib. A "corn husking," to which the whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited, was then in order. The girls, and many of the married ladies, generally engaged in this amusing work. These shuckings nearly always ended in a dance, which generally lasted until day-light.

In the morning all would go home on horse-back or on foot.

Dancing was the favorite amusement, and was participated in by all.

> "Alike all ages; dames of ancient days;
> Have led their children through the mirthful maze.
> And the gray grandsire, skilled in gestic lore,
> Has frisked beneath the burden of three-score."

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of to-day. Among the settlers in a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in woodcraft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity, swiftness of foot, were qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot-racing was often practised, and often the boys and young men engaged in a friendly contests with the Indians.

At all gatherings jumping and wrestling were indulged in, and those who excelled were thenceforth men of notoriety. Cards, dice and other gambling implements were little known.

At their shooting matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whisky, good feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were settled often by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fists.

The picture here drawn of the pioneers, their modes of living, their customs and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel is not inaccurate and untruthful.

CONCLUSION.

In 1855 the modern history of these counties may be said to have begun; for in this year was completed the first rail-

road within their territory. The road was built through Brown county, and was then called the Great Western. It now belongs to the great Wabash system. Since then there have been two railroads constructed in Schuyler county, while Brown has but the one. From that time onward the progress of the counties have been very rapid. Immigration came in like a flood. Good markets stimulated the agriculturist to greater exertions, and population and wealth increased in prodigious ratio.

A comparison of the early methods of agriculture with those of the present day will fittingly set forth the struggles of the early pioneers with the virgin soil of this beautiful and fertile land in obtaining food and support for themselves and families. The means and facilities for tilling the soil a half-century ago would be considered a burlesque on the farming of to-day. Then they scratched over the surface of mother earth as best they could, with the old wooden mould-board plow, and gathered the harvest of their toil with the reap-hook. The threshing was as slow and laborious as the reaping, the process being by tramping out the grain by the use of the cattle, or beating it from the straw with a flail. Presto change; fifty years have glided by and we cast our eye out upon the broad landscape and what a transition! The old mould-board has given place to the elegant sulky plow; the reap-hook is transformed into the wonderful mechanism known as the self-binder, and the tramping of the cattle and the monotonous and wearisome thud, thud of the flail, have yielded to the steam engine and the hum of the gigantic thresher. The change in the variety of the crops raised is nearly, if not quite as great, as the use of utensils. The first settlers were not so much engrossed in money-making and money-getting as the people of to-day, but were laboring more for a mere sustenance. They raised patches of flax and some cotton, from which products they manufactured their own apparel. Corn was then, as now, the staple, but produced in very limited quantities, as facilities for transportation to market were so meagre and accompanied with tiresome journeys that it was not a profitable crop, only as it was used for home consumption. Wheat, now the wealth of the western prairies, was little cultivated in those early days. Improvements, however, have not only been made in the methods of cultivating the soil; but also in intercourse with other parts of the world. Railroads now form a net-work upon the surface of the Nation and have supplanted the slow stage coach; and where travel was formerly guided by "points," broad highways now lead the travel past fertile farms, with their comfortable homes and spacious barns, fields teeming with golden grain, or dotted with herds of cattle, horses and sheep; and into pleasant villages, where industry, comfort and wealth abound. The broad prairies and dense forests have yielded to man, and from a state of nature have now become the homes of millions of intelligent human beings. And to whom are we indebted for this wondrous transformation? We answer, to the pioneer, who left the comfort of a home, the associations of relatives, and who with family penetrated the forests and with sturdy blows and days of lonely toil changed the face of nature from one vast wilderness to improved farms, whose occupants are the masters of the nation; and supply the food for the whole world.

But a day of still greater brightness dawns for these counties; their soil is fertile, their climate healthful; their timber is plentiful and of good quality, and their store of fuel almost inexhaustible; their markets are near and easily accessible; their citizens moral and industrious, and the voice of the schoolmaster is heard in the land. All elements of greatness are at hand. These counties have produced great men, whose voices heard amid the din of conflict, have given courage and hope in the contest, or when heard in legislative councils have commanded attention. They shall yet produce the poet and scholar whose "words shall fire men's hearts till the world's mad race be run."

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL HISTORY.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

THE county of Schuyler was organized in January, 1825. Its territory had been previously included in the counties of Pike and Fulton. As originally formed the county also embraced what is now Brown county. The latter county was created in February, 1839.

The name of Schuyler was bestowed on the county in honor of Gen. Philip Schuyler, a gallant soldier of the war of the Revolution. He was born at Albany, New York, in the year 1733. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775. At the outbreak of the war for Independence he was commissioned a major-general, and placed in command of the army in New York. Becoming ill, his command subsequently devolved on Gen. Montgomery. Schuyler conducted the operations in New York against the British General Burgoyne, but was superseded by Gates. His conduct was afterward investigated by a court of inquiry, and fully approved. He, however, refused to resume command, though he continued to render important military services. He was justly honored by the State of New York which he represented in the United States Senate from 1789 to 1791. His death occurred in 1804.

The act organizing Schuyler county reads as follows:

An Act forming new counties out of the counties of Pike and Fulton, and the attached parts thereof.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the place where the township line between townships two and three, south, touches the Illinois river; thence west on

said line, to the range line between ranges four and five west; thence north on said range line to the northwest corner of township three north, range four west; thence east on said township line to the meridian; thence down the said meridian line to the southeast corner of township three north, range one west; thence east on said township line to the Illinois river; and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county, to be called the county of Schuyler.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the presiding judge of the circuit in which the counties of Adams and Schuyler are situated, to grant an order for the election of county officers, naming the day for said election, the judges, and the description of officers to be elected, which day shall be on or before the first Monday in July next, and after the election of said county officers, the counties of Adams and Schuyler shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as other counties are.

SEC 10. Be it further enacted, That for the county of Schuyler, John Adams, Stephen Olmstead, and James Dunwoody, of Morgan county, * * * * be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice for said county, who shall meet in the county of Schuyler, at the house of Calvin Hobart, on the first Monday of April next, or within seven days thereafter, and after taking and subscribing an oath before a justice of the peace, to locate the said seat of justice for the future convenience and accommodation of the people, shall proceed to fix and determine upon the same, and the place so selected * * * shall be the permanent seat of justice of the same, and the commissioners shall forthwith make out a copy of their proceedings and file them in the office of the recorder of Pike county, and the said commissioners shall receive for their compensation the sum of two dollars a day for each day by them spent in the discharge of their duties, and for going and returning from the same, to be paid out of the first money in the County Treasury after the same shall be organized.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, * * * * * * * * That all that tract of country north of the counties of Schuyler and Hancock, and west of the fourth principal meridian, shall be attached to the county of Schuyler, for all county purposes until otherwise provided for by law. Provided however, That when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the judge of the circuit court that any of the above named counties shall contain three hundred and fifty inhabitants, he is hereby required to grant an order for the election of county officers as described in the ninth section of this act.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That the several counties created by this act shall belong to the first judicial circuit, and vote for Senator and Representative as heretofore. And whenever any of the above-named counties shall be organized, the Governor shall appoint all the necessary officers, as in cases of vacancy, by resignation or otherwise.

Approved January 13, 1825.

THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.

The act organizing the county appointed John Adams, Stephen Olmstead, and James Dunwoody, of Morgan county, commissioners to locate the seat of justice. These commissioners selected a location about a mile west of the present village of Pleasant View. Here the first election in the county was held on the fourth day of July, 1825. James Vance, Cornelius Vandeventer and Abraham Carlock, were judges, and Hart Fellows and Jonathan D. Manlove, clerks. At the first meeting of the board of county commissioners the name of Beardstown was given to the place. John Adams, for his services in locating the seat of justice, and transmitting the returns thereof to the recorder of Pike county, was allowed twenty-eight dollars. Stephen Olmstead was paid twenty-two dollars.

The location of the county seat not being satisfactory the passage of an act of the General Assembly was procured by which Levin Green, Thomas Blair, and Benjamin Chadsey, citizens of the county, were commissioned to select a new seat of justice, on the twentie thof February, 1826; they selected the present site of Rushville, the southwest quarter of section 30, township two north, range one west. The following is their report;

To the Honorable County Commissioners of Schuyler County:

We, the undersigned commissioners, appointed by an Act of the General Assembly to locate a permanent seat of justice for Schuyler county, do certify that after having been duly sworn before James Vance, Esq., we proceeded to view the county for the purposes aforesaid, and have located the same on the southwest quarter of section thirty, township two north, range one west. Given under our hands this 20th day of February, 1826. Signed,

LEVIN GREEN,
THOMAS BLAIR,
B. CHADSEY.

The County Commissioners at once directed that this permanent seat of justice should be known and distinguished by the name of Rushton. Thomas McKee was authorized to employ a skillful surveyor to lay off the town. It was directed that one tier of ten acre lots on the east side of the quarter section should be divided into two five acre lots each, and ninety-six lots agreeable to a plan in the hands of the said McKee, drawn by Samuel Horney, and approved by the court.

The name of Rushton had been chosen in honor of Dr. James Rush, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia. This name, probably on euphonious grounds, was changed on the twenty-fourth of April, 1826, to that of Rushville.

A public sale of lots was ordered to take place on the fourth day of July, 1826, and the clerk of the court was directed to have an advertisement of the sale published for six successive weeks in the columns of the Edwardsville *Spectator*, at that time the leading journal in the State.

David E. Blair was sent to Springfield, where the land office then was, and secured a patent, on behalf of the county, to the southwest quarter of section thirty. For this service the records show that he was paid two dollars and fifty cents. After procuring a patent the county commissioners sold the east half of the quarter to Jacob White for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

In June, 1826, appears an order of the county commissioners, requiring the county surveyor "to survey the public square, the lots on the southwest square of the intersection of D and Fourth streets, and four ten acre lots on the west side of the quarter section on which the town of Rushville is located, and no more, any order of court heretofore issued notwithstanding."

A subsequent sale of lots in Rushville was ordered for the thirteenth of October, 1826, another for the first day of the May term of the Circuit Court, 1827. The county clerk was authorized to execute bonds to a number of persons who purchased lots on the seventh of June, 1828, upon the purchasers executing their notes to the county with approved security. September, 1828, the fractions belonging to the town tract on the north, east, and south, were directed to be surveyed and a plat thereof returned to the county commissioners' court. At the same date the clerk was directed to give public notice that another sale of lots would be held at the court-house on the twenty-eighth of October, 1828. Notice was also given that all persons indebted for lots, whose notes were then due, should make payment to the county clerk, on or before the twenty-third day of next October, or the notes would be "left for collection."

The commissioners seem to have been anxious to get the town lots off their hands. Another sale was ordered for the third Saturday in February, 1829. The county surveyor was authorized to survey the fraction on the east side of the town into lots, provided they would perform the work for twenty-five cents a lot. Announcement was made that the county would be ready to execute deeds to purchasers of town lots on the twenty-fifth of December, 1828, at the court-house in Rushville. Another sale of lots was ordered for the second Monday of June, 1829, and the clerk of the court was directed to give notice that unless parties already indebted for the purchase of lots paid up, their notes would be "put in suit." On the second of June, 1829, Hart Fellows was appointed a commissioner with full power (under the directions of the county commissioners' court) to sell and convey all public lots in the town of Rushville, except such as shall be reserved from sale by the court. Lot one, in block one, had already been set apart in December, 1826, as a site for the school-house

For surveying eighty-two lots in Rushville, Jonathan D Manlove, the county surveyor, was allowed in December, 1826, twenty-dollars and fifty cents, twenty-five cents for each lot. Gamaliel Hill, Henry Green, Levin Green, Jacob Fowler, and Isaac Fowler, were at the same time allowed sums varying from forty-three cents to a dollar for carrying chain and driving stakes while assisting in the survey. The lots seem to have been a constant source of expense. The allowances by the county commissioners for assisting in the survey and sale of lots, are numerous. In June, 1829, the county surveyor was employed to make a new survey by which the streets were reduced to a width of eighty feet. The ten feet taken off each side of the streets was attached to the adjoining lots. All the fractions were surveyed into blocks, except the portion on the east side which was surveyed into lots. There is an allowance of nineteen dollars and fifty cents to William P. Manlove for surveying one hundred and four lots, and the usual stipends to assistants for carrying the chain and driving stakes.

The County Commissioners directed on the 23d of December, 1829, that the county surveyor should be employed to ascertain the exact center of the public square, and to stake the ground for the foundation of the proposed new court-house, forty-two feet square. The surveyor, William P. Manlove, was paid seventy-five cents for this work, on the same date that John Ritchey was authorized to purchase from Abraham Louderback one or two acres of land, in some suitable and convenient place near Rushville, for a burying ground. Two acres of land were accordingly purchased. This old burying ground has expanded into the present beautiful cemetery in the suburbs of Rushville.

The inhabitants of Rushville on the 10th of May, 1831, voted to incorporate the town; twenty votes being cast, all in the affirmative. John Mitchell, I. J. C. Smith, William McCreery, John Scripps, and Benjamin V. Feel were elected town trustees.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The location of the seat of justice having been definitely fixed upon, the next step was the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the public officers. The county commissioners had held their first sessions at the house of Jacob White, and the first circuit court convened in the cabin of Samuel Turner at Beardstown, the original county seat, near Pleasant View.

On the 24th of April, 1826, the county commissioners directed the clerk of the court to give public notice that the building of a court-house would be let out to the lowest bidder on the following 4th day of July. The plan specified that the building should be twenty-two feet long, eighteen feet wide, one story and a half in height, with two good floors, and a good and sufficient chimney. This building was constructed in the fall of the year 1826, and stood on the north side of the public square. It was built of logs, and its appearance was very humble in comparison with the handsome edifice which the county has lately erected for its use. On the east side of the square the clerk's office was built in 1829 by James Power. The lathing and plastering were done by Alexander Hollingsworth. It is described in the order directing the contract to be let as fourteen by sixteen feet in dimensions, and ten feet high. Its front was adorned by a porch six feet in width. An "L" extended back eight feet square. There were to be two doors, and four windows with twelve lights each, and a good brick chimney.

By order of the county commissioners, September 3, 1827, lot number one in block thirteen, was reserved for a jail and stray pen, and a jail was directed to be built fifteen feet square, and a stray pen forty feet square. David Manlove agreed to build the stray pen for nine dollars and fifty cents, and to complete it by the 15th of April, 1828. Not carrying out his agreement, Elisha Kellogg was given the contract, and the time for its completion was extended to the 10th of May. In making the contract for the door of the jail, the commissioners gave very particular specifications. They directed the two thicknesses of seasoned oak plank one

inch and a quarter thick, should be laid across each other, and spiked together with broad-headed spikes, driven within three inches of each other; said spikes to be driven through and clinched. This door was hung on two iron hinges, the strap part of which to be half an inch thick and two inches wide, and to extend across the door. The outer door was to be made of like materials and in similar manner. The inner door was a trap door, or hatchway, in the upper floor, through which the prisoners were passed. Joel Tullis was the maker of these doors, and received in compensation forty-three dollars. For building the jail, Isaac Linder was paid one hundred and fifty dollars.

The small dimensions of the old court-house on the north side of the square made it unfit for the public use, and the county authorities determined on the erection of a new and more commodious building. On the 4th day of July, 1829, contracts were made for building a new court-house. William McCreery agreed to construct the foundation for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, and to complete it on or before the 15th day of the succeeding December. The contract for the brick-work and for enclosing the building was made with Benjamin Chadsey. Hart Fellows were appointed to superintend the building, and was required to report from time to time to the county commissioners as he might be required or deem expedient. On the 16th of September, 1830, the county commissioners accepted the foundation as constructed by William McCreery, and paid him one hundred dollars for extra work. On the 7th of September, 1831, Hart Fellows was appointed agent to contract for the furnishing of a floor, and for doing such other work as might be required to render the building ready for occupancy by the October term of the circuit court. On the 1st day of October, 1831, the county commissioners received the court-house as built by Benjamin Chadsey, and pronounced "the same as being completed agreeable to contract." Mr. Chadsey received two thousand and fifty dollars. The building was constructed in a substantial and economical manner, at the cost of no great expenditure and the county had a court-house which gave good service for a half a century. Its appearance now is not attractive nor imposing, but in that day of small things the structure was considered an ornament to the town and an honor to the county. It has outlived the period of its usefulness, and is now succeeded by a more elegant and costly edifice. William McCreery, who constructed the foundation, was the first victim with the cholera in 1834. Mr. Chadsey, who built the superstructure is still living in the county.

On the twenty-third of December, 1829, the county commissioners appropriated the sum of forty dollars and fifty cents for the purchase of furniture for the clerk's office. The articles included half a dozen common chairs, one common table, one press for books and papers, and four window shutters. An allowance of one dollar and eighty-seven cents was also made to Major Fellows, the clerk, on account of one pair of fire dogs, furnished for the clerk's office. John Ritchey made an agreement with the court on the same day to enclose the lot on which the clerk's office stood, with posts and rails and paling, for the sum of nineteen dollars eighty-seven and a half cents.

The county commissioners, on the eleventh of March, 1837, directed that a notice be published in the Rushville "*Journal*," that sealed proposals would be received by the county for building a new jail, twenty-four by twenty-six feet in dimensions, and two stories in height. The old jail must have been very weak, for there are numerous allowances made for guarding it, one for thirty-seven days and nights. Alexander Penney was the successful contractor. The outside was described in the specifications as eighteen inches in thickness, with an inside wall of timber, ten inches thick. The hall was to be eight feet in width by sixteen in length; the jailer's room eighteen by fifteen feet; the kitchen eighteen by eleven; and each story ten feet in height. Its cost was four thousand five hundred dollars. It was completed in 1838. January twenty-second, 1839, Penney agreed to furnish locks for the doors, four padlocks for the cell door, and one for the debtor's room; to lay two floors, to clean out the well, and do other additional work, for one hundred and fifty dollars. There was some misunderstanding about this, though there had been none about the larger contract for the erection of the building. Penney refused to give up the keys till paid, and the services of two disinterested carpenters were called in to appraise the additional work done, and make an adjustment of the difficulty.

All through the records are items of appropriations for repairs to jail and court-house, for the construction of fences, the laying of walks, and a number of other things considered necessary for the convenience of the people and the proper care of the public property. In March, 1837, John Brown was allowed three dollars and fifty cents for bronzing the ball on the spire of the court-house. A new roof was placed on the court-house in 1838, and the interior was lathed and plastered. June, 1841, the commissioners let a contract to Ebenezer Grist and Alexander Campbell to fence the public square with a good substantial plank fence. The enclosure was sown with grass seed in June, 1842. In 1846 there is an allowance of twelve dollars for whitewashing the court house fence and painting the gates. Sixty dollars were paid in 1848 for a fence around the jail lot, and in 1849, sixteen dollars was appropriated for laying a walk from the court-house to the south side of the public square. The sheriff, in September, 1854, was prohibited from letting the court house for any show or exhibition where an admission fee was collected, but was authorized to give the use of the building, without charge, for religious services, political meetings, and free public addresses.

The grand jury at the October term, 1855, reported the comfort and heathfulness of the jail, built in 1838, to be satisfactory, but that its strength was not sufficient for the safe confinement of prisoners. On the fifteenth of July, 1856, the board of supervisors, ordered that proposals for building a new jail be advertised for. January seventeenth, 1857, a contract was made with Jeremiah Stumm for the construction of a jail after the plans drawn by a committee appointed by the board, Stumm to have the material of the old jail, and to receive beside, the sum of $6,445.00, of which two thousand dollars were payable, March the sixteenth, 1857, and the balance at different stages of the progress of the

work. The jail was built in a satifactory manner, and is now the one in use.

In 1869, a handsome building was erected on the poor farm. The old court-house, built in 1831, had been by constant use for nearly half a century before any active steps were taken toward the erection of a more modern and commodious building. The first movement in the matter by the board of supervisors was made in September, 1877, when a minority report of the finance committee was made, recommending a levy of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a new court-house. This recommendation was rejected, as was also a resolution offered two years later, that the board of supervisors take steps toward building a court-house, whose cost should not exceed forty thousand dollars, and that one-third of this amount should be included in the tax levy for the year 1879. On the sixteenth day of September, 1880, the board of supervisors passed the following resolution by a vote of seven to six:

"*Resolved*, That in consideration of the bad condition of the court-house in the county of Schuyler, and State of Illinois, that we, the supervisors of the aforesaid county and State, take action at the present term of this board to build a new court house, to stand where the old court-house now stands, the cost not to exceed forty thousand dollars, one-third of that amount to be levied on the taxable property of said county for the year 1880, and the balance in two equal instalments for the years 1881 and 1882, and the county clerk be instructed to extend the first instalment of $13,333.34 on the tax books for the year 1880"

A committee was appointed to obtain plans for the building, and on the seventeenth of December, 1880, the plan of the court house at Monroe, Michigan, was adopted, and a committee appointed to enter into a contract with Thomas Keegan, of that place, for the construction of the building. The selection of a location was reserved, and the committee requested to ascertain what the citizens of Rushville would propose "in the matter of a location for the building." John C. Bagby, W. H. H. Rader, John Glaudon, William Bader, and Edwin M. Anderson, were appointed a building committee. A satisfactory contract was made with Thomas Keegan, who gave a bond approved by the county clerk of Monroe county, Michigan. On the twenty-fourth of February, 1881, the action of the board fixing the location on the site of the old court-house was rescinded, and what was known as the Beatty corner, at the southwest angle of the public square, comprising lots one and two of block ten of the original plat of Rushville, was selected as the location of the new structure. Of the three thousand five hundred dollars paid for the lots, half are paid by the county. The corporation of Rushville agreed to pay one thousand dollars, and private individuals agreed to raise the remaining seven hundred and fifty dollars. February twenty-fourth, 1881, the board agreed to lease the public square, the site of the old court-house, to the board of trustees of the town of Rushville, to be kept and used as a public park for the use of the people of the county, and to be kept by the town authorities enclosed, and in a good condition for that purpose. This lease was not to take effect until the new court house should be finished and occupied. The county agreed to remove the old court-house from the square. The sum of eight thousand dollars was borrowed in September, 1881, in anticipation of the tax levy for the year, in order to push the work forward as fast as practicable. The contract price for the erection of the building was thirty-six thousand dollars, one instalment to be paid on or before March fifteenth, 1881; the second, one year later, and the third, in March, 1883. The court-house was completed in the summer of 1882, and the county has now a commodious and handsome building in which to transact the public business.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The management of the county affairs from the organization of the county up to the first day of December, 1849, was in the hands of boards of county commissioners. From December, 1849, to September, 1854, a county court held the reins of government. In 1854, township organization was adopted, and boards of supervisors have since been annually elected.

THE FIRST BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

Elected on the fourth of July, 1825, was composed of Thomas McKee, Samuel Horney, and Thomas Blair. Concerning their first session the records have the following entry:

Be it remembered that the county of Schuyler having been established by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and Thomas Blair, Thomas McKee, and Samuel Horney, having been duly elected County Commissioners of said County, and having taken the several oaths before Hart Fellows, Esq., Clerk of the Circuit Court for said County, thereupon a special term of the County Commissioners' Court for the County of Schuyler is begun and held at Beardstown, the seat of Justice for said County, on the seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

Present, THOMAS MCKEE,
SAMUEL HORNEY,
THOMAS BLAIR,
County Commissioners.

John B. Terry was appointed clerk of the court, and took in open court an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and also the oath required by the "Act to suppress Duelling," and having filed his bond on which Nathan Eels was security, entered upon the duties of his office.

The seat of justice for the county, as located by John Adams, Stephen Olmstead, and James Dunwoody, was named Beardstown.

Hart Fellows, James Vance, and Willis O'Neal were recommended to the Governor as suitable persons to fill the office of justice of the peace.

After ordering a venire of grand jurors to be summoned the court adjourned to the twenty-second of the same month.

At the session on the twenty-second of July, Jacob White was allowed seventy-five cents a day for the use of his house

COUNTY BUILDINGS, SCHUYLER CO., ILLINOIS.

as a court-house on the seventh and twenty-second days of July, 1825. This order was the first ever drawn on the treasury of the county.

On the petition of "sundry inhabitants" the First School District was organized with the following bounds: Beginning at the northeast corner of section four, in township two, north, range one, west; thence west to the northwest corner of section one, township two north, range two west; thence south to the southwest corner of section thirty-six; thence east to the southeast corner of section thirty-three; thence north to the place of beginning.

William H. Taylor was appointed commissioner to take the census of the county.

Jacob White and Joel Pennington were appointed constables.

At the next meeting of the Board of county commissioners on the fifth of September, 1825, Riggs Pennington and Nathan Eels were appointed overseers of the poor, and Samuel Gooch, John Ritchey and Jonathan Reno fence viewers. The first ward in the county, Elizabeth Spivy was placed under the guardianship of James Vance. A petition was received asking that a road be estabilsed from Beard's Ferry on the Illinois river, to Beardstown, the county seat, thence to the southeast corner of section sixteen, township two north, range one west. Ephraim Eggleston, Jonathan Reno and Levin Green were appointed viewers of said route, and were ordered to report at the next session of the court.

At the next session of the county commissioners' court, on the 3d of November, 1825, a tavern license was granted to Orris McCartney, the first given in the county. For this license three dollars was paid into the county treasury for the use of the county, and one dollar to the clerk of the court. McCartney was allowed to ask the following charges.

For diet, per meal	18¾ cents
Horse keeping, per night	25 "
Horse Feed	12½ "
Lodging	6¼ "
Whiskey, per half pint	12½ "
" " " "	6¼ "
Foreign spirits, per half pint	25 "
" " " gill	12½ "
Cider, Metheglin, or Beer	12½ "

On the 5th of December, 1825, the county commissioners again met, and having received the report on the proposed road from Beard's Ferry to the seat of justice, thence to the southeast corner of section sixteen, it was ordered that the route should be considered a public highway. For surveying it Levin Green and Ephraim Eggleston were allowed one dollar each. Jonathan Reno was appointed supervisor of said road, and was instructed to open it and render it passable, with authority to employ all persons living in the First Road district. The first road district was comprised in the following bounds: Beginning on the Illinois river at the above line; thence along said river to the mouth of Sugar creek; thence with the main branch of said creek to the county line; thence along said line to the county of Adams; thence south along said line to the base line; thence along said base line to the place of beginning. It was directed that such persons who failed to work on the "before mentioned highway" should pay seventy-five cents for each and every day's work assessed to them.

Riggs Pennington, Nathan Eels, and David E. Blair were appointed judges of elections. James Vance seems soon to have tired of his responsibility as guardian of Elizabeth Spivy, for he was released from his guardianship, and the clerk directed to return his bond. Levin Green supplied his place and gave bond for fifty dollars. Cornelius, Vandeventer, Thomas McKee, Jesse Bartlett, and Levin Green were recommended as suitable persons for justices of the peace, John P. Terry for judge of probate, and Jonathan D. Manlove for county surveyor. The commissioners made an order on the county treasury for their attendance at court, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents a day, and for the clerk at the same rate, and then brought their sessions to a close for the year 1825.

In June, 1826, Riggs Pennington, Nathan Eels, and David E. Blair were appointed judges of elections for the county.

Benjamin Chadsey, in September, 1826, was allowed one dollar and seventy-five cents for a ballot-box furnished by him, and Calvin Hobart was allowed seven dollars for a county seal, furnished on the order of the court. The order for stationery for the use of the county, drawn in September 1826, was for the sum of two dollars.

Ephraim Eggleston, Jacob White and William McKee were appointed fence viewers March, 1828, and Henry Hills, John Ritchey and Philip Spohnamore overseers of the poor.

Thomas Blair was authorized to go to Vandalia and receive out of the state treasury the money due the county for the year 1827. For making this trip he received twenty-six dollars.

On the 6th of March, 1826, the county commissioners ordered that a tax of one per cent. should be assessed on all taxable property within the county. Jesse Bartlett was appointed the overseer, and for his service in assessing the value of property in the county, was allowed six dollars. The taxes collected for this year were one hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety cents. A tax of one per cent. was likewise assessed in 1827. David E. Blair was the assessor in 1827, and was allowed seven dollars for seven days services.

On March 4th, 1828, the following order of taxation was made by the county commissioners:

"Ordered that a county tax of one-half (of one) per cent. be levied on the following described property, to wit: On slaves, indentured or registered negro or mulatto servants, on all wheel carriages, stills and distilleries, on stock in trade, on all horses, mules, mares, and asses, on all neat cattle, sheep, goats and hogs, on watches with their appendages, and clocks."

The treasurer was required to take a list of "all resident land," subject to taxation in the county. For making suitable lists he was allowed twelve dollars.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of Schuyler county was made at the December term of the County Commissioners Court, 1827:

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

	Cr.
By amount of county tax for the year 1826	$118.90
" " " specie received from the State Treasury in 1826	157.50
By amount received of Jacob White for E ½ S. W. 30, T. 2 N. R. 1 W	150.00
By amount received for lots in the town of Rushville	133 50
" " " fines assessed in the Circuit Court	21.00
" " " into the treasury out of the tax for the year 1827	48.44
	$629.34
	Dr.
To amount of county orders issued in 1825, 1826 and 1827	$467.78
" " paid into the land office for the S. W. 30 T. 2 N. R. 1 W	193.60
	$661.38
Amount due on the Rushville town lots available	$251.25
" " for fines assessed in Circuit Court	7.00
Balance due on tax for 1827 after deducting the 7½ per cent.	27.42
Amount in the treasury	6.10
	$291.77

Balance in favor of the county, $259.73.

The amount of tax for the year 1827 was $84.62; of this amount, Levin Green, the coroner and collector of taxes returned $5.12 as delinquent.

SECOND BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.*

Thomas McKee, Samuel Horney, Thomas Davis—1828–1830.

The name of Thomas Davis appears as county commissioner in place of Thomas Blair in September, 1828. From the financial statement made in December, 1828, it appears that for the year there were issued county orders amounting to $391.40½. Of these orders there were outstanding and not redeemed $24.00. The amount of cash in the treasury was $40.03. Taxes due for 1828, $21.60¾. Due from the state treasury, $275. Fines assessed in the Circuit Court, $8.00. Amount due on Rushville town lots, $307.10½.

The financial statement made in December, 1829, shows that from December first, 1828, to December first, 1829, county orders were issued to the amount of $505.88. Of this sum $413.15 had been redeemed. The revenue from the State for the year was $375.00. Amount of county tax for the year, $186.02¾; amount of auditor's warrants in the treasury, $75.50; amount of specie received on account of estrays, $55.12; amount due the county for town lots, $428,31½; making the available income of the county for the year $1,119 96½. The county treasurer was directed to receive State paper and auditor's warrants at par in payment of all debts due the county and to pay out the same at par, and not otherwise, but in March, 1830, State paper and auditor's warrants, it appears from the order of the court, had depreciated eighty-five cents on the dollar.

In the tax levy for 1829 beside articles before enumerated as subject to taxation, town lots were added to the list. The rate of taxation remained at one-half of one per cent. Willis O'Neal was the assessor for this year, and was paid eighteen dollars for fourteen days' work. Then, as now, there were complaints at the valuation made by the assessor. On the first of March, 1830, Elias McFadden, hung for murder at Rushville, 1839, appeared before the county commissioners and made oath that his property listed for taxation in Schuyler county for the year 1829, was also listed for taxation, for the same year, in the State of Kentucky, where he was bound to pay the same. It was thereupon ordered that the said McFadden be released from the payment of taxes for the year 1829. A tax of one-half of one per cent. was levied for the year 1830.

THIRD BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Henry Hills, Thomas Blair, Samuel Bogart—1830–1831.

Willis O'Neal was allowed thirty-four dollars and fifty cents for twenty-three days' work in assessing the taxes of 1830. In September, 1830, the commissioners divided the county into eight districts for the election of justices of the peace. It was ordered that the county of McDonough be allowed to retain for the benefit of said county one-half of the tax assessed upon the inhabitants of said county for the year 1830.

The fiscal statements for December, 1830, are as follows:

County orders issued for the year	$2,397.52
" " outstanding December 7, 1829	116.33
	$2,513 85
" " redeemed at the treasury	1,203.85
" " outstanding	1,310.00
Amount of revenue received from State	375.00
" " county tax for 1830	384.97
" " cash in treasury	.50
Fines assessed before justices	28 00
Notes now collecting	342.50
Notes in the treasury	399.25
	1,530.22

This left a balance in favor of the treasury of $220.22. The tax assessed in McDonough county was $49.95.

For building a bridge across Crooked creek, Peter Woolverton and John Taggart were allowed three hundred dollars on the 22d of December, 1830. Thomas Davis and Samuel Brazelton were granted licenses to keep taverns, the former on the payment of five and the latter of nine dollars tax. John Curry, Alexander Steel and Ansalem Barnes were appointed fence-viewers for that part of the county west of

* NOTE.—This division into boards is not made with reference to the years, or terms, for which the several commissioners were elected. As long as the commissioners remain the same in person they are considered for the purposes of this chapter, one board, though in the meantime one, or more, of their number may have been re-elected.

Crooked creek; Matthew Sparks, John Burke and George Swan for that part lying between Crooked and Sugar creeks; and William Wolverton, Baxter Baker and Thomas T. Lancaster for that part of the county lying east of Sugar creek. The fee for license to sell or vend goods in the county was fixed at ten dollars. The bridge across Crooked creek, built by Peter Woolverton and John Taggart having been carried away, the clerk, on the 9th of March, 1831, was directed to notify the said Taggart and Woolverton that they cause another good and sufficient bridge to be erected in its place, with the least possible delay.

FOURTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Thomas Blair, Henry Hills, Alexander Curry, 1831–32.

In 1831 the jail must have been full of prisoners, for the allowances to Thomas Hayden for boarding and feeding prisoners were liberal, while numerous orders were issued to various persons in payment of their services in guarding the jail. James Taylor was on guard thirty-seven nights, and was paid at the rate of fifty cents each night Appropriations were made in December, 1831, to provide for the removal of prisoners from Schuyler to McDonough County. The wagons of Joel Pennington, the sheriff, and Jonathan Smith were employed, and a number of men went along as guards. McDonough county had organized by this time a county government of its own, and henceforth took care of its own prisoners. David Morgan, the murderer, was in confinement this year, and entailed considerable expense on the county.

The financial statement for December, 1831, showed the amount of county orders issued for the year to be $1951.56.

The county was credited as follows:

Balance in favor of the treasury, Dec., 1830 (notes)	$220.22
Notes now in the treasury	86.50
Fines collected	36.00
Received for licenses issued	81.00
County tax for 1831	408.84
Tax on ferries	23.00
Due from the state	450.00
	$1305.56

For the first time in the history of the county the balance was against the treasury. The deficit was $646.00. This indebtedness was due to the building of the court-house.

FIFTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel McHattan, Isaac Lane, Erastus Stone, 1832–34.

In August, 1832, an entire new board of county commissioners was elected. The financial statement for December showed that the balance against the treasury of $646.00 had been liquidated, and a surplus created of $102.16. The amount of county orders issued for the year was $1275.93. The amount received from fines was $14.00; from licenses, $92.00. The county tax was $554.03, and the revenue from the state $450.00. The sale of town lots in Rushville amounted to $515.25. To the list of taxable property in 1832 was added town lots (except in such towns as are incorporated), household furniture and farming utensils

The year 1833 showed great improvement in the financial affairs of the county. The amount of county orders issued for the year was $659.14. Amount received from the state, $450.00; county tax, $764.42. Orders issued for the year were $450.00 County tax, $764.42. Amount received from sales of town lots, $459.00; from merchants' licenses 225.00 from tax on ferries, 25.00; from licenses to shows, 20.00; from fines, $80.00. The balance in favor of the treasury is $1410.47. The license to merchants had been usually placed at ten dollars, so that there must have been more than twenty merchants doing business in the county. The chief part of the ferry tax was paid by Thomas Beard. The $20.00 paid by show men indicates that the people of the county were numerous, and willing enough to support some forms of amusement.

In 1833 eight hundred and eighty acres of school land were sold in section 16, township 1 north, range 3 west, and section 16, township 1 south range 2 west.

The clerk of the court was directed to procure locks for the doors of the court-house and deliver the keys to the sheriff, who was authorized to permit religious societies to occupy the court-room for the purpose of worship, and the citizens of the county to hold public meetings.

Joel Pennington, the sheriff, who collected the taxes for 1832, having retained in his hands the sum of seventy-five dollars and thirty-four cents, a citation was issued commanding him to appear before the county commissioners' court, and show cause why judgment should not be rendered against him, for the balance due with damages. In June, 1834, judgment was rendered against Pennington, with damages at the rate of one per cent. a week, after the first week in March, 1833, the whole amounting to one hundred and twenty-four dollars and nine cents. Execution issued on this judgment in August, 1834, and was returned satisfied the following December.

SIXTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Isaac Lane, John Brown, Henry Casteen, 1834—1835.

Alexander Curry, commissioner of school lands, was authorized in September, 1834, to loan any money that might come into his hands, as such commissioner, at twelve per cent. per annum. For assessing the taxes for 1834 Adams Dunlap was paid seventy dollars. For painting the court house, Starkey McCabe was allowed thirty-four dollars and seventy-two cents, and for lumber furnished for the court house, an order was issued to James Hunter for sixteen dollars and twenty-eight cents. For bringing from Vandalia, the state capital, the county revenue for 1833, Jonathan G. Randall was paid five dollars. The county had on its hands a number of poor persons. Five dollars was allowed for making a coffin for James Campbell, and sixteen dollars for medical attendance on Mrs. Campbell and child. A number of like entries are on record. Joel Pennington, in December, 1834, confessed judgment in the sum of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-four cents for taxes collected for the year 1833, and retained by him, and damages. The execution on this judgment was returned satisfied, in March, 1836 The completing of the court house was still a source

of expense to the county. On the second of December 1834, orders were issued to William M. Wright, James Hunter, and John Brown to the amount of seven hundred and eighty-five dollars for work done on the building. One "Franklin stove" and pipe for the court house, cost thirty-two dollars. This year's "stock in tan yard," was added to the list of taxable articles. The fiscal statement for December, 1834, is as follows:

	Dr.
To county orders issued Dec. 1833 to Dec. 1834 . .	$837.54
" amount of delinquents for 1833	23.48
" sheriff's per cent. for collecting taxes for 1833 .	22.06
	885.08
	Cr.
By amount of county tax for 1834	$595.00
" " due from the state for 1834	450.00
" " received from licenses	90.00
" " " " fines	78.00
" " " " tax on ferries	26.00
	1239.00

SEVENTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

John Brown, Henry Casteen, Daniel Owen, 1835, 1836. A special election for county commissioner was held at the beginning of the year 1835, and Daniel Owen took the place of Isaac Lane.

On the third and fourth days of March, 1835, the county commissioners had before them thirty-five cases for violation of the Estray law. In some instances the cases were dismissed, it appearing that the estray animals had been delivered to the sheriff to be sold according to law, and in a smaller number, damages and cost were collected. On the seventh day of March, 1835, the commissioners directed the levy of the first county tax on hand in the following order:

"It being the opinion of the court, that the public good requires that a tax should be levied on every tract of taxable land situated in this county, of one-half the amount of the present state tax; it is therefore ordered that a county tax of one-half of the amount of the present state tax be levied and collected upon each tract of land subject to taxation within the limits of this county, and that the amount of taxes so levid and collected for the present year be appropriated to the building of two good substantial bridges over Crooked creek; one of the said bridges to be built over said creek in road district number five at, or near, where the state road from Rushville to Quincy crosses the same; the other bridge to be built over said creek in district number nine at a place, best calculated to accommodate a road from Rushville, via Riggs' Ferry to Pittsfield."

On the same day it was ordered that each and every able-bodied man between the ages of twenty-one and fifty be required to perform three days' labor on the roads for the year 1835.

On the nineteenth of the same month fines of three dollars were assessed against William A. Richardson and Benjamin V. Teel for contempt of court. June third, 1835, Joel Pennington was allowed three dollars and twenty-five cents for advertising a runaway negro, committed to his custody while sheriff. In December, 1835, Henry B. Bertholf was appointed commissioner of school lands, in place of Alexander Curry, and gave bond of sixteen thousand dollars, on which Hart Fellows, Joel Pennington, Robert H. Burton, John Hodge, Russell Toneny, I. McCutchen, Norris Hobart, W. A. Richardson, Rensalaer Wells, and William A. Minshall were sureties. For making three guide-boards, George W. Penney was allowed, in March, 1836, one dollar and twelve and a-half cents; and Thomas Jones, for painting and lettering them, three dollars.

Harvey Lester, treasurer, reported that for the year ending March, 1836, he had received from all sources $2055.16. He had paid county orders, $1788.98; jury certificates, $220.50; to the court, $5.49, leaving a balance of $40.19.

For the year 1836 the commissioners directed that a county tax of one dollar and twenty cents be levied and collected on each quarter section of land in the county subject to a state tax; twenty dollars to be applied to the repairs of the bridge at Skiles' mill, and the residue to building the two bridges before mentioned across Crooked creek. Thirty-five dollars were appropriated from the county treasury for the purchase of standard weights and measures. From a fiscal statement made March, 1836, the revenue of the county for the year previous was:

From county tax for 1835, ...	$911.99
" resident land tax, ...	814.60
" revenue from State, ...	450.00
" licenses, ...	173.00
" fines, ...	47.00
" tax on fences, ...	30.00
	$2426.59

EIGHTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Daniel Owen, Willis O'Neal, John Orchard, 1836–1837.

In September, 1836, Abraham Smith was appointed to superintend the building of a bridge across Crooked creek at Henley's mill, the contract for constructing the abutments of which had been let to Morris Swan and John B. Todd for six hundred dollars; and the frame-work to Caleb Houston for a like sum. The commissioners do not seem to have looked with much favor on the business of peddling of clocks. Fifty dollars were charged for a license to E. Stinson & Co. The usual charge at this time for a license to sell and vend goods was ten and twelve dollars. Charges on licenses to vend goods at auction and otherwise, issued March 7th, 1837, vary from two to fifteen dollars; the latter amount was charged Dawley & Wells at Rushville. On the eighth of March, H. Hurlburt & Co. were made to pay twenty-six dollars. For keeping an unlawful grocery and gaming house, Jesse Bullard had his license as tavern keeper suppressed in March, 1837.

The fiscal statement for March, 1837, shows that county orders had been issued during the year for $2156.33 The county levy for 1836 was $1302.64, and the tax on resident lands $806.22. The balance in favor of the county was $55 86.

NINTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Willis O'Neal, John Orchard, Levi Lusk, 1837–1838.

Three hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated for

building a bridge across Sugar creek. In October, 1837, three additional bridges were ordered to be built on Crooked creek, one at William C. Rall's mill, one at Burton & Alden's mill, and the third in section thirteen, township one south, range two west William C. Ralls and William Maxwell contracted to build the bridge at Rall's mill for three thousand dollars; Alden & Burton the bridge at their mill for four thousand dollars, and O. Wilson the bridge at section thirteen, township one south, range two west, for four thousand dollars.

The fiscal statement for the year ending March first, 1838, shows the amount of county orders issued, $2,313.00; jury orders, $600.00. The county levy for 1837 was $1,926.57; State tax, $1,159.33; amount received from tax on ferries $65 00; from tavern and store licenses, $474.00; from fines and forfeitures, $62.00; amount of road fund in treasury $743.90.

TENTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Thomas Brockman, Edward Doyle, Peter C. Vance, 1838, 1839 Thomas Brockman, Edward Doyle, and Peter C. Vance were elected county commissioners in August, 1838. At their first meeting on the third of September, three tickets were placed in a hat, (as the record recites), and Brockman drew the one year term; Doyle, the term of two years; and Vance, the term of three years. Thereafter one commissioner was elected annually. Proceedings were begun against thirteen different parties for keeping taverns and groceries, and selling goods without license. Messrs. Hill and Affleck were granted license to peddle clocks three months in payment of fifty dollars.

William Cox, the treasurer, was cited to appear and show cause why he should not be removed from his office for failure to perform its duties; first, in neglecting to notify the county commissioners of the failure of the sheriff to pay over moneys in his hands due the county; second, in failing to finish taking a list of taxable property and making a return thereof; and third, in failing to discharge the duties of his office in general. Cox tendered his resignation, which, after arguments by Jesse M. McCutchen in his behalf, and by Usher F. Linder, counsel for the commissioners, the commissioners decided they had no right to accept, and therefore proceeded to remove him from office on the seventh of September, 1838 Twelve days afterward, Clark Dennis, of Mount Sterling, was appointed treasurer pro tem, and gave bond in the sum of seven thousand dollars.

This board of county commissioners seem to have started out with the idea of thoroughly reforming the management of the county affairs. Several days in September, 1838, were spent in investigating what they term "the docket and jury fee business;" jurors previous to the year 1835 were not allowed pay. They came to the conclusion that Thomas Haydon, former sheriff, was indebted to the county on this account five hundred and nine dollars, and directed that suit be begun against him in the circuit court. The accounts of the commissioner of school lands were likewise examined, and a new bond directed to be filed. In December the road fund was investigated.

A fiscal statement made in December, 1838, shows a balance of the road fund unappropriated of $221.05. The amount of county orders issued from December first, 1887, to December first, 1838, was $3,738.72. The county levy for 1837 was $1,926.57; the resident land tax, $844.00; received from store and tavern licenses, $734.00; from fines and forfeitures, $88.00; from ferry licenses, $66.00.

In February, 1839, possession was taken of the new jail, built by Alexander Penney, at the contract price of four thousand five hundred dollars. An agreement was made that additional work should cost one hundred and fifty dollars. There was a misunderstanding about this last contract, and Penney refused to give up the keys till paid his full demands. The commissioners appointed John Todhunter and A. Evans, two disinterested carpenters, to report on the value of the work done, and went on and took possession of the building.

In June, 1839, the county was divided into eight districts, or precincts, in which justices and constables should be elected, and general elections held; an assessor was appointed for each of these districts. The territory of the county had, by this time, been reduced to its present dimensions by the creation of Brown county in February, 1839. Under the revenue law, John G. McHatton was appointed collector of the county, and required to give a bond of ten thousand dollars. A statement of the fiscal concerns of the county made in March, 1839, shows that the amount of county orders unpaid on the first of March, 1839, was $5,415.55. The balance of county levy and land tax for 1837 in the hands of the sheriff, and the county levy and land tax for 1838, amounted together to $3,936.57. Deducting the amount paid into the treasury by the sheriff, and his percentage, the balance against the county appeared to be $3,160.53.

A tax of forty cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property, both real and personal was levied for 1839, and of ten cents for every one hundred dollars of taxable lands for road purposes.

ELEVENTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONEES.

Edward Doyle, Peter C. Vance, David Manlove, 1839–1840. William Ellis was appointed School Commissioner September 6, 1839. The commissioner after investigating the accounts of Henry B. Bertholf, the former School Commissioner, declared him to be in arrears in principal and interest $2,648.56. This amount was settled by taking notes of James G. McCreery, to the amount $1,575.00, secured by mortgage on real estate, and the remainder secured by mortgage on Bertholf's real estate, and the suits against the delinquent commissioner were ordered abated on payment by him of the costs.

The fiscal statement for the year ending March 1st., 1840, was as follows:

	Cr.
By county tax put in hands of Collector	$4,603.70
" ferry taxes	102.00
" fines collected	122.00
" licenses	92.50
Total income	$4,920.20

	Dr.
To county order issued	$1,675.19
" per cent on collection of taxes	322.25
" " " paid treasurer	92 07
	$2,089.51

Balance in favor of the county $2,830.69. There were, however, orders unpaid to the amount of $2,746.35. The county and ferry taxes uncollected were $2,000.61. The total balance against the county was $735.74. In June, 1840, the county of Hancock was allowed a bill of $199.11, for keeping and executing William Frame, a prisoner, sent from this county to Hancock and there tried on a change of venue.

Edward Doyle resigned his office of county commissioner June 17th., 1840, in order to become an applicant (as it is expressed in the records), for the office of county collector. The two remaining commissioners however, appointed, Alexander Montgomery, who declined the office, whereupon Edward Doyle received the appointment.

TWELFTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Peter C. Vance, David Manlove, William H. Ray, 1840, 1841. Edward Doyle was appointed school commissioner in September, 1840, and was required to give a bond of twelve thousand dollars. In December Jonothan D. Manlove was appointed to this office. The assessment of the county for taxes was given to one person, and Peter H. Holmes appointed in March, 1841, to make the assessment for that year. In June 1841 a turnpike road intended to run from Springfield to Wassau was surveyed through the county, extending from Beardstown to Rushville, and thence through Brooklyn and Birmingham. In the field notes the distance by the road to Rushville from Springfield is placed at fifty-five miles; of Brooklyn sixty-nine miles, and of Birmingham seventy-three–miles and three-quarters.

THIRTEENTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

David Manlove, William H. Ray, Peter C. Vance, 1841-1842.

William H. Ray resigned at the close of 1841, and in January, 1842, John Mitcheltree was elected to fill the vacancy.

FOURTEENTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSONERS.

David Manlove, John Mitcheltree, Peter C. Vance, January, 1841; August, 1842.

FIFTEENTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

John Mitcheltree, Isaac F. Cady, Moses J. Skiles, 1842-1843.

For making a map of Schuyler county for the use of the office of the clerk of the county commissioner's court, Utton Smith was allowed fifteen dollars. Edward Doyle, elected treasurer in August, 1842; not furnishing a bond executed according to law, the commissioners, on the 8th of September, 1842, declared the office vacant, and appointed John Scripps treasurer. Jonathan D. Manlove, the collector for 1841, having violated the law in not advertising the delintax list, proceedings were directed to be instituted against him. These proceedings were successful, although the jury which tried the case united in a petition to the county commissioners that, on account of peculiar circumstances, the penalty be not enforced. The commissioners dissented from this request, though they expressed themselves willing to grant it, should a majority of the voters of the county recommend the same. Proceedings were also ordered to be instituted against the circuit clerk for his failure to report the amount of his jury and docket fees.

The county tax for 1842 amounted to $3199.26. The total liabilities of the county on the 11th of March, 1842, were $8444.97.

SIXTEENTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Isaac F Cady, Moses J. Skiles, Charles Wells, 1843–1844.

In March 1844, an order was made allowing two dollars for the scalps of "large or big" wolves, and one dollar and fifty cents for those of prairie wolves, killed within Schuyler county. A tax of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars was levied both on real and personal property for 1844, and fifteen cents of said assessment appropriated to road purposes. A fiscal statement made in June, 1844 shows the amount of outstanding orders unpaid to be $4243.07; liabilities of the c unty for which orders had not been issued, $2121.66. Amount received by the county for the year, $1115.46.

SEVENTEENTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Moses J. Skiles, Charles Wells, George W. Metz, 1844–1845.

A reward of fifty dollars was offered to any person who should pursue and apprehend beyond the limits of the county, any person guilty of stealing horses from any person within the limits of Schuyler county, payable on conviction. In consideration of one hundred dollars per annum in county orders, Joseph Haskell contracted with the county commissioners to carry on a free ferry at Haskell's Ferry on Crooked creek, and to operate the same from daylight to dark, with as little delay as the nature of the case would permit, "when it is not good fording for a horseman, or when the water will run into the bed of a common two-horse wagon crossing at the ford at or near said ferry." Haskell's compensation was increased to one hundred and ten dollars the next year. In 1849 Jordan D. Rhodes contracted to run the ferry at this point, and received one hundred and thirty dollars.

The fiscal statement for June, 1845, shows the amount of county and jury orders outstanding to be $2244.46; due the county, $906.50, leaving a liability of $3112.96. This was increased by the amount owed by the county on account of the bridge at Brooklyn ($1775.00) making the total liability of the county $3112.96. In 1845 a tax of thirty cents on the hundred dollars was levied for county purposes, and of twenty cents on the one hundred dollars for road purposes.

EIGHTEENTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Charles Wells, George W. Metz, John M. Campbell, 1845–1846.

The county orders were largely used in paying taxes and as currency. The court had previously decided to issue an order only for full amount of the claim against the county, but on the 3d of December, 1845, the commissioners, in consideration of the fact that "there seems to be considerable inconvenience arising to the people in paying taxes and other county claims, and in making change, &c.," agree that for claims against the county hereafter allowed orders might be issued "in less than the full amount, so cut up or divided, as may be deemed reasonable by this court, so as to accommodate the wants of the people." An order of fifty dollars was then cut up into eight or ten orders of ten, and five dollars each, a circumstance which facilitated their use as a circulating medium.

It appearing that docket and jury fees payable to the county had not been paid according to law, "and the county commissioners' court having endeavored, from time to time, to ascertain in whose hands the same are and make collection thereof, but having measurably failed so to do," Joseph Montgomery and William Ellis (the circuit and county clerks) were appointed agents to collect all docket and jury fees outstanding from 1835, (when jurors first were paid) to September, 1845, they receiving as compensation one-half of all such fees, they agreeing to report to the commissioners the liability of all officers for such docket and jury fees, to whom such fees may have been paid.

NINETEENTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

George W. Metz, John M. Campbell, John F. Allphin, 1846–1847.

In the circuit court of Mercer county a judgment had been obtained by Mercer county against Schuyler county for the cost of the care of a pauper, said to belong to Schuyler county. Robert S. Blackwell agreed with the county commissioners to take the same to the supreme court on writ of error and have said judgment reversed for the following moderate fees: "This court to pay him at this time a fee of ten dollars, including the cost of transcript, and an additional fee of twenty dollars, provided he gets said judgment reversed, and in case he fails no additional fee is to be charged, said Blackwell, further agreeing that in case he gets the judgment reversed, and this county is again sued for the claim of Mercer county to defend the case without additional fee."

A tax of three mills was assessed for the year 1847, of which one-half was devoted to road purposes. A fiscal statement made June, 1847, shows the county and road tax for 1846 to amount to $5985.65. The amount paid over by the collector, less commission, was $2871.96. Due from docket fees and fines, $127.50. Delinquent list allowed, $33.60. Specie in treasury, 11.35. Outstanding county orders, $1328.47.

TWENTIETH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

John M. Campbell, John F. Allphin, James P. Black, August, 1847, November, 1847.

George L. Greer was appointed to make an index to the county records, and was paid three hundred dollars for the work.

TWENTY-FIRST BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

John M. Campbell, James P. Black, Robert H. Rose, 1847–1849.

The tax levy for 1848 was increased to forty cents on the one hundred dollars, twenty-five cents for county purposes, and fifteen cents for roads. Outstanding orders against the county on the 1st of March, 1848, amounted to $2862.88. The county tax due for 1847 was $1762.65; road tax not worked out, $595.17; cash in treasury, $61.35; and from fines, &c., $2850. The balance against the county was $415.-21.

John M. Campbell was elected county commissioner in August, 1848.

The tax levy for 1849 was made forty cents on every one hundred dollars of real and personal property for county purposes, and ten cents additional on every one hundred dollars of real estate for the maintenance of the roads. A fiscal statement made in March, 1849, showed a balance against the county of $250.69.

The time of the county commissioners at this period was principally occupied in the location of roads, the granting of licenses providing for the pay of judges and clerks of elections, and other routine matters. Whether, or not, the county officers performed their duties better than their predecessors, no suggestions at least appear on the records, as was the case in former years, of suits to be brought against them for their failure to properly discharge their duties.

The 1st of December, 1849, brought to a close the old system of boards of county commissioners. The new constitution of the state substituted instead county courts, composed of one judge and two associate justices, to be elected for a term of four years. On the 8th of September, 1849, the commissioners held their last session.

FIRST COUNTY COURT—1849–1853.

William Ellis, county judge; Joseph N. Ward and John M. Campbell, associate justices.

The first county court of Schuyler county convened on the third day of December, 1849. The county had a number of paupers on hand at this time, and frequent orders and allowances are made for their benefit. It appearing that the county clerk had not furnished the supervisors of the road districts with the lists of the road tax in their respective districts, in consequence of the laws of 1849, under which the levy was made, not reaching the county till August, and "as it is now too late in the season to make and send out said lists, so as to have the same worked out as provided by law; and as it appears that the expense of collecting said road tax would nearly equal the amount to be collected from non-residents;" the court, therefore, orders that the levy made by the county commissioners in March, 1849, for road purposes, be rescinded, and the sheriff be authorized to refund any part of the tax that he may have collected. The fiscal statement for March, 1850, is as follows:

Expenditures March 1, 1849, to March 1, 1850,	$4447 53
Revenue due from sheriff for 1848,	835.97
Revenue for 1849,	5620.43
Fines, jury and docket fees collectable,	75.00
	$6531.40
County order and jury certificate unredeemed Mar. 1, 1850,	5466.35
Balance in favor of the county,	$1065.05

The tax levy for 1850 was two and a half mills on all real and personal property for county purposes, and two mills on real estate for road purposes.

In June, 1850, the county judges contracted with Robert H. Burton to keep a free ferry "at the old crossing at Burton & Montgomery's mill, on the road leading from Mt. Sterling to Rushville," for twenty dollars, for three months This arrangement only lasted three months.

At the November election, in 1849, a vote was taken on the question of township organization. The whole number of votes cast is stated on the records at 1495. For township organization, 673; against township organization, 205; majority for township organization, 468. In a legal opinion furnished the county court on request, R. S. Blackwell, Esq., states that the county court might continue to exercise its functions until a board of supervisors meet in November, 1850; and, meanwhile, the constitutionality of the law and the legality of the township organization in Schuyler county might be tested before the supreme court. The supreme court decided that township organization was not adopted in any county unless a majority of all the votes cast in the county were in its favor. This was not the case in Schuyler county; out of 1495 votes cast at the election only 673 being in favor of township organization. The county court system, therefore, continued in existence. The question was again submitted at the election in November, 1850. The result was: For township organization, 459. Whole number of votes cast, 1214. The measure was, therefore, again lost.

The care of paupers had heretofore been given to different individuals. On the fifth of December, 1850, appears the following order in reference to the purchase of a farm and the establishment of a poor-house:

"Whereas the pauper population has been on the increase for several years past, and is likely to continue to do so, as the population of the county increases; and whereas there are but few facilities for the support and maintenance of that unfortunate and truly to be pitied portion of our community: and whereas, under the present system of supporting them the county is put to great and unnecessary expense for the want of a poor-house; and whereas the comfort of the pauper can not be as well secured under the present system; and whereas we believe that by the county's laying a small annual tax for a few years, a farm could be purchased and all the necessary buildings erected, and that, by so doing, the county would save hundreds of dollars annually, and the happiness and comfort of that unfortunate portion of society would be greatly enhanced."

"Therefore, ordered, that there be levied a tax of one mill on each and every dollar of assessed property in Schuyler county for the year 1850; and it is further ordered, that the clerk extend the said tax in the collector's books, to be collected as other county taxes are collected, and when collected to be held as a fund for the purchase of land on which to erect a poor-house and other necessary buildings thereon, at such times as this court may hereafter determine."

In January, 1851, the court made an agreement with Samuel Grubb, of Springfield, to erect a covered bridge over Crooked creek at Haskell's or West's ferry, and a similar bridge over Sugar creek at Schuyler city, for seven thousand dollars. The first thousand dollars, in county orders, were paid to Grubb on the 5th of March, 1851.

The Rushville Library Association was incorporated, as appears from the records, in March, 1851.

The tax levy for 1851 was four mills on real and personal property for county purposes; two mills on real estate for roads; and one-half a mill on real and personal property for the poor-house. The fiscal statement for March, 1851, is as follows:

County orders and jury certificates issued March 1, 1850, to March 1, 1851,	$5587.54
Receipts during same period,	4816 09½
Outstanding and unredeemed orders,	4746.95
Assets,	4497.50

The tax levy for 1852 was the same as that for the previous year. The fiscal statement for March, 1852, shows that for the year ending March 1st, the county orders and jury certificates issued amounted to $9946.24. The county orders, jury certificates, and county clerk's certificates of non-resident tax outstanding and unredeemed, on the first of March, 1852, amounted to $7766.84. The building of the brige across Crooked creek at Haskell's ferry and the bridge across Sugar creek at Schuyler City, completed in December, 1851, and for which county orders were issued to the amount of seven thousand dollars, made an unfavorable balance against the county for the year. On the first of March, 1852, the county had on its hands four permanent paupers, for whose support from one dollar and a-half to two dollars and a-half per week were paid. Temporary relief was also afforded to a number of others.

The fiscal statement for March, 1853, was as follows:

County orders issued March 1, 1852 to March 1, 1853		$8,014.89
" " outstanding March 1, 1853		7,634.84
		15,649.73
" " redeemed March 1, 1852, to March 1, 1853		7,941.00
" " outstanding March 1, 1853		7,708.73

The county, road and poorhouse tax for the year 1852 amounted to $8,179.66. In June, 1853, the county court in conjunction with the county court of Brown county, contracted with George Clark, of Brown county, for the building of a bridge over Crooked creek at Ripley for five thousand dollars. The bridge to be one hundred and forty feet between the piers, and to be enclosed and roofed a length of one hundred and sixty feet.

In September, 1853, the court granted the right of way from Frederick to Rushville to the Frederick Ferry Dyke and Plank Road Company, with permission to the company to erect toll gates and collect toll on the road it proposed constructing between Frederick and Rushville. William Ellis, the county judge, objected to this concession on the ground that the company was bound by its charter to establish a ferry and make dykes across the bottoms of the Illinois river, on both sides of the river, from highland to highland, and until said ferry and dykes were established the company had no right to operate a road from Frederick to Rushville.

SECOND COUNTY COURT. 1853–1854.

William Ellis, county judge; Peter C. Vance, associate justice; John Brown, associate justice William Ellis was re-elected county judge in November, 1853, and John Brown and Peter C. Vance were elected associate justices. Nathan Moore was re-elected clerk.

The question of township organization was again submitted to the voters of the county at this election. The whole number of votes cast was 1537. For township organization 780. Against township organization 261. The measure having received a majority of the whole number of votes polled, the county court on the eighth of December, 1853, appointed John C. Bagby, I. N. Ward, and Jesse Darnell, commissioners to divide the county into towns, or townships, as provided by the township organization act. The present division with minor changes is the result.

The fiscal statement for March, 1854, shows:

Amount of taxes for 1852	$8198.69
Received from fines	31.00
" " ferry licenses	54.50
" " grocery licenses	200.00
Cash in treasury	9.08
County and Special taxes, 1853,	8870.65
	$17,363.92

Appropriations for the year, $9139.08; county orders and jury certificates redeemed, $8484.19; orders outstanding, March 1, 1853, $7708.73.

The assessment list for 1853 shows the following items, from which the wealth of the county at that time in comparison with the present may be accurately judged:

Number of horses, 3005	value	$123.813
" " cattle, 6914	"	66.675
" " mules and asses, 190	"	4,750
" " sheep, 6266	"	7,391
" " hogs, 11,091	"	22,444
" " carriages and wagons, 1098	"	36,121
" " clocks and watches, 997	"	6,446
" " Pianos, 7	"	1,105
Goods and Merchandise		79,315
Manufactured articles		5,215
Moneys and credits		115,522
Property not enumerated		115,036
Amount of deductions		5,683
Total taxable property		578.150
Total taxable town lots		164.340
" " lands		1067.640
Total taxable property		$1,810,130

Such was the condition of the county when township organization went into effect.

FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1854–1855.

Township organization having been adopted, the first board of supervisors met on the 11th day of September, 1854. The division of the county into townships, and the representative of each township on the board of supervisors is thus given:

Oakland, supervisor, Nicholas Pittenger; Littleton, supervisor James DeWitt; Brooklyn, supervisor, C. M. Leach; Birmingham, supervisor, James G. King; Huntsville, supervisor, William T. Clark; Camden, supervisor, I. G. Cady; Beuna Vista, supervisor, John Mitcheltree; Rushville, supervisor, Charles Neill; Browning, supervisor, John Bogue; Hickory, supervisor, Amos Hart; Frederick, supervisor, Anthony Messerer; Bainbridge, supervisor, Allen Persinger; Woodstock, supervisor, John Brown.

John Brown was chosen chairman of the board. The committee on finance reported on the 15th of September, 1854, the total indebtedness of the county to be $9651.89. The assets of the county amounted to $1.592 15, leaving a balance against the county of $7,969.74. A county tax of thirty-five and two-thirds cents on each one hundred dollars of real and personal property was levied for the year 1854. George W. Metz became a member of the board from Rushville township in March, 1855. The swamp and overflowed lands of the county were divided into three classes, and appraised respectfully at ninety, fifty and ten cents per acre. Some of these lands were sold at public auction in September, 1855.

In March, 1855, there had been collected under the poor-house tax levies for the years 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853, the sum of $3802.56, and there were in cash in the treasury, $2907.94. The treasurer was directed to charge himself with the last amount as a "Poor-house Fund," and to hold the same subject to the order of the board. On the 30th of March, 1855, the board resolved on the purchase, from John Mitcheltree, of the southeast quarter of section 26, township 2 north, range 2 west, for the sum of three thousand six hundred dollars, to be used as a farm for the support of paupers. The board voted ten in the affirmative and one in the negative. The poor-house was opened for the reception of paupers on the 25th day of June, 1855, under the management Michael G. Standeford.

P. E. Veatch, in March, 1855, filled the vacancy in the board caused by the death of William T. Clark, of Huntsville township.

SECOND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1855-1856.

Oakland township, Nicholas Pittenger; Littleton township, James DeWitt; Brooklyn township, Robert Blackburn; Birmingham township, James G. King; Huntsville town-

ship, P. E. Veatch; Camden township, S. S. Benson; Beuna Vista township, John Mitcheltree; Rushville township, J. D. Manlove: Browning township, John M. Campbell; Hickory township, Amos Hart; Frederick township, Anthony Meserer; Bainbridge township, A. Persinger; Woodstock township, John Brown.

John Brown was again elected chairman. The committee on finance in September, 1855, reported the amount of outstanding county orders to be $5694.00. The total indebtedness of the county is calculated at $7427.00. A county tax of thirty-three cents on the one hundred dollars was levied for the year 1855. An additional levy was made in each township for township purposes, varying from two cents on the one hundred dollars in Rushville township to thirteen cents in Browning.

THIRD BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1856-1857.

Oakland township, Nicholas Pittenger; Littleton township, E. D. Wells; Brooklyn township, Samuel Leonard; Birmingham township, James G. King; Huntsville township, Thomas J. Poe; Camden township, Luke P. Allphin; Beuna Vista township, Thomas J. Wilson; Rushville township, Peter C. Vance; Browning township, Thomas J. Kinney; Hickory township, Daniel Sheldon; Frederick township, Anthony Meserer; Bainbridge township, Isaac Black; Woodstock township, John Brown.

John Brown was chosen chairman. Five acres on the southeast corner of the poor farm were leased to the Schuyler County Agricultural Society for twenty-five years, at a rental of twenty-five cents a year.

The fiscal statement for September, 1856, showed the indebtedness of the county to be $1976.50. The probable expenses for the year were placed at $1500.00. The amount proposed to be raised for a new jail was $2500. Total amount required for county purposes, $5976.50. The assessment of real and personal property was $2,620,608.00. A county tax of twenty-eight cents on the one hundred dollars was levied, producing a revenue for the year of $7337.70.

In January, 1857, a contract was made with Jeremiah Stumm for the building of a new jail at the cost of $6445.

At an election on the 1st day of May, 1854, a majority of the voters of the county voted in favor of subscribing seventy-five thousand dollars to the stock of the Peoria and Hannibal railroad company. The board of supervisors in March, 1857, instructed the chairman of the board to subscribe for such an amount of the stock of the company, with the restriction that such stock shall not be used in the superstructure of said road out of the county of Schuyler, nor until said superstructure is in a fair way of completion to said county. The chairman was instructed to attend the meeting of the stockholders of the railroad company at Vermont, April, 1857, to subscribe for the stock on such conditions, and to pay five per cent. of such subscription in the bonds of the county

FOURTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1857–1858.

Oakland township, Nicholas Pittenger; Littleton township, Edward D. Wells; Brooklyn township, Samuel Leonard; Birmingham township, Solomon T. Twidwell; Huntsville township, Thomas J. Poe; Camden township, Luke P. Allphin; Buena Vista township, Thomas J. Wilson; Rushville township, Peter C. Vance; Browning township, Thomas J. Kinney; Hickory township, Daniel Sheldon; Frederick township, Anthony Meserer; Bainbridge township, Isaac Black; Woodstock township, John Brown.

John Brown was again chosen chairman. The agent for the poor-house reported ten paupers in that establishment.

The finance committee, September, 1857, reported amount of outstanding county orders	$525 00
Appropriations at September term, 1857	1,641 44
To be paid for completion of jail	4,000 00
Probable expenses of county till next revenue	2,500 00
	$8,666 64

The assessment of taxable property in the county had increased to about three millions of dollars. A county tax of thirty three cents on the one hundred dollars was levied for the year 1857. The tax for township purposes varied from two cents in Rushville to fifteen in Buena Vista township.

The question of subscribing to the stock of the Rock Island and Alton railroad was submitted to the voters of the county at an election in April, 1856. The proposition having been carried, the board of supervisors in September, 1857, authorized the chairman of the board to subscribe seventy-five thousand dollars to the capital stock of the company, and ordered that county bonds be issued for the first five per cent of said subscription, payable in twenty years, and bearing seven per cent interest.

In March, 1858, there is an order of the board, stating that "whereas it was the impression of this board at their September term, 1857, that the work on said road was then to progress in the county," and "whereas, it is now ascertained that the aforesaid impressions were incorrect, and that said road is not up to the present time located in said county," therefore the chairman of the board "be instructed to suspend all proceedings in relation to said subscription and bonds until the work is in actual progress in said county, as required by the terms of the order submitting the same to a vote."

In July, 1858, it was resolved to issue bonds to the amount of $37,500 for the stock voted to the Rock Island and Alton railroad company, to be placed in the hands of the treasurer, and by him delivered to the railroad company as needed, provided the same be expended in the county and upon the route as then located; the bonds to draw no interest till delivered to the railroad company.

December, 1857, John Brown was appointed commissioner, to act in conjunction with a commissioner from Brown county, "to examine and ascertain what portion of each section, or parcel of land is situated in each county."

FIFTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1858–1859.

Oakland township, Nicholas Pittenger; Littleton township, Edward D. Wells; Brooklyn township, Samuel Leonard; Birmingham township, James G. King; Huntsville township, Thomas J. Poe; Camden township, Luke P. All-

phin; Buena Vista township, Simon Doyle; Rushville township, Peter C. Vance; Browning township, John M. Campbell; Hickory township, Daniel Sheldon; Frederick township, Anthony Meserer; Bainbridge township, Isaac Black; Woodstock township, John Howell.

Samuel Leonard was elected chairman of the board. The finance committee report September, 1858, the amount of county orders outstanding to be $2,271.42. The probable expenses for the remainder of the current year were estimated at $2 500. Interest on the Rock Island and Alton railroad bonds, $2,625. A tax of twenty-three (23) cents on the one hundred dollars was levied to defray the expenses of the county, and of ten cents to meet the railroad bond interest.

SIXTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1859–1860.

Oakland township, John Young; Littleton township, Edward D. Wells; Brooklyn township, Samuel Leonard; Birmingham township, Solomon Twidwell; Huntsville township, James Baxter; Camden township, Luke P. Allphin; Buena Vista township, Simon Doyle; Rushville township, John C. Scripps; Browning township, John M. Campbell; Hickory township, Lewis Price; Frederick township, Jesse Darnell; Bainbridge township, George Strong; Woodstock township, James H. Browning.

Samuel Leonard made chairman. On the fifteenth of September, 1859, the board authorized an issue of bonds to the amount of $33,750, (a bond of $3,750. had previously been issued) to the Peoria and Hannibal railroad company, to draw interest from April 1, 1859, and $37,500, to draw interest from April 1, 1860. This made the $75,000, which the county had voted to subscribe to the Peoria and Hannibal company. On the same day authority was given for the issue of $37,500 additional bonds to the Rock Island and Alton railroad company, which completed the subscription of $75,000 to that road.

The report of the finance committee in September, 1859, stated the amount necessary for the year to meet outstanding county orders and county expenses to be $7,117.25, and the amount necessary to meet interest on railroad bonds, $8,840, assessment for the year, $2,482,420.20. A tax of twenty-nine cents on the hundred dollars was levied for county purposes, and of thirty-seven cents to meet the interest on the railroad indebtedness, a total of sixty-six cents on the one hundred dollars. This made the rate of taxation higher than ever before known in Schuyler county.

A strong opposition to the payment of these railroad bonds soon became manifest. The board on the first of February, 1860, after reciting that a portion of the people of the county regarded the subscription by the county to the capital stock of Rock Island and Alton railroad company illegal, and that the validity of the bonds ought properly be determined by the supreme judicial tribunals of the State, order that the tax levy to meet the interest on these bonds be rescinded, that any such tax already collected be returned to the tax payers, that all such bonds, signed and not actually delivered, be returned and cancelled, and that no more bonds be issued, nor any further tax levied till the questions involved be settled by the supreme court. A notice, giving the action of the board, was directed to be published in the "*Rushville Times*" and the "*Schuyler Citizen.*"

SEVENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1860–1861.

Oakland township, Stephen Walker; Littleton township. Edward D. Wells: Brooklyn township, Samuel Leonard; Birmingham township, Solomon Twidwell; Huntsville, township, James Baxter; Camden township, Luke P. Allphin; Buena Vista township, Simon Doyle; Rushville township, John C. Scripps; Browning township, James Parish; Hickory township, Lewis Price; Frederick township, W. A. J. Black; Bainbridge township, Allen Persinger; Woodstock township, James H. Browning.

Samuel Leonard was chosen chairman. In September, 1860, the board agreed to pay the publishers of each of the newspapers in the county twenty-five dollars annually for printing in their papers the proceedings of the board, "so that the people may know more fully how the public funds are expended.

The finance committee reported that it was necessary to raise $5304.80 to meet the expenses of the county for the year. A tax of twenty-three cents on the one hundred dollars was levied for county expenses. A tax of four cents on the one hundred dollars was levied to pay interest on the bonds issued to the Peoria and Hannibal railroad. The finance committee recommended also that a tax be levied to meet the interest on the bonds already issued to the Rock Island and Alton railroad ($59,000,) on the ground that the committee were satisfied that the interest on the bonds would ultimately have to be paid; if withheld would been forced by legal process; "thereby increasing the enormous liability of the county a thousand or more dollars for court costs and attorneys' fees, and further increase the almost insufferable burden of taxation imposed upon the people by allowing three or four years of back interest to accumulate to be provided for by one year's taxation." The committee go on to say that the bond was regularly issued, except that the county had no authority to make them payable in New York, but that they were not for that reason invalid. The board thought best to refuse this recommendation. It was also resolved that no more bonds be issued to the Peoria and Hannibal railroad company.

EIGHTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—1861–1862

Oakland township, Stephen Walker; Littleton township-Hosea Davis; Brooklyn township, Samuel Leonard; Birmingham township, William Dron; Huntsville township, William S. Nelson; Camden township, Luke P. Allphin; Buena Vista township, John L. Moore; Rushville township, James L. Anderson; Browning township, John M. Campbell; Hickory township, Lewis Price; Frederick township, Walter A. J. Black; Bainbridge township, Isaac Black; Woodstock township, John C. Brown.

Samuel Leonard was again elected chairman of the board. Warren & Wheat, for legal services in the cause of the Rock Island and Alton railroad company against the county, were paid $1042.44.

A county tax of thirty cents on one hundred dollars was levied in 1861. This included provision for the payment of interest on bonds issued to the Peoria and Hannibal railroad company amounting to $3,000. Bonds to the amount of $25,000 had been issued to that company, but of these only $3000 had been sold. The agent of the railroad company gave assurance that no interest would be exacted on the remainder of the bonds in the hands of the company, yet unsold, as long as no progress was made in building the railroad.

On the 1st of March, 1862 the supervisors put in force an ordinance taxing dogs, which on petition of citizens of the county was shortly afterwards repealed.

The finance committee having been instructed to inquire "into the cause of the present depreciation of county orders, and to report what action may be necessary by the board to maintain the credit of the county, and to secure the orders from their present ruinous depreciation," reported that in September, 1861 the balance against the county was only $90.46; that the depreciation of orders did not arise from the failure of the board of supervisors to make ample provision for the liabilities of the county, but from the fact that the late treasurer had failed to pay over to his successor the sum of $2,768 in his hands, in consequence of which the present treasurer had no funds with which to redeem orders. They reported that the outstanding liabilities and current expenses for the year 1862 would amount together to $10,860. The maximum levy of forty cents to the one hundred dollars of taxable property would only raise $9096, with the probability that the depreciation in taxable property then going on would still further increase the deficiency. The committee could see no better way out of the difficulty than to make arrangements with some individual holders of orders to the amount of about two thousand dollars, to withhold them from circulation on the agreement of the county to pay interest thereon.

NINTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—1862–1863.

Oakland township, Samuel Hickam; Littleton township, James Prather; Brooklyn township, Samuel Leonard; Birmingham township, William Dron; Huntsville township, William S. Nelson; Camden township, John M. Campbell; Buena Vista township, John A. Young; Rushville township, James A. Teal; Browning township, John M. Campbell; Hickory township, William Robertson; Frederick township Walter A. J. Block; Bainbridge township, Simon J. Grist; Woodstock township, John C. Brown.

Samuel Leonard was elected chairman.

The finance committee, in September, 1862, recommended that the interest on the $3000 of bonds issued to the Peoria and Hannibal railroad be met from the proceeds of the sale of swamp land. A county tax levy of forty-five cents on the one hundred dollars was made. The additional tax for township purposes varied from nothing in Birmingham, to fifteen cents in Frederick township.

TENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—1863–1864.

Oakland township, Enoch Gilham; Littleton township, James Prather; Brooklyn township, Samuel Leonard; Birmingham township, William Dron; Huntsville township, William S. Nelson; Camden township, Cyrus W. Morrell; Buena Vista township, Samuel S. Benson; Rushville township, James A. Teal; Browning township, John M. Campbell; Hickory township, William Robertson; Frederick township, Walter A. J. Black; Bainbridge township, Isaac Black; Woodstock township, William P. Thompson.

John M. Campwell was chosen chairman of the Board. March, 1864, a bounty of eight dollars was offered on all scalps of wolves "started, hunted and killed in Schuyler county, or started and hunted in Schuyler county and finally killed in an adjoining county." In December, 1863, the board contracted with William D. Lupton for the erection of a dwelling house on the poor farm for the sum of $3,257. Lupten was paid $1,500. In the June following he was released from this contract on the condition that he return the $1,500. The same month the erection of a one-story frame building, containing two rooms, was authorized.

ELEVENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1864,–1865.

Oakland township, Enoch Gillham; Littleton township, Hosea Davis; Brooklyn township, Samuel Leonard; Birmingham township, William Dron; Huntsville township, Henry Cady; Camden township, Isaac G. Cady; Buena Vista township, Simon Doyle; Rushville township, George M. Greer; Browning township, Benjamin Walton; Hickory township, Robert Darling; Frederick township, Walter A. J. Black; Bainbridge township, Isaac Black; Woodstock township, William P. Thompson;

Enoch Gillam was chosen chairman. The indebtedness of the county on the first of September, 1864, amounted to $5,232.63. The estimated expenses for the remainder of the year were $3,555.54; making a total of $8,788.17. A county tax of thirty cents on the one hundred dollars was levied. Besides the usual additional tax in each township for township purposes, a special tax of five cents on the one hundred dollars was levied for the relief of the poor in each township, "said fund to be expended under the supervision and direction of the supervisor of said township."

TWELFTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1865–1866.

Oakland township, Stephen Walker; Littleton township, Joseph Walker; Brooklyn township, Samuel Leonard; Birmingham township, William Dron; Huntsville township, Henry Cady; Camden township, Isaac G. Cady; Buena Vista township, Simon Doyle; Rushville township, George W. Metz; Browning township, Stephen Strong; Hickory township, Robert Darling; Frederick township, Walter A. J. Black; Bainbridge township, Simon J. Grist; Woodstock township, William P. Thompson.

George W. Metz was chosen chairman. In September, 1865, the sum of one thousand dollars was appropriated to the repair of the court house. The finance committee reported the amount necessary to be provided for the year as $7,350. A county tax of thirty cents on the one hundred dollars was levied on the real and personal property of the county which was assessed at $2,384,260.

It having been learned that the holders of the Schuyler county bonds issued to the Rock Island and Alton Railroad were about to commence suit in the United States courts against the county, and recent decisions, in similar cases, indicating that the collection of the bonds might be enforced, the board of supervisors ordered that the opinion of eminent legal counsel be obtained as to the liability of the county. The firms of Stewart, Edwards and Brown, of Springfield, and Skinner and Marsh, of Quincy, were each paid one hundred dollars for a legal opinion to the effect that it would be to the interest of the county to compromise the bonds. September sixteenth, 1865, a committee was appointed on the part of the board of supervisors to confer with the holders of the railroad bonds, and ascertain the terms and conditions on which a compromise could be effected, and the bonds taken up and caneclled. On the fourteenth of December, 1865, the committee reported the terms of compromise of the holders of the Rock Island and Alton bonds to be one-half of the principal and interest of said bonds. In March, 1866, a compromise was finally effected, the holders of the bonds issued to the Rock Island and Alton Railroad Company surrendering the old bonds, and receiving in lieu thereof new bonds, at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar face value, drawing interest at the rate of five per cent. Old bonds to the amount of $45,000 were at once surrendered to the county, and $22,500 in new bonds issued in their place.

THIRTEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1866–1867.

Oakland township, Israel Hills; Littleton township, Hosea Davis; Brooklyn township, Samuel Leonard; Birmingham township, William Dron; Huntsville township, Samuel S. Benson; Camden township, Abner Murphy; Buena Vista township, John F. Davis; Rushville township, Ludwell H. Damaree; Browning township, Jonathan Reno; Hickory township, Wakeman Thompson; Frederick township, Charles M. Grimwood; Bainbridge township, George W. Strong; Woodstock township, William P. Thompson. Ludwell H. Demaree was chosen chairman. A county tax of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars was levied for the year 1866.

FOURTEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1867–1868.

Oakland township, Isreal Hills; Littletown township, Hosea Davis; Brooklyn township. Samuel Leonard; Birmingham township, William C. McCreery; Huntsville township, Samuel S. Benson; Camden township, Arthur L. Wells; Buena Visia township, Simon Doyle; Rushville township, Ludwell H. Damaree; Browning township, Jonathan Reno; Hickory township, Wakeman Thompson, Frederick township, Charles M. Grimwood; Bainbridge township; George W. Campbell; Woodstock township, William P. Thompson. Ludwell H. Demaree was elected chairman. A tax of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars was levied for county purposes in 1867.

The county had brought suit against the president and directors of the Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, for a return of the bonds issued to that company. A considerable amount was paid to Skinner and Marsh, of Quincy, for attorney's fees. A settlement of the suit was effected in accordance with which the Circuit Court of Schuyler county, at the October term, 1867, decreed, by consent, that the railroad surrender the old bonds to the county, and that the county issue instead, bonds to the amount of $73,000, dated July the first, 1868, to draw six per cent. interest, and that such bonds be placed in hands of the trustees, who were to deliver them to the railroad company, as progress was made in building their road, from the east line of Schuyler county to Rushville. Bonds to the amount of four thousand dollars were to be delivered to the railroad company when two miles of the road, extending southwestwardly from the county line, was ready for the iron, and a given number of the bonds as each successive mile of the road was completed, and when the road should be finished to Rushville, and railroad communication established with Chicago, or some eastern point, the residue of the bonds should be delivered to the railroad company.

FIFTEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. 1868–1869.

Oakland township, Richard Ashcraft; Littleton township, Hosea Davis; Brooklyn township, Benham Bristol; Birmingham township, John T. Wyckoff; Huntsville township, John W. Scott; Camden township, E. L. Fuller; Buena Vista township, G. B. Sharp; Rushville township, Ludwell H. Demaree; Browning township, John M. Campbell; Hickory township, Samuel Burrell; Frederick township, Charles M. Grimwood; Bainbridge township, George W. Campbell; Woodstock township, William P. Thompson. John M. Campbell was elected chairman.

In a suit of William F. Weld *vs.* the Board of Supervisors of Schuyler county, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, judgment having been obtained establishing the validity of the bonds issued to the Rock Island and Alton Railroad Company in the hands of an innocent holder, a compromise was effected in September, 1868, by which bonds to the amount of $11,500, held by Weld, were returned and cancelled, and in their stead new bonds issued according to the terms of a compromise on the basis of seventy-five cents on the dollar. A tax of fifty cents on each one hundred dollars was levied in 1868 to defray county expenses; also a special tax of thirty-five cents to pay the county indebtness, and a special tax of ten cents to build a new house on the poor farm.

SIXTEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. 1869–1870.

Oakland township, Israel Hills; Littleton township, Hosea Davis; Brooklyn township, Benham Bristol; Birmingham township, W. T. McCreery; Huntsville township, John W. Scott; Camden township, E. L. Fuller; Buena Vista township, Isaac Linley; Rushville township, Jonathan R. Neil; Browning township, Jonathan Reno; Hickory township, Samuel Burrel; Frederick township, Jesse Darnell; Bainbridge township, Adam Riggs; Woodstock township, John S. Stutsman. Jesse Darnell was chosen chairman.

A. L. Noble in March, 1870, took the place of Isaac Linley as supervisor from Buena Vista township. The erection of a house on the poor farm was begun in the spring of

1869, under the direction of a building committee appointed by the board of supervisors. On the fifteenth of September. 1869, $6,461.78 had been expended, and the total cost of the building was estimated at $10,000. The cost exceeded this estimate. Thirty-five paupers were on the farm in September, 1869.

SEVENTEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. 1870–1871.

Oakland township, Stephen Walker; Littleton township, John M. Dennis; Brooklyn township, Henry W. Taylor; Birmingham township, William T. McCreery; Huntsville township, Zebulon Allphin; Camden township, Eli Unger; Buena Vista township, A. L. Noble; Rushville township, John C. Scripps; Browning township, William C. Venters; Hickory township, Samuel Burrell; Frederick township, Jesse Darnell; Bainbridge township, Adam M. Briggs; Woodstock township, John C. Brown. Jesse Darnell was elected chairman,

The tax for defraying county expenses for the year 1870, was fifty cents on the one hundred dollars, and for meeting the indebtedness of the county forty-five cents on the one hundred dollars.

EIGHTEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. 1871–1872.

Oakland township, George Wheelhouse; Littleton township, James De Witt; Brooklyn township, Henry W. Taylor; Birmingham township, Edward Whipple; Huntsville township, Zebulon Allphin; Camden township, Philander Avery: Buena Vista township, Charles Ryan; Rushville township, Robert G. Walker; Browning township, William C. Reno; Hickory township, Samuel Burrell; Frederick township, Jesse Darnell; Bainbridge township, George W. Campbell; Woodstock township, John S. Stutsman.

Jesse Darnell was elected chairman December, 1871. John W. Curless was appointed a member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Burrell of Hickory township. The county tax for 1871 was $13,940.34. After abatement commissions, etc., a net amount was paid into the treasury of $12,796.33.

NINETEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. 1872–1873.

Oakland township, George Wheelhouse; Littleton township, James De Witt; Brooklyn township, John Glandon; Birmingham township, William T. McCreery; Huntsville township, A. J. Anderson; Camden township, Philander Avery; Buena Vista township, Simon Doyle; Rushville township, John H. Irvin; Browning township, A. R. Marshall; Hickory township, John W. Curless; Frederick township, Emanuel Hinderer; Bainbridge township, George W. Campbell; Woodstock township, John Stutsman.

George W. Campbell, on the seventh ballot, was elected chairman. September, 1872, the salary of the circuit clerk was fixed at twelve hundred dollars per annum with necessary allowance for stationary and office expenses, the salaries of the sheriff and treasurer at the same figure, and the salaries of the county surveyor and coroner at one thousand dollars per annum. September 1874, the salary of the coroner was fixed at three hundred dollars, the sheriff's salary at fourteen hundred dollars, and the salary of the superintendant of schools at three hundred. The salary of the treasurer was afterward reduced to seven hundred dollars as was also that of the county surveyor.

TWENTIETH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. 1873–1874.

Oakland township, William Baxter; Littleton township, William Pollock; Brooklyn township, John Glandon; Birmingham township, William T. McCreery; Huntsville township, William H. H. Rader, Camden township, Philander Avery; Buena Vista township, William R. McCreery; Rushville township, John H Irwin; Browning township, A. R. Marshall; Hickory township, John W. Curless; Frederick township, Emanuel Hinderer; Bainbridge township, John H. Lawler; Woodstock township, John C. Brown.

William T. McCreery was made chairman. The finance committee estimated the amount required to be raised by the county for the year at $15,000, of this, $11,000 was intended to meet the current expenses of the county, and $4,000 the cost of construction of the Schuyler bridge. A levy for this amount was made.

TWENTY-FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. 1874–1875.

Oakland township, Henry J. Houston; Littleton township, William Pollock; Brooklyn township, John Glandon; Birmingham township, William T. McCreery; Huntsville township, W. H. H. Rader; Camden township, George E. Harvey; Buena Vista township, John Tullis; Rushville township, Robert McMaster; Browning township, Sherman B. Dray; Hickory township, Valentine Fisher; Frederick township, Emanuel Hinderer; Bainbridge township, Adam Briggs; Woodstock township, John S. Stutsman.

William T. McCreery was elected chairman of the board. The sum of $12,000 was collected by taxation in 1874 as revenue for ordinary county purposes.

TWENTY-SECOND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. 1875–1876.

Oakland township, Henry E. Pemberton; Littleton township, Hosea Davis: Brooklyn township, John Glandon; Birmingham township, Marcas Whetstone; Huntsville township, Zebulon Allphin; Camden township, James N. Rigg; Buena Vista, township, John H. Tullis; Rushville township, Edgar Anderson; Browning township, Sherman B. Dray; Hickory township, Valentine Fisher; Frederick township, Walter A. J. Black; Bainbridge township, Samuel Dodds; Woodstock township, Perry Logsdon.

Sherman B. Dray was made chairman. December, 1875, William T. McCreery was appointed a member of the board from Birmingham township in place of Marcus Whetstone. Ten thousand dollars was raised by taxation for county purposes in 1875.

TWENTY-THIRD BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1876–1877.

Oakland township, Henry J. Houston; Littleton township, Hosea Davis; Brooklyn township, John Glandon; Birmingham township, William T. McCreery; Huntsville township, Andrew J. Anderson; Camden township, James

N. Rigg; Buena Vista township, John N. Roach; Rushville township, Edgar Anderson; Browning township, William C. Reno; Hickory township, John W. Curless; Frederick township, Jesse Darnell; Bainbridge township, Charles W. Davis; Woodstock township, Perry Logsdon.

Hosea Davis was made chairman. On application of the committee on the Centennial celebration on the Fourth of July, 1876, the sum of seventy-five dollars was appropriated to aid in defraying the expenses of procuring the history of Schuyler county.

TWENTY-FOURTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1877–1878.

Oakland township, Israel Hills; Littleton township, Hosea Davis; Brooklyn township, John Glandon; Birmingham township, A. L Beard; Huntsville township, Zebulon Allphin; Camden township, Philander Avery; Buena Vista township, Thomas Cunningham; Rushville township, Edgar Anderson; Browning township, Mark Bogue; Hickory township, Valentine Fisher; Frederick township, Jesse Darnell; Bainbridge township, Samuel Dodds; Woodstock township, John S. Stutsman.

Jesse Darnell was elected chairman. William C. Reno became a member of the board in December, 1877, from Browning township, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mark Bogue, elected county clerk. Twelve thousand dollars was the amount necessary to meet the county expenditures for 1877, as reported by the finance committee. A member of this committee made a minority report recommending a further levy of $10,000, that amount to be expended in building a court-house. This recommendation was rejected by the board.

TWENTY-FIFTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1878–1879.

Oakland township, Israel Hills; Littleton township, Hosea Davis; Brooklyn township, John Glandon; Birmingham township, A. L. Beard; Huntsville township, William H. H. Rader; Camden township, Philander Avery; Buena Vista township, Thomas Cunningham; Rushville township, Edgar Anderson; Browning township, William C. Reno; Hickory township, Valentine Fisher; Frederick township, Jesse Darnell; Bainbridge township, Adam M. Briggs; Woodstock township, John F. Langford.

Jesse Darnell was elected chairman of the board. March, 1879, James De Witt became a member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hosea Davis of Littleton township. The sum of $12,400 was raised by taxation to defray the expenses of the county for the year 1878.

TWENTY-SIXTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1879–1880.

Oakland township, William H. Baxter; Littleton township, James De Witt; Brooklyn township, John Glandon; Birmingham township, Marcus Whetstone; Huntsville township, Nathaniel J. Milby; Camden township, James N. Rigg, Buena Vista township, Thomas Cunningham; Rushville township, Edgar Anderson; Browning township, William C. Reno; Hickory township, Addison D. Stambaugh; Frederick township, Jesse Darnell; Bainbridge township, Adam M. Briggs; Woodstock township, John C. Taylor.

Jesse Darnell was elected chairman. September, 1879, Edwin M. Anderson became a member of the board from Rushville township to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edgar Anderson. A resolution offered by Supervisor Anderson, September, 1879, that the board take steps toward building a court-house, not to exceed in cost $40,000, and that one-third of this amount be provided for in the tax levy for 1879 was rejected. The finance committee reported the sum of $17,000 necessary to be raised by taxation to meet the indebtedness at that time, and provide for the expenses of the county of the next year.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1880–1881.

Oakland township, Henry C. Pemberton; Littleton township, James De Witt, Brooklyn township, John Glandon, Birmingham township, Marcus Whetstone; Huntsville township, Nathaniel J. Milby; Camden township, M. M. Cleek; Buena Vista township, Thomas Cunningham; Rushville township, Edwin M. Anderson; Browning township, William C. Reno; Hickory township, Addison D. Stambaugh; Frederick township, Jesse Darnell; Bainbridge township, Adam M. Briggs; Woodstock township, John C. Taylor.

Jesse Darnell was chosen chairman. February, 1881, Sherman B. Dray took his place in the board as supervisor from Browning township, in place of William C. Reno, resigned. This board resolved on building a new court-house, and ordered a tax levy of $1,333.34 as the first instalment of the proposed cost. A contract was made with Thomas Keegan of Monroe, Michigan, to construct the building after the model of the court house at Monroe. A location was selected at the southwest corner of the public square, and lots purchased for three thousand five hundred dollars, of which the county paid half, and the corporate authorities and private citizens of Rushville the balance. The square of ground, the site of the old court-house, it was resolved to lease to the town of Rushville for use as a public park.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—1881–1882.

Oakland township, James P. Clarke; Littleton township, William Pollock; Brooklyn township, John Glandon; Birmingham township, Mark Whetstone; Huntsville township, Nicholas Burmood; Camden township, Philander Avery; Buena Vista township, Thomas Cunningham; Rushville township, Edwin M. Anderson; Browning township, William Bader; Hickory township, Herman C. Schultz: Frederick township, John Hinton; Bainbridge township, Adam M. Briggs; Woodstock township, John C. Taylor.

Thomas Cunningham was elected chairman. September, 1881, a tax levy was ordered of $12,700 00 for ordinary county purposes, and of $13,333.33 for building the new court-house, September, 1881. The committee having in charge the construction of the new court-house was authorized to borrow eight thousand dollars for five months at six per cent. interest, to facilitate the rapid construction of the court-house building, the amount to be repaid from the tax levy of the year for that purpose, when collected.

The salaries of the county officers, as now fixed, are as follows: County judge, $800; county clerk, $1200; circuit

clerk, $1200; sheriff, $1200; treasurer, $700; and coroner, $1200.

TWENTY-NINTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—1882–1883.

Oakland township, Edward J. Jones; Littleton township, William Pollock; Brooklyn township, John Glandon; Birmingham township, Marcus Whetstone; Huntsville township, Zebulon Allphin; Camden township, Philander Avery; Buena Vista township, Thomas Cunningham; Rushville township, George W. Bellomy; Browning township, William Bader; Frederick township, Herman C. Schultz; Bainbridge township, Charles M. Davis; Woodstock township, John C. Taylor.

THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Bonds issued to the Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company—38 bonds, $500 each; 36 bonds, $1,000 each; 28 bonds, $500 each; dated July 1, 1868, drawing 6 per cent. interest. Total amount		$73 000,00
Bonds issued to Rock Island and Alton Railroad Company—49 bonds of $250 each, dated March 1, 1866, payable July 1, 1886, drawing 5 per cent. interest,	$12,250.00	
Amount redeemed,	7,962.50	
Due on same		4,287.50
Twenty-two bonds of $500 each, dated March 1, 1866, payable July 1, 1886, drawing five per cent. interest	$11,000.00	
Amount redeemed	7,150.00	
Due on same		3,850.00
One bond of $1,000, dated March 17, 1869, payable July 1, 1886, six per cent. interest and five per cent. of principal payable each year	$1,000.00	
Amount redeemed	550.00	
Due on same		450.00
		$81,587.50

FERRIES.

The first license to establish a ferry was given to Thomas Beard on the 5th of June, 1826. This ferry was at Beard's house, on the Illinois river, opposite the site of the present Beardstown. For crossing the channel of the river he was allowed to charge the following rates of ferriage: Wagon and four horses or oxen, 75c.; wagon and two horses or oxen, 50c.; wagon, or cart, and one horse, 37½c.; man and horse, 12½c.; loose horse, 6¼c.; footman, 6¼c.; cattle per head, 5c.; sheep, hogs and goats, per head, 2c.; and double the above rates whenever it was necessary to take passengers from or near the foot of the bluff. It appearing to the county commissioners that a difference of opinion existed in the minds of some persons respecting the rates of ferriage allowed Beard, they ordered in December, 1826, that Beard be allowed to receive no more ferriage for crossing a loaded wagon than an empty one.

On the fourth of September, 1826, Andrew Vance obtained license for a ferry at the upper landing on the Illinois river. The rates of ferriage were the same as those at Blair's ferry.

An order of the county commissioners' court of the first of September, 1828, allows Thomas Beard, who carried on the ferry where Beardstown now is, to charge the same rates of ferriage given above, with the exception that he was allowed to collect six and a quarter cents for each head of loose cattle, and three cents for each head of sheep, goats or hogs; and when it was necessary, on account of the high water, to run the ferry from or near the bluff, he had the privilege of imposing a tax of one dollar and twenty-five cents on each two-horse wagon; one dollar on a one-horse wagon or cart; fifty cents for a man and horse; twenty-five cents for a footman; twelve and a-half cents a head for loose cattle; and six cents for each head of sheep, goats, or hogs.

In March, 1830, William Wilson was licensed to keep a ferry on the Illinois river, "at a place called the Narrows, about three miles below the mouth of Crooked creek."

In March, 1831, Benjamin V. Teel, who seems to have looked with a covetous eye at the profits that might be reaped from the travel across the Illinois river at the town of Beardstown, appeared before the county commissioners' court, and prayed for a license to establish a ferry across the Illinois river in township one north, range one east. He proved that he had given regular notice of his intention to make application; but Thomas Beard appeared and opposed the issuance of the license on the ground that he was the owner and occupier of a ferry across the said river at the same place. The court refused to grant Teel license for a second ferry.

For the years 1829 and 1830 the sum of twenty-six dollars were collected by the county from the ferries, and in March, 1831, this amount was appropriated to the improvement of that part of the direct road from Rushville to Beard's ferry, beginning on the east side of section 11, town 1 north, range 1 west, thence to the Illinois river.

In March, 1830, Willis O'Neal was authorized to keep a ferry over Crooked creek, "at or near where the road from Rushville to Quincy" crosses that stream. The rates of ferriage which he was permitted to charge were in excess of those charged on the Illinois river ferries, perhaps on account of the ferry being only a temporary matter until a new bridge across Crooked creek could be constructed.

The ferry across the Illinois at the Narrows were transferred from William Wilson to Isaac T. Riggs, and the license of the latter was confirmed by the county commissioners on the 6th of March, 1833. The same day a tax of three dollars was levied on Rigg's ferry, and of twenty dollars on Thomas Beard's ferry. The last named amount was directed to be expended "in improving the road from said ferry up to the Forks above Hall's."

On the 5th of December, 1842, David Tallman was licensed to keep a ferry on Crooked creek, at the northeast quarter of section 11, town 1 south, range 2 west. A tax of five dollars was levied on this ferry. The ferry rates were established as follows:

Wagon and two horses or oxen	50 cents.
Each additional pair of horses or oxen	50 "
Wagon with one horse	25 "
Man and horse	12½ "
Footman	6¼ "
Cattle, sheep or hogs per head	3 "

On the 7th of of March, 1833, a tax of twenty dollars was assessed against Thomas Beard on his ferry, and the amount was directed to be expended under the supervision of Moses Perkins in the improvement of the road leading from Beard's ferry to the bluff. Five dollars was assessed against Isaac T. Riggs on account of his ferry privilege, and he was directed to expend the amount on the road from the Narrows to the top of the bluff.

Haskell's ferry on Crooked creek, on the northeast quarter of section 23, town 2 north, range 3 west, was established in 1834, license having been granted to the proprietor, Joseph Haskell on the 2d of June of that year. He was required to give a bond of two hundred dollars, was taxed five dollars for the current year, and was authorized to impose the following charges:

Wagon with two horses or oxen	37½ cents.
Horse and dearborn wagon	25 "
Man and horse	12½ "
Footman	6¼ "
Additional horses or oxen per head	6¼ "
Cattle, sheep or hogs per head	3 "

March 4th, 1835, Allen Alexander was licensed to keep a ferry across Crooked creek, on the northeast quarter of section 33, township 1 north, range 2 west (at the present town of Ripley.)

A ferry across Crooked creek, on the southeast quarter of section 13, town 1 south, range 2 west, was licensed to be kept by William Wilson, on the 7th of March, 1836. The tax assessed against it for the year 1836 was three dollars. The rates of ferriage were nearly the same as those given above. For a wagon and four horses, sixty-two and a half cents were charged; a cart with two oxen or horses, twenty-five cents; loose cattle per head, five cents; and sheep or hogs per head, three cents.

Benjamin V. Teel, whose efforts in 1831 to secure license to carry on a ferry in opposition to Thomas Beard, opposite Beardstown, had not been successful, on the 6th of June, 1836, was granted license for a ferry across the Illinois river from a point immediately below the mouth of Sugar creek to a point directly opposite on the east side of the river. He was allowed to charge the same rates as at Beard's Ferry. A tax of three dollars was assessed against this ferry for the year 1836.

In 1837 the ferry taxes were increased, and for that year we find thirty-five dollars assessed against Thomas Beard by reason of his ferry privilege; ten dollars against Thomas C. Riggs; five dollars against Allen Alexander; five dollars against William Wilson, and five dollars againt Joseph Haskell. From this it can be seen that Beard's Ferry must have been by far the most remunerative. A great part of the travel to the military tract crossed the Illinois river at this point. In 1839, Beard was required to pay seventy dollars, and the other ferries in the county from three to ten.

John Night, in September, 1837, was licensed to carry on a ferry across the Illinois river at the foot of Grand Island, and Benjamin V. Teel in December, 1837, across the Illinois at the mouth of Sugar creek, and also a ferry across Sugar creek.

EARLY ROADS.

One of the most important duties of the early boards of county commissioners was to provide the county with suitable roads. The first public highway opened by the county commissioners' court was the road leading from Beard's Ferry on the Illinois river to Beardstown, the original county seat, near Pleasant View, thence to the southeast corner of section 16, township 2 north, range 1 west. For surveying this road Levin Green and Ephraim Eggleston were allowed each one dollar. Jonathan Reno was appointed the road supervisor. This road was declared a public highway in December, 1825. After Rushville was fixed upon as the permanent seat of justice, this road, in March, 1826, was ordered to be straightened so that the old town of Beardstown was left to one side of the route.

Sundry inhabitants having petitioned for a road leading from Rushville, by the nearest and best route, to intersect a road leading from Lewistown, in Fulton county, to the county line, near the northwest corner of Fulton county, Levin Green and Joel Pennington were appointed viewers of the proposed road, and having made a favorable report, it was ordered by the county commissioners' court on the 5th of March, 1827, that said road be declared a public highway. For viewing this road Green and Pennington were each allowed seventy-five cents, the usual compensation in that day for such services.

On the fifth of March, 1827, the county was divided into road districts as follows:

First District: Commencing at the junction of Crooked creek and the Illinois river, thence up said creek to the middle of range two west, thence to the north edge of town one north, thence east along said line to the middle of section thirty-two in township two north, range one west, thence north to the south edge of section seventeen, thence east to Sugar creek, thence down said creek to the Illinois river, thence down said river to the place of beginning. Edward White, supervisor.

Second District: Commencing on Sugar creek, thence due south through the middle of sections eight and seventeen in town two north, range one west, to south line of said township, thence west to the middle of range two west, thence south to to the southeast corner of section four, township one south, range two west, thence west to the county line, thence north to the northwest corner of this county, thence east to Sugar creek, thence down said creek to the place of beginning. Manlove Horney, supervisor.

Third District: From the southwest corner of section sixteen, township two north, range one west, thence east to Sugar creek, thence up said creek until it touches the line due north of the starting place, thence south to the place of beginning. (Amended, March 30, 1827, so that the west line of the district should pass through the middle of section seventeen, township two north, range one west. William Pennington, supervisor.

Fourth District: All that part of the county north of Sugar creek, William Stephens, supervisor.

Fifth District: All that part of the county south of Crooked creek. Frequent changes were subsequently made

in the road districts in order to meet the demands of the growing population of the county. In March, 1828, ten districts were established. The tenth district comprised McDonough county, which, at that time was attached to Schuyler. March, 1829, the districts were reduced to nine in number, and a year later increased to fourteen. A petition was presented to the county commissioners in June, 1827, praying that a road be marked out leading from Rushville, to the north boundary line of McDonough county "where Beard's stakes strike said line." Riggs Pennington, William McKee, and Stephen Osburn were appointed viewers of the route, and having rendered a favorable report, the road was declared a public highway the following September.

In September, 1827, sundry inhabitants of the county petitioned for a road from Rushville to intersect a road from Atlas, at the south line of Schuyler county, and on the favorable report of Cornelius Vandeventer, Levin Green, and George Stewart, who were appointed to view the route, a public highway was established in December, 1827. A road was established, March, 1828, from the intersection of the state road with the old county road from Beard's Ferry, running thence to intersect the road leading from Rushville to the north line of McDonough county. In March, 1828, the county commissioners ordered William O'Neal, Ephraim Eggleston, and Henry Hills to report on a proposed road from Rushville direct to Beard's Ferry. On the twentieth of the same month these gentlemen reported that they had viewed the route, and believed such a road to be necessary, whereupon, the road was duly declared a public highway. This road was called the Kellogg road. On the sixth of June, 1831, the county commissioners placed on record the fact that this road was useless and burdensome to the people, and thereupon rescinded, and made void the order establishing said road.

The county commissioners ordered in April, 1828, on the report of Thomas Davis, William Burrus, and Garret Wycoff, viewers, that a cart road, at least fifteen feet wide, be opened from Calvin Hobart's mill, (on section sixteen, town two north, range one west) to intersect the old county road at the southeast corner of section sixteen, town two north, range one west. This order was afterward rescinded. On the recommendation of the same persons, an order was made that a cart road be opened from Calvin Hobart's to Thomas McKee's, thence to intersect the road from Rushville to the north line of McDonough county, between Joel Tullis' and James Trainer's. A public highway was established from Rushville to the mouth of Crooked creek, on the first of December, 1828 From the southeast corner of Schuyler county (now Brown) to the west line of said county, in the direction of Quincy, in Adams county, known as the Meredosia and Quincy road, on the second of March, 1829.

From Rushville to Beard's Ferry on the 2d of March, 1829.

From the Narrows on the Illinois river to Rushville, on June 7th, 1830.

From Rushville, by the ford of Crooked creek, where the old state road crossed that stream, to the west line of the county in the direction of Quincy, on the 7th of June, 1830.

From Rushville, crossing Crooked creek at the Big bend, running through section sixteen, township one north, range three west, (in Brown county) to the High mound in range four west, near the base line, on the 7th of September, 1830.

From the Narrows on the Illinois river to the Long point, in Six's prairie, April 24, 1830.

From Beard's Ferry to the north line of the county, near McNeal's settlement, in the direction of Lewistown, June 7th, 1830.

From section twenty-seven, township three north, range two west, to the northwest corner of the county, in the direction of the county seat of Hancock county, on the 4th of December, 1832.

From Beard's Ferry to the bridge on Crooked creek, there to intersect the Rushville and Quincy road, on the 6th of December, 1830.

From Rushville through sections eighteen and nineteen, in township two north, range one west, to intersect the public road from William McKee's to Joel Tullis', September 5th, 1831.

From the south line of Schuyler county (now Brown) where the road to Atlas crosses the same, along under the bluffs, by the Narrows on the Illinois river, to the south line of section thirty-one, township two north, range one west, on the 6th of December, 1831.

The settlement of road matters occupied a greater portion of the time of the early county commissioners' court. After the roads were located numerous complaints were forthcoming of grievances to which various persons were subjected by the road being laid out across their lands. To satisfy all parties the county commissioners found a difficult task.

FIRST BRIDGE ACROSS CROOKED CREEK.

The following extract from the records recites the facts concerning the building of the first bridge across Crooked creek:

"Be it remembered that the General Assembly of this state, having at their last session enacted a law making appropriations for building bridges, &c., the county commissioners for this county having given notice as provided in said act did on the 31st day of March, proceed to let the building of a bridge across Crooked creek at the place where the state road from Rushville to Quincy, in Adams county, crosses the same, which said bridge was stricken off to Benjamin Chadsey for the sum of four hundred dollars, he being the best bidder, and the said Chadsey having filed his bond for the faithful performance of the same, which was approved by the court, it was ordered that the same be admitted to record."

This bridge was near where the Ripley bridge now stands. Mr. Chadsey completed it in a satisfactory manner and received the contract price. The abutments were built by Thomas McKee, who received for the work one hundred and sixty dollars. For going to Vandalia and bringing the money appropriated to the county for building the bridge Mr. Chadsey was allowed twelve dollars. The high water, caused by the melting of the deep snow of 1831, carried

away this bridge and performed much other damage throughout the county.

MILL SEATS.

In the early county records appear the proceedings in several cases on writs of *ad quod damnum* in which the county commissioners ordered the establishment of mill seats and authorized the building of mill dams.

On the 7th of June, 1830, the commissioners, after receiving the report of a jury of inquest summoned to examine a proposed mill seat on Sugar creek, in section six, township two north, range one east, and being satisfied that no injury would be sustained by individuals, the health of the neighborhood not affected, and that the mill would be of public utility order, "that the said mill seat be established and the said Benjamin V. Teel have leave to build his dam twelve feet high above the surface of low water."

On the same day, on the application of James Clark, the commissioners authorized the establishment of a mill seat and the building of a dam on Crooked creek in section thirty-three, township six north, range three west. This was in McDonough county.

At the same date a mill seat was established on the northwest quarter of section thirty-three, township one north, range two west, (at the present town of Ripley) and authority given to John Ritchey to build a dam eighth feet high from the bed of the creek.

David Wallace, on the same day, was authorized to build a dam across Sugar creek, in the southwest quarter of section twenty, township two north, range one east, "ten feet high above the low water mark." At the same session of the court a mill seat was established on Crooked creek in the southwest quarter of section seventeen, township two north, range one east, and authority given to Thomas Justice to build a dam nine feet high above low water mark.

On the 6th of September, 1831, three mill seats were established by the county commissioners. One, on the application of Benjamin Chadsey and John Johnson, on Sugar creek, in the southwest quarter of section five, township one north, range one east. The proprietors were given authority to build a dam twelve feet in height. The second on Crooked creek in the southeast quarter of section twenty, township three north, range three west, (the site of the present town of Brooklyn). William C. Ralls was authorized to build a dam nine feet above the bed of the stream at this place. The third on Crooked creek, in the northeast quarter of section eleven, township one north, range three west. Ozborn Henley was here given authority to build a dam to a height of ten feet above the bed of the stream.

On the fifth of March, 1833, the county commissioners granted authority to James A. Chadsey to construct a mill, and build a dam, on Sugar creek in the northwest quarter of section thirty-two, township two north, range one east. The dam was not to exceed twelve feet in height above the bed of the stream. On the same day permission was given to Messrs. Olcott and Bull to construct a dam across Crooked creek in the northeast quarter of section eleven, township three north, range four west (where the town of Birmingham now is).

The jury of inquest, composed of twelve men, in each instance report that "having viewed the land at the place proposed for erecting said dam and above and below the same," they "are of opinion that no person owning land above or below, the said dam will sustain any damages by reason of said dam," and they further believe "that no dwelling house, out-house, garden, or orchard will be overflowed by the said dam, and that the health of the neighborhood will not be injuriously affected by such overflowing."

Abel Logan was given authority to build a dam seven feet high across Crooked creek in the northwest quarter of section three, township one south, range two west, on the twentieth of March, 1835. William McKee and John Taggart were granted leave to build a mill dam on the eighth of December, 1835, across Crooked creek on the southwest quarter section eleven, township two north, range three west. The dam was not to exceed nine feet in height. On the ninth of June, 1836, William A. Hinman and Samuel A. Clift were authorized to construct a dam across Crooked creek, fourteen feet in height above the bed of the stream, on the southwest quarter of section two, township one south, range two west.

On the sixth of September, 1836, authority was given to Asa Benton to build a dam, eight feet above low water mark, across Crooked Creek in the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township one south, range two west. March 10th, 1837, Robert Henry was authorized to build a dam nine feet high across Little creek on the northwest quarter of section one, township two south, range two west in the present county of Brown. June fifth, 1837, Robert H. Burton and Eli Alden were given permission to erect a mill dam across Crooked creek on the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township one north, range two west. The dam was not to exceed eight feet in height above the surface of low water.

Asa Benton was granted authority on the sixth of June, 1837, to establish a mill seat on the southwest quarter of section four, township one south, range two west. Peter F. Jonte, on the fifth of June, 1838, was given authority to build a mill dam on Crain creek on the southwest quarter of section twenty, township one north, range one west, nine and one-half feet in height. Across Crain creek, on the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight, township one north, range one west, Samuel S. Claughbergh was authorized, on the fifth of June, 1838, to establish a mill seat and build a dam eight feet high above the bed of the stream. On the fourth of September, 1838, a mill seat was established on the Little Missouri, on the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight in township two north, range three west, and Adams Dunlap authorized to construct a dam not more than ten feet in height above the bed of the stream. The same day authority was given to build a mill and construct a dam not more than eight feet high on the north half of section fifteen, township three north, range four west, was given to James G. King.

EARLY ELECTION PRECINCTS.

The first division of the county into election districts was

made on the fourth of June, 1827. The first precinct began at the center of the west line of township one north, range four west, thence due east to within one mile of the meridian, thence south to the Illinois river, thence down said river to where the line between ranges four and five west intersects the same, thence north to the place of beginning. Elections at the house of Isaac Naught, John A. Reeve, Willis O'Neal and Isaac Vandeventer, judges. The second precinct was bounded by lines passing through the centers of sections sixteen, seventeen and eighteen in townships one and two north. Elections at the houses of Henry Hills, John Ritchey and Manlove Horney, judges. The third precinct was bounded on the south by a line passing through the centers of section sixteen, seventeen and eighteen in town two north, extending to the west line of the county, thence north to the northwest corner of the county, thence east along the county line to the northeast corner of the county, thence north to the place of beginning. Elections at the house of Joel Pennington,—Joel Pennington, Joel Tullus, and Garrett Wyckoff, judges. The fourth precinct was comprised in boundaries beginning one mile west of the meridian, on the line between townships two and three north, thence south to the river, thence up the river to where the north line of the county intersects the same, thence west to the place of beginning. Elections at the house of Daniel Robertson. Daniel Robertson, Andrew Vance and Thomas Wilson, judges. The fifth precinct embraced the whole of McDonough county, at that time an attached portion of Schuyler. Elections at the house of James Vance. Riggs Pennington, Stephen Osburn, and Hugh Wilson judges.

The boundaries of the second and third precincts were changed in June, 1829, and a sixth district was organized, embracing parts of the present Woodstook. Buena Vista, Camden, and Huntsville townships, and the northern part of what is now Brown county. In March, 1830, on petition of sundry inhabitants a new election precinct was formed bounded as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Schuyler county (now Brown), thence east to the Illinois river, thence up said river to the mouth of Crooked creek, thence up said creek to the north line of said county, thence west to the northwest corner of said county, thence south to the place of beginning. This precinct included the whole of the present Brown county and that part of Schuyler county west of Crooked creek. Elections were ordered to be held at the house of Bentley Ballard, and Willis O'Neal. Alexander Steel, and Asa Benton, were appointed the judges of election.

At the same date McDonough county, still attached to Schuyler for county purposes, was divided into two election precincts. Crooked and Drowning creeks formed the boundary between the two precincts. In the eastern precinct James Vance, William Carter and John Rogers were appointed judges, and the elections were ordered to be held at the house of James Vance, sen. In the western precinct Ephraim Perkins, Francis Reding, and John Vance were appointed judges, and the elections were to be held at the house of William Job.

In 1832 the county was divided into six election precincts. The first precinct included townships one and two south, ranges three and four, the four southwestern townships of the present Brown county. Benjamin Kendrick, Joseph Cox, and David Six were appointed judges of the elections which were directed to be held at the house of Alexander Curry.

Precinct number two embraced townships one and two south, ranges one and two west The greater part of this precinct was also in the present Brown county. Elections at the house of Isaac T. Riggs. Judges, Isaac T. Riggs, Erastus Root and Elijah Bell.

The third precinct comprised all of the county north of the base line and west of Crooked creek. Nearly half of this precinct was in what is now Brown county. George Stewart, Richard W. Rigg, and Stephen Sallee were appointed judges, with the elections to be held at the house of Stephen Sallee.

The fourth precinct included all of Schuyler county lying east of the meridian line. Elections at the house of Isaac Lane. Judges Moses J. Skiles, Thomas Davis and Isaac Jarrett.

The fifth precinct included all of townships three north, ranges one and two west, and so much of three west as lay east of Crooked creek. Riley Pennington, James McKee, and David Snider, judges. Elections at the house of Thomas McKee.

The sixth, or center, precinct embraced that part of the county lying north of the base line, west of the meridian, east of Crooked creek, and south of the line between townships two and three north, Nathaniel E Quinby, David Watson, and David S. Taylor, judges of election. Elections to be held at the brick court house in Rushville.

The present division of the county into townships has been in existence since 1854, in which year township organization went into effect. The names of the townships, now in use, were then adopted, and with one or two unimportant exceptions no change has been made in the township boundaries.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

The declarations of a number of revolutionary soldiers, sworn to in order to obtain the provision made by acts of Congress for their benefit, are found in the earlier pages of the county records.

Henry Green a resident of Schuyler county, appeared before the county commissioners court on the fourth of June, 1827, and made such declaration. He enlisted in March, 1779, in Maryland, "in the regiment commanded by Col Thomas Wolford in the line of the state of Maryland on the old continental establishment." He served till the close of the war and was discharged at Annapolis, Maryland. Green received the desired pension which he enjoyed till his death on the first of May, 1837.

William Blair, a resident of Rushville, declared on the third day of September, 1832, that he was born in 1760 in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and that in May, 1878, while living in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, he entered the continental service as a substitute for his father, Alexander Blair, and served two months. He was stationed at Penn's Valley, Pennsylvania. In May, 1779, he enlisted

as a private, and served under Gen. Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians on the upper Susquehanna. He again enlisted in 1780, and served seven months on the frontier in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and vicinity, till his discharge in 1781.

Benjamin Carpenter, on the third day of September, 1832, made declaration that he enlisted in May, 1776, in the army of the United States, as a minute man, for four years, at Amherst Court House, in Amherst county, Virginia. He served under various commands in Virginia. His company joined the army of Gen. Lafayette on its arrival in Virginia, and he was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown Though likely a brave soldier, he was not much of a scholar, and his mark is affixed to his declaration.

James Lanman, on the same date, being eighty-one years of age, stated that he enlisted in the army of the United States, at Charleston, South Carolina, in July, 1776. He served as orderly sergeant in the first regiment of riflemen in the South Carolina line, and in the fall of 1776 accompanied an expedition to the Cherokee nation. He enlisted a second time in March, 1781, near Hillsborough, North Carolina. He was orderly sergeant and was attached to a troop of horse in the first regiment of horse, commanded by Col. William Henderson, under Gen. Nathaniel Greene. He was in the battle of Guilford Court House, and thence marched to South Carolina, and was in the bat'' at Eutaw Springs where he was wounded in the thigh. His commander, Gen. Henderson, was also wounded, and both were taken to a widow Nelson's on the Santee river where he remained till he recovered from his wound.

George Taylor, a resident of the county, on the 3d day of September, 1833, made declaration that in September, 1777, in Amherst county, Virginia, he enlisted in the regiment commanded by Col. Broadhead, attached to the command of Gen. McIntosh His regiment marched to Fort Cumberland, thence to the place of Braddock's defeat in Pennsylvania, thence to the Ohio river where a fort called McIntosh was built, thence in the direction of Detroit, Michigan. On the Muskingum river in Ohio he assisted in building Fort Defiance. He soon afterwards returned to Virginia. He enlisted the second time in 1778, and helped guard the prisoners captured at Saratoga confined in Albemarle, Virginia. He also served afterward in 1779 and 1780. Of those who vouched for Taylor's standing in the community, and avowed their belief in the truth of his statement, are the Rev. Peter Cartwright, the celebrated pioneer Methodist preacher. He describes himself as a resident of the county of Sangamon.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The first circuit court for Schuyler county began its sessions at Beardstown, the original county seat, on the 4th day of November, 1825; John York Sawyer, judge of the first judicial circuit, presided. The other officers present were John Turney, the attorney-general *pro tem.*, Hart Fellows, clerk, and Orris McCartney, sheriff.

A grand jury, the first in the county, was empanelled, composed of the following persons: Jesse Bartlett (foreman), David E. Blair, William Pennington, Peter Perkins, Philip Spohnamore, Ephriam Eggleston, Nathan Eels, James H. Smith, Henry Green, sr., George Green, Henry Green, jr., John Green, John Ritchey, Martin L. Lindsley, James B. Atwood, William Spohnamore.

The grand jury returned three indictments and were then discharged. The first of these indictments was against Bird Brewer for perjury, the second against Samuel Gooch for assault, and the third against Orris McCartney for selling liquor without license. Gooch pleaded guilty and was fined five dollars and costs, McCartney also pleaded guilty and was fined twelve dollars and costs, Bird Brewer pleaded not guilty, and having given bond for his appearance in the sum of three hundred dollars, his trial was deferred until the following day. Biggs Pennington, Jonathan Reno, Thomas Beard, Levin Green, Jacob Reno, and Jonathan D. Manlove were also required to give bond in the sum of fifty dollars for their appearance as witnesses. The case was tried on the fifth of November before a jury composed of John B. Terry, Asa Cook, Benjamin Chadsey, John Ooton, Jacob White, Willis O'Neal, Oliver Lund, George Stewart, James Lamney, Edward White, Levin Green, and Joseph Jackson. The defendant was found not guilty.

It was ordered by the court that the fourth day of June 1826, be appointed for holding the next circuit court There is no record, however, of any session of the court being held at that time. The next circuit court convened at Rushville, October 12th, 1826. The first case tried was that of Daniel Lamont *vs.* John B. Terry, an action in assumpsit to recover the sum of one hundred and three dollars. Judgment was rendered for plaintiff by default. Five indictments were returned by the grand jury at this term, two for assault and battery, two for assault, and one for malconduct. David Wallace, on the oath of James Vance that he verily believed his property was in danger of sustaining injury, was bound to keep the peace; and James Vance, on a similar oath made by David Wallace, gave bond "to be of good behavlour and keep the peace toward all the good people of the state of Illinois, and more especially toward the said David Wallace."

The first attorney, whose admission to the bar is referred to in the records, was Benjamin Cox, admitted as a counsellor at the October term, 1826.

At the October term, 1827, David Wallace was indicted for giving a challenge to fight a duel.

THE FIRST DIVORCE

obtained was at the October term, 1827. Succeeding that year divorce cases are frequent, a fact which proves that matrimonial infelicities were as common at that day as in this. The bill in this first case is as follows:

To the Honorable, the judge of the Schuyler Circuit Court in chancery sitting.

"Humbly complaining your orator Stephen Osborn, a citizen of Schuyler county for three, and of the state of Illinois for ten years, respectfully represents and alleges, that some time in the year eighteen hundred and four he was legally married to one Phebe Lewis, now Phebe Osborn, whom your orator

prays may be made a defendant to this bill. Your orator alleges that he lived with the said Phebe as her lawful husband for the term of six years, when she voluntarily, and without any apparent cause, abandoned him and his house; since which time she has utterly and positively refused to live with him as his lawful wife further. Your orator further alleges that the said Phebe has frequently been guilty of adultery, and has for the last ten years been living in open adultery with one Alexander Toney. Your orator further prays your honor to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between him and the said Phebe, and grant him such other and further relief as to equity belongs, and as in duty bound he will ever pray."

This bill was filed on the twenty-fifth of May, 1827. Return is made as having been served on Phebe Toney, formerly Phebe Osborn, in Vermillion county of this state, on the following eighth of September. The cause came before the court at the October term, 1827, when "the defendant being regularly served with process, and not having entered her appearance herein according to law, it is ordered that the complainant's bill be taken for confessed, and the cause being heard by the court it is ordered and decreed that the complainant be divorced from the marriage contract with the defendant, and be for ever discharged and dissolved therefrom." The plaintiff was doubtless willing to pay the costs which the court required him to do.

THE FIRST NATURALIZATION.

The first person to whom naturalization papers were granted by the circuit court of Schuyler county was William McCreery, who was made a citizen of the United States on the fourteenth day of June, 1830. The following is the record:

United States of America,
State of Illinois, } *ss.*
County of Schuyler.

Be it remembered that heretofore, to wit, at the February term of the county court of Morgan county, in the State of Alabama, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and of the independence of the United States the fiftieth, personally appeared before the said county court, in the said State of Alabama, (the same being a court of record having and exercising common law jurisdiction with a seal, and clerk), William McCreery, an alien born, free, male, white person of the age of twenty-one years, and upwards, and presented to the said court a written declaration of his intention to make application to be admitted as a naturalized citizen of the United States, in conformity with the several acts of Congress on that subject, with the desire that the same might be accepted, registered, and certified accordingly, which declaration was subscribed by the said McCreery, and is in the words and figures following, to wit:

State of Alabama, } *County Court,*
Morgan County, } *February Term*, 1826.

William McCreery, an alien, who wishes to become naturalized, and to enjoy the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States, this day makes the following report of himself, to wit: Name, William McCreery; age, twenty-five years; allegiance, King of Great Britain; county from whence, from Omagh, Tyrone, in Ireland; place of intended residence, Morgan county, State of Alabama. That he landed at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, on the seventh day of February, 1825, and the said William McCreery declares it to be his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, hereby revoking his allegiance to all kings, princes, potentates and powers in the known world, and more especially the King of Great Britain, except it be the United States of America.

(Signed) WILLIAM McCREERY.

Which said report, registry, and certificate (on the record is the certificate of the clerk of the Morgan county court, Alabama), duly made in conformity with law, was this day presented to the Judge of the circuit court, in and for the said county of Schuyler, and State of Illinois, the court judicially sitting, and an application made by the said William McCreery to be admitted as a naturalized citizen of the United States, according to the several acts of Congress above recited, who thereupon by permission of the court took and subscribed the following oath, to wit:

I, William McCreery, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity which I anywise owe to George the Fourth, King of the said kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereof I was heretofore a subject. Subscribed and sworn to William McCreery in open court this 14th June, 1830.

HART FELLOWS, *Clerk.*

Also appeared in open court, Thomas McKee, and Samuel Horney, natural born citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, and resident citizens of the said county of Schuyler, and State of Illinois, who being first duly sworn, declare upon their oaths that they have been personally acquainted with the said William McCreery for two years past, and upwards, that during the whole of said time, he has continued to reside within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, to wit, in the said county of Schuyler and State of Illinois, and that so far as their information and knowledge has extended, the said William McCreery has behaved as a man of good moral character, and appeared to be attached to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. And the court being satisfied that the said William McCreery has resided within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, for at least two years past, and more than one year in the said State of Illinois next preceding the day of the date hereof; that during the time aforesaid he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, and two years

and upwards having elapsed since the said William McCreery reported himself in the State of Alabama, in manner and form as aforesaid, it is therefore considered and adjudged by the court that he, the said William McCreery, be henceforth admitted to all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities of a naturalized citizen of the United States.

FIRST TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The first murderer indicted in the courts of Schuyler county was David Morgan, against whom an indictment was returned at the October term of the circuit court, 1831, for the killing of George Everett. The murder took place in May, 1831, on the top of Coal creek hill, on the lower road from Rushville to Frederick. The coronor's jury, which held an inquest on the body of the deceased, returned a verdict on the twenty-seventh of that month, "that the said George Everett came to his death by being shot by David Morgan with malice aforethought." Morgan was arraigned before the circuit court on the fifth day of October, 1831. Not having been able to procure counsel, Adolphus F. Hubbard and James Turney were assigned by the court for his defence. Two days afterwards on motion of the defendant's counsel, a change of venue to McDonough county was granted, and the cause was ordered to be set for trial at Macomb on the Friday succeeding the third Monday in October of the same year.

Morgan was tried in McDonough county, and was found guilty. His counsel moved an arrest of judgment which was sustained, the court ordering "that all further proceedings be stayed on said indictment and that the same be quashed." His next trial was in Schuyler county. There is an order of the judge of the circuit, bearing date the 13th of December, 1831, stating that whereas information had been received in writing that David Morgan had been committed to the custody of the sheriff of Schuyler county, charged with the murder of George Everett (the same being an offence not bailable by law), and that the said Morgan desired a trial of his case before the next regular term of the circuit court of Schuyler county, therefore the sheriff is commanded to immediately summon twenty-three grand jurors and thirty-six petit jurors to attend at the court-house in Rushville on Monday the second day of January, 1832, in order that a special term of the circuit court may then and there be held for the trial of the said David Morgan.

At this special term of the circuit court Richard M Young, judge of the fifth judicial district, was on the bench. Thomas Ford, was the state's attorney and conducted the prosecution. Hart Fellows, the popular citizen who in the early history of the county held more offices than any other man, was clerk. The sheriff was Joel Pennington.

John Scripps (foreman), Amos Scott, Granville Bond, Samuel Brazelton, John Burk, George Swan, David Lenox, John L. Scott, Robert Murphy, John M. Jones, William Lafon, Robert N. Chadsey, Samuel Baty, Harvey Berry, James Martin, Proctor P. Newcomb, Andrew Friend, William H. Taylor, David Manlove, William Manlove, Sr., Henry Green, Sr., Samuel Turner and Jonathan D. Manlove, composed the grand jury, which on the morning of the third of January brought in an indictment for murder against Morgan as a true bill. The indictment was as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
Schuyler county. } ss.

The grand jurors chosen, selected and sworn in and for the county of Schuyler, in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Illinois upon their oaths present: That David Morgan, late of the county of Schuyler, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigations of the devil, on the twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, with force and within the county of Schuyler aforesaid, in and upon one George Everett in the face of God and of the people of the state of Illinois then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said David Morgan a certain rifle gun of the value of ten dollars then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet (which rifle gun he, the said David Morgan with both his hands then and there had and held) to, against and upon the said George Everett, then and there feloniously, unlawfully, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, and that the said David Morgan, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, then and there by force of the gunpowder shot and sent forth as aforesaid the said George Everett, in and upon the right side of the belly of him the said George Everett, about the short ribs of him the said George Everett then and there feloniously, unlawfully, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to the said George Everett then and there with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid, shot, discharged, and sent forth out of the rifle gun aforesaid by the said David Morgan, in and upon the right side of the belly of him the said George Everett, about the short ribs of him the said George Everett, one mortal wound of the depth of ten inches and the breadth of one inch, of which said mortal wound the said Goorge Everett did then and there instantly die. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said David Morgan the said George Everett, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the state of Illinois.

THOMAS FORD,
State's Attorney.

Some difficulty was experienced in securing a jury. Six jurors was secured when the panel being reduced below the number of twelve, the sheriff was commanded to summon twenty-four talesmen to complete the panel from the bystanders. Out of this number three more jurors were again chosen, and the panel being again exhausted by challenges, resort was again had to the bystanders, from whose number

two more jurors were chosen. This left only one to be supplied, but two requisitions on the bystanders was necessary before a twelfth man could be obtained satisfactory to both prosecution and defense. The jury as completed included James Blackburn, William Cox, John Davis, Alexander Penney, David Jenkins, David Owen, George Green, William Rose, John Durall, Samuel P. Darke. Daniel Louderback and Francis Albury.

The work of the day having been spent in securing a jury, the court adjourned till Thursday, the jurors being permitted to disperse by agreement of the parties, under the proper charge from the court to meet again at nine o'clock to-morrow. Thursday an adjournment was again had till Friday, the counsel for the defendant asking for further time to procure the attendance of witnesses, whose importance he alleged to have discovered since the procuring of the jury. Attachments were issued to compel the attendance of these witnesses. The case was put before the jury on Friday, January the sixth.

The principal witness for the prosecution was J. Wallis, who testified that he was in the woods with George Everett, the murdered man, engaged in sawing some timber, when Morgan came to them, apparently in a very angry mood, and said to Everett that he (Morgan) must have some money before sunset, or he would kill him; that he (Everett) had broken up his family, and that he intended to kill him anyhow. Morgan then attempted to shoot Everett, and after a scuffle did shoot him, and afterward shot at him a second time with a gun belonging to Wallis. Wallis then left Morgan and went home. Morgan soon came down after him and requested Wallis not to tell what had been done. He then made several attempts to shoot himself, and did shoot himself through the jaw. This witness also testified that Morgan seemed to be in his natural senses, and not insane at the time. Other witnesses for the prosecution were John P. Skiles, the coroner, Hart Fellows, and Betsey Fudge. The jury on the same day rendered a verdict of guilty.

A motion in arrest of judgment was made by counsel for defendant, but this was overruled the next day. "And upon this," the record recites, "it is forthwith demanded of the said David Morgan, if he hath, or knoweth anything to say, wherefore, the said judge here ought not, upon the premises and verdict of the jury aforesaid, to proceed to judgment and execution against him; who nothing further sayeth unless as he before had said. Whereupon all and singular the premises being seen, and by the said judge now here fully understood, it is considered and adjudged by the court here, that the said David Morgan be taken from the bar to the jail of the said county of Schuyler, from whence he came, and there be kept in safe and secure custody by the sheriff of said county, until Tuesday, the thirty-first day of the present month of January, A. D. 1832, and from thence on said day to some convenient place of execution in the vicinity of the town of Rushville and within the said county of Schuyler, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the evening of said day, and that he be then and there hanged by the neck, by the said sheriff, or his deputy, until he is 'dead in the usual manner,' and that afterwards his body be delivered to his friends for burial. And it is further ordered that the said defendant pay the costs of this prosecution."

The sentence of the court was carried into effect, and on the thirty-first day of January, 1832, Morgan expiated his crime—the first murderer ever hung in Schuyler county. The place of execution was on the hill of Crane creek, near what became known as Gallows Ford. On the county commissioners' books appear several items of expense connected with the confinement and hanging of Morgan. Thomas Hayden, deputy sheriff, was allowed one hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents for board and attention to him while he was confined as prisoner. Various persons were paid for guarding the jail. Dr. Benjamin V. Teel was paid fifty dollars for medical services, and the bill of Joel Pennington, sheriff, for the expenses attending his execution was thirty dollars and thirty-seven cents.

The only other executions for murder in the county were those of Elias and David McFadden who were hung on the sixth day of July, 1835. Elias, Wiley and David McFadden who were indicted for murder in the circuit court of McDonough county, and their cases came for trial at the June term of circuit court of Schuyler county in 1835, on a change of venue. The state's attorney, William A. Richardson, entered a *nolle pros*, as to Wiley McFadden, and he was thereupon discharged from custody. David McFadden was tried on the fifth of June, 1835, and the next morning the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Elias McFadden was tried and convicted on the ninth of June, 1835, and both on the eleventh of June were sentenced "to be taken to the jail of the said county of Schuyler, and there be kept in safe and secure custody by the sheriff of said county, until the sixth day of July, A. D., 1835, and from thence on said day to some convenient place of execution in the vicinity of the town of Rushville, and within said county of Schuyler, between the hours of ten in the morning and four o'clock in the evening of said day," and that they be then and there hanged by the neck by said sheriff or his deputy "until dead in the usual manner."

The crime for which the McFaddens were convicted was the murder of John Wilson in McDonough county. Wilson was killed on the sixth of November, 1834. Stephen T Logan was on the bench during the trials. The state's attorney was William A. Richardson The McFaddens were defended by William A. Minshall. They were hanged on Crane creek hill, where Crane creek is crossed by the lower road leading to Frederick, the same place where David Morgan was executed in 1832, and their execution was witnessed by a large concourse of people.

The jury which tried David McFadden was composed of Benjamin Hinman, Samuel Dennis, Ferguson Graham, James Teel, Samuel Hinman, George Lampkins, John W. Malone, John Whitmore, Robert A. Glenn, Benjamin Goldson, Samuel Baty and Philip W. Howes. The jury in the trial of Elias McFadden was made up of William Peak, William Barker, Ransalear Wells, Samuel Eads, Richard Louderback, Seeley Owen, Luke Owen, William Brooks,

John Strong, Elijah Morris, Thomas Hewlin, and George D. Kirkhaus.

William Fraim was indicted at the June term of the circuit court, 1838, for a murder committed in this county. At the next term of court he was granted a change of venue to Hancock county, and there directed to be tried in April, 1839. He was tried there, convicted and executed.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

On the organization of the county it belonged to the First Judicial Circuit, of which John York Sawyer was judge. He presided over the first session of the circuit court held in the county, November, 1825, and also over the October term, 1826. During the years 1827 and 1828, Samuel D. Lockwood held court in Schuyler county. The Fifth Judicial Circuit was created in January, 1829, and Richard M. Young was elected by the General Assembly judge of this circuit His name is signed to the proceedings of the circuit courts of Schuyler county from 1829 to 1836, except the June term, 1835, which, in the absence of Judge Young, was presided over by Stephen T. Logan, then Judge of the First Judicial District. On the resignation of Judge Young in January, 1837, James H. Ralston was commissioned as Judge of the Fifth Circuit, and was on the bench at the circuit courts of Schuyler county till 1839. His successor was Peter Lott, who held the December term, 1839.

Stephen A. Douglas then held the different terms of court from April, 1841, to April, 1843. The September term, 1843, and the April and September terms, 1844, were presided over by Jesse B. Thomas. Richard M. Young was on the bench at the April term, 1845. From the September term, 1845, to the year 1848, Norman H. Purple was judge. David M. Woodson was on the bench at the March term, 1849. From the November term, 1849, to the April term, 1853, William A. Minshall was judge. Pinckney H. Walker then presided over the sessions of the court from the April term, 1853, to the October term, 1857, with the exception of the October term, 1853, when Judge H. M. Weed was present. John S. Bailey then held the terms of court from October, 1858, to the May term, 1861. Chauncey L. Higbee then began a long term of service on the bench of the Schuyler circuit court, extending from the October term, 1861, to the May term, 1877. He presided over every term of the circuit court held in the county during this period of sixteen years. Simeon P. Shope held the October term, 1877, and each term subsequently till after the October term, 1881. John H. Williams presided at the April term, 1882.

Since 1873 Schuyler county was composed in part of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, the judges of which are Chauncey L. Higbee, Simeon P. Shope and John H. Williams.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

At the November term, 1825, John Turney, Attorney-General *pro tem.* At the term in 1826, James Turney, the Attorney-General. May term, 1827, Jonathan H. Pugh. October term, 1827, and subsequently, William Thomas, 1831, and subsequently, Thomas Ford. November, 1835, and afterward, William A. Richardson. March, 1837, Henry L. Bryant. December term, 1839, and subsequently, William Elliott. April term, 1846, James Johnson. August term, 1846, and afterward, Onias C. Skinner. August term, 1850, to April term, 1852, Robert S. Blackwell. April term, 1853, to October term, 1857, John S. Bailey. October term, 1858, to October term, 1860 (with exception of May term, 1859, when De Witt C. Johnston acted as States attorney *pro tem.*) L. H. Waters. May term, 1861, to October term, 1867, Thomas E. Morgan. October term, 1867, and May and October terms, 1868, L. H. Waters. May term, 1869, to October term, 1872, Lisle W. James. May term, 1873, to October term, 1876, Edward P. Vail. May term, 1877, and to present time, Sylvanus B. Montgomery.

PROBATE COURT.

Hart Fellows was appointed the first judge of probate, and took the oath of office before the judge of the circuit court at the October term, 1826. The first records of the court begin with the 28th of July, 1827, when, "in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided," a court of probate was begun and held at Rushville in and for the county of Schuyler.

The first action of the court was in reference to the appointment of a guardian for Anderson Walker. "It having been represented to this court," says the record, "that Anderson Walker is an orphan minor under the age of fourteen years, and no reason being shown why John Thompson is not a proper person to be appointed guardian, and he having entered into bond as required by law: It is ordered, That the said John Thompson be and he is hereby appointed guardian of the said Anderson Walker." The arrangement of this matter concluded the business of the session.

The next probate court was held on the eighteenth of the following August. On the oaths of Thompson Stanberry and Jesse Bartlett, that Solomon Stanberry was deceased, and that he died intestate, the two first named parties were appointed administrators of the estate. A schedule and appraisement of the estate, exhibited to the court on the 17th of September, showed a valuation of $159.75. Debts of the deceased were paid amounting to $47.46, and eighty dollars allowed to Stanberry, one of the administrators, for money loaned deceased before his death, leaving a balance of $32.29.

The appraisement of the Stanberry estate was as follows, as shown by the list now on the records:

1 yoke of oxen and 1 yoke	$35.00
1 " " "	30.00
1 " " "	25.00
1 " " "	25.00
1 steer	10.00
1 rifle gun	10.00
1 turning lathe	4.00
1 ax	50
1 split basket	50
5 deer skins	2.50
10 bushels of corn	2.50
300 pounds of pork	6.75
1 kip skin	3.00

½ side sole leather	2.00
1 old copper watch	1.00
1 cow bell	2.00
	$159.75

It appearing to the court that Thompson Stanberry was a partner of the said Solomon Stanberry, deceased, and equally interested in the property described in the above schedule, It is ordered that $79.87½ be set apart to the said Thompson Stanberry and deducted from the above amount. 79.87½

$79 87½

Subsequently is this order: It appearing to this court that Thompson Stanberry has appropriated to his own use and benefit the property valued as the estate of Solomon Stanberry, deceased—It is therefore ordered that he be charged and made liable to said estate in the sum of $79.87½.

The second estate appraised under the direction of the probate court was that of Samuel Root. There are two hundred and fifty-seven items on the appraisement list, amounting in all to $1050.14. This personal property was sold on the 5th of January, 1830, and brought 720.19.

February 1828, on the choice of Reuben Locke, an orphan minor over the age of fourteen years, the court appointed Samuel Locke to be his guardian in the place of Samuel Turner who had previously acted in that capacity. February, 1829, Cornelius Vandeventer was appointed guardian to four of his own children, minors, they having become possessed of, and entitled to, certain real and personal estate not derived from their father.

There is an entry on the record in July, 1831, reciting that George Everett (killed in May, 1831, by David Morgan, for which the latter was tried and executed) had died intestate, having at the time of his decease personal property in this state, and appointing Benjamin Chadsey administrator of his goods and chattels, rights and credits, and Elijah M. Wilson, John Green and Moses G. Wilson, appraisers. His effects were appraised at $39.37½ cents, and when sold on the 1st day of August, 1831, brought $30.45. A cloth coat sold, by far, for the largest sum, bringing eleven dollars. An axe was sold for $3.37½ and a "fine Marseilles vest" for twelve and a half cents. Among the allowances against the estate was that of $11.25, made to John P. Skiles, coroner, for holding the inquest and burial expenses. The auctioneer charged fifty cents for his services. The probate court fees were $4.15. On the settlement of the estate $6.48 remained after payment of all allowances.

FIRST WILLS ON RECORD.

The making of wills seems to have been unusual with the early residents of the county. The earliest will recorded is that of Roswell B. Fenner, which was admitted to probate on the 14th of December, 1832. It is as follows *verbatim*:

Schuyler county }
State of Illinois }

Know all persons by these presents that I, Roswell B. Fenner, know on a bed of affliction perfectly in my senceys and reason doo will all my personal property and real estate to my loving wife Mary Fenner her lifetime, at her diseas to belong to Henry and Parmela Hampton and their heairs forever. Signed sealed and delivered in the presents of this the 20 twenteth of November 1832 eighteen hundred and thirty too.

R. B. FENNOR. [SEAL]

JOHN M. CAMPBELL. [SEAL.]

his
JOHN x HOLLINGSWORTH. [SEAL.]
mark.

STEPHEN A. ST. CYR. [SEAL.]

The above will was evidently drawn by an unpracticed and unscholarly hand. The second will probated shows, on the other hand, marks of legal knowledge and skill in the use of language. It is as follows:

I, William Manlove, of the county of Schuyler, and State of Illinois, being weak in body, but of sound mind and memory, do make and establish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all others:

First. It is my will that after my death my body be interred by the side of my deceased wife in a plain, decent coffin, not stained.

Second. That all my just debts be paid; that, if necessary, sufficient of my personal property be sold for that purpose.

Third. After payment of all my just debts and funeral expenses, I do hereby devise and bequeath to David R. Manlove, George W. Manlove, and John H. Manlove my farm, to wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, in township two, North, in range one, west, and the southeast quarter of section thirteen, in township two, north, in range two, west of the 4th principal meridian, together with all and singular the improvements, privileges, and appurtenances thereof, all my stock, consisting of horses, and cattle, hogs, and sheep, and all my household furniture, (except such as shall be hereinafter excepted), to be held in common until the said John H. Manlove shall arrive to the age of twenty-one years, then the said farm and other property above mentioned to be divided between the said David R., George W., and John H., equally, each, one-third part, to be divided by three men to be chosen by them, the said David R., John H., and George W., each to choose one.

Fourth. I do also bequeath to my son, Jonathan Q. Manlove, one yoke of steers, called Bully and Duke.

Fifth. I give and bequeath to my son, William L. Manlove, one yoke of steers, called Buck and Berry, the said steers to be delivered to the said Jonathan and William in the month of January A. D. 1834.

Sixth. I give and bequeath to my daughter, Sally Howell, thirty dollars.

Seventh. I give and bequeath to my daughter, Mary Beard, sixty dollars.

Eighth. I give and bequeath to my daughter, Anna Tharp, twenty dollars.

Ninth. I give and bequeath to my daughter, Rachel Chadsey, ninety dollars.

Tenth. I give and bequeath to Polly Betts, fifty dollars,

if she remain and live with my family until she shall arrive at the age of eighteen years.

Eleventh. I give and bequeath to my two grandsons, Manlove R. Raper, and Augustus F. Raper, one hundred and fifty dollars, each, to be paid to them when they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years.

Twelfth. It is my will that in case my sons, Jonathan Q. and William L. shall lose their land, or any part thereof, to wit: The southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township one, north, in range two, west, and eighteen acres, part of the northeast quarter of said section thirty-six by reason of the title being bad, the loss shall be sustained by my five sons, each bearing an equal share of the loss, including the expenses of defending the title.

Thirteenth. It is my will that my sons, David R., George W., and John H., receive from my executors moneys sufficient to complete their education, not exceeding the value of their personal property, and also to complete the dwelling-house and barn now being built on the farm herein bequeathed to them,

Fourteenth. It is my will that whatever balance shall be found remaining in the hands of my executors after paying my just debts, funeral expenses, and the legacies hereinbefore mentioned be equally divided between my five sons, to wit: William L. Manlove, Jonathan Q. Manlove, David R. Manlove, George W. Manlove, and John H. Manlove.

Fifteenth. It is my will that if any open account shall be found by executors standing against any of my children that the same be considered as closed and paid.

Sixteenth. It is my will that my executors immediately after my decease take possession of all my moneys and papers and dispose of them as herein directed, and I do hereby appoint Hart Fellows and David E. Blair, executors of this my last will and testament.

Seventeenth. It is my will that any stock of leather now in tan be received by my executors when worked out and sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, and that means be furnished by my executors to purchase whatever bark, oil, and tallow may be necessary to finish the leather now in tan as aforesaid.

Eighteenth. It is my will that seventy dollars worth of leather, or more, if wanted, be sold to John B. Maffett and David S. Taylor, by my executors, out of the first of my leather tanned out on a credit of one year. In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal, and publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, this sixteenth (16) day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

WM. MANLOVE, SEAL.

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged in the presence of us.

JOHN F. CHARLES,
WILL MAYFIELD,
I. B. TERRY,
CYRUS L. WATSON.

To this will there is a codicil directing that his executors purchase nine family Bibles of the best quality and give to each of his children one (except his son, William, to whom he had given the family Bible), and one also to each of his two grandsons, Manlove and Augustus Raper.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Hart Fellows, 1826, 1833; Henry B. Bertholf, 1833, 1837 Adams Dunlap, 1837, 1847; James L. Anderson, 1847, 1849. Dunlap and Anderson were probate justices of the peace. After the adoption of the constitution of 1848 and the organization of the county court, the county judge was given jurisdiction of probate matters, which he has since retained. William Ellis, 1849, 1857; DeWitt C. Johnston, 1857, 1861; James L. Anderson, 1861, 1865 (died in office); Ephraim J. Pemberton, 1865 to present time.

FIRST DEED RECORDED.

The first deed on record is a conveyance for the consideration of fifty dollars, of the northeast quarter of section 31, township 2 north, range 1 west, from William W. Sayles to Edward Boyleston, both of the town of Manlius, Onondaga county, New York. The deed is as follows:

This Indenture, made the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, between William W. Sayles, of the town of Manlius, in the county of Onondaga, of the first part, and Edward Boyleston, of the same place, of the second part, Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars current money of the United States to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged has remised released and quit claimed and by these presents doth remise release and quit claim unto the said party of the second part in his actual possession now being and to his heirs and assigns forever. All that certain part or parcel of land known and distinguished as the northeast quarter of section 31 in township 2 north in range 1 west of the tract appropriated by the Act of Congress for Military Bounties in the territory of Illinois containing one hundred and sixty acres, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof and also all the estate right title interest claim or demand whatsoever of the said party of the first part either in law or equity of in and to the above bargained premises and every part and parcel thereof to the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns to the sole and only proper use benefit and behoof of the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the party of the first part hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above mentioned.

(Signed) WILLIAM W. SAYLES, L.S.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of—

ALVAN MARSH.

This deed was acknowledged on the 25th of September, 1824, before John Fleming, commissioner of Onondaga

county, New York, and was recorded in this county on the 1st day of November, 1825.

The second deed on record is from Ossian M. Ross and Mary, his wife, of the county of Fulton, and state of Illinois, to Thomas Blair, and for the consideration of five dollars conveys the southeast quarter of section 3, township 1 north, range 1 west. The land is described in the deed (made in October, 1824) as in the county of Pike, Schuyler county not then having been organized.

The third recorded deed was executed at Baltimore Maryland, on the 29th day of July, 1824, between William Stansbury and Louis Barney, both of the city of Baltimore. Stansbury, for the consideration of eighteen hundred dollars conveys to Barney nineteen quarter sections of land in the Military Tract, none of which is now in Schuyler county. One quarter section is now in Brown county, then a part of Schuyler.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The following list includes the first one hundred marriages in Schuyler county after its organization as appears from the licenses and certificates.

No. of Licen.	Date.	Name.	By Whom Married.	Date of Marriage.
1	November 21, 1825,	William H. Taylor to Elizabeth Spoonamore,	Levin Green, L. P.,	Nov. 27, 1825.
2	February 8, 1826,	James Lanney to Delila I Keller . . .	Thomas Blair, County Commissioner.	Feb. 12, 1826.
3	March 14, 1826 . .	Samuel Green, to Caroline Trainer . . .	Levin Green, L. P.,	March 16, 1826.
4	June 27, 1826 . . .	William Sackett to Sally Dean.	Jesse Bartlett, Esq.,	June 28, 1826.
5	Sept. 16, 1826 . . .	James Dean to Rachel Davis . . .	Levin Green, L. P.,	Sept. 19, 1826.
6	October 25, 1826 . .	Cornelius Vandeventer to Susan McFarlin. . .	Thomas McKee, Esq.,	Oct. 25, 1826.
7	May 30, 1827 . . .	John P. Skiles to Eleanor Spoonemore . . .	Levin Green, L. P.,	May 31, 1827.
8	Nov. 26, 1827. . . .	William Skiles to Sarah Perkins.	Hart Fellows, Esq.,	Nov. 29, 1827.
9	January 25, 1828 . . .	Jonathan D. Manlove to Sophronia Chadsey,	Thos. Davis, Esq., . .	Jan. 26, 1828.
10	Feb. 3, 1828	Amos Logston to Dolly Fowler.	Hart Fellows, Esq. . .	Feb. 3. 1828.
11	March 14, 1828 . . .	James Evans to Betsey Lemaster	M. W. Pettigrew, Esq.,	March 18,1828
12	April 4, 1828	Stephen Orsborn, to Sally Longest . . .	M. W. Pettigrew, Esq.,	April 5, 1828.
13	May 3, 1828.	Abel Lisenby to Lydia Perkins	M. W. Pettigrew, Esq.,	May 5, 1828.
14	Aug. 12, 1828	Roswell Brines to Delila Norton	Thomas Davis, Esq. .	May 14, 1828.
15	October 4, 1828 . . .	David Beebe to Rebecca Dupey	Hart Fellows, Esq . .	Oct. 5, 1828.
16	Oct. 19, 1528.	John Wilson to Martha Vance	John Logan, L. P. . .	Oct. 30, 1828.
17	Dec. 25, 1828	James Trainer to Mary Shields.	Thomas McKee, County Commissioner . . .	Dec. 25, 1828.
18	April 2, 1829	Daniel Haynes to Nancy Hollingsworth . .	Thomas Davis, Esq . .	April 2, 1829.
19	May 12, 1829	Charles Reno to Rebecca Skiles	Hart Fellows, Esq . .	May 14, 1829.
20	June 6, 1829	Caswell Rusel to Lydia Orsborn	James Vance, Esq . .	June 7, 1829
21	July 8, 1829	Riley Pennington to Rhoda Smith	John Logan, L. P. . .	July 9, 1829.
22	July 8, 1829	Joseph Langley to Susannah Carter.	James Vance, Esq . .	July 9, 1829.
23	July 8, 1829	John Starr to Nancy A. Black	John Logan, L. P . .	Ju'y 9, 1829.
24	July 8, 1829	Alexander W. Ross to Margaret Spoonemore	Levin Green, L. P . .	July 9, 1829.
25	July 8, 1829	Jonathan Smith to Nancy Wood	Thomas Davis, Esq . .	July 9, 1829.
26	July 30, 1829	Willis O'Neal to Harriet Hunt.	John Logan, L. P . .	Aug. 2, 1829.
27	Aug. 2, 1829	Andrew Spiva to Tennessee Noble	Levin Green, L. P . .	Aug. 6, 1829.
28	Aug. 5, 1829	Michael Matheny to Mahala Pennington . .	Thomas McKee, Esq .	Aug. 6, 1829.
29	Aug. 7, 1829	L. E. Dowell to . . . . Lucy Carter.	James Vance, Esq . .	Aug. 13, 1829.
30	Sept. 8, 1829	John Hammer to Jane Teas.	P. Cartwright, L. P .	Sept. 8, 1829.
31	Sept. 24, 1829	Samuel Gay to Margaret Blair	Hart Fellows, Esq . .	Sept. 24, 1829.
32	Sept. 26, 1829	Aaron Harding to Nancy McKee	Thomas McKee, Esq .	Oct. 1, 1829.
33	Sept. 29, 1829	David S. Trainer to Rebecca Martin . .	Thomas McKee Esq .	Oct. 2, 1829.
34	Nov. 5, 1829	John McFaddin to Neoma McFaddin	James Vance, Esq . .	Nov. 22, 1829.
35	Dec. 2, 1829	Thomas Abitt to Thursy Pennington	Thomas McKee, Esq .	Dec. 2, 1829.
36	Dec. 16, 1829	Nathan A. McFaddin to Eliza Bartlett	James Vance, Esq . .	Dec. 25, 1829.
37	Dec. 18, 1829	George A. Hume to Malinda Hume	C. Vandeventer, Esq .	Dec. 20, 1829.
38	Dec. 20, 1829	Robert B. Sexton to Lucinda Wright . . .	Joel Tullis, Esq . . .	Dec. 21, 1829.
39	Jan. 13, 1830	David Richardson to Patsey Stewart . . .	Asa D. West, M. G . .	Jan. 14, 1830.
40	Jan. 13, 1830	James Powell to Betsey Stewart.	Asa D. Wells, M. G . .	Jan. 17, 1830.
41	Feb. 6, 1830	John Lisenberg to Martha Wells.	M. W. Pettigrew, Esq.	Feb. 7, 1830.
42	Feb. 6, 1830	Abraham Brown to Elizabeth Kirtly	Thomas Davis, Esq . .	Feb. 14, 1830.
43	Mar. 21, 1830	Nicholas B. Rogers to Betsey Hammer . . .	Thomas Hewson, L. P.	Mar. 21, 1830.
44	Mar. 21, 1830	Joseph Mullen to Susan Britton	Levin Green, L. P. . .	Mar. 21, 1830.
45	April 18, 1830 . . .	Joseph Reno to Betsey Hollingsworth . . .	Hart Fellows. Esq . .	April 18, 1830.
46	May 15, 1830	John Taylor to Adeline McIntire	Thomas McKee, Esq .	May 13, 1830.
47	May 18, 1830	Samuel Turner to Rachel Roberson.	W. H. Taylor, L. P . .	May 24, 1830.
48	June 5, 1830	James Allen to Nicy Norace	M. W. Pettigrew, Esq.	June 5, 1830,
49	June 9, 1830	Moses Manlove to Betsey Hough	M. W. Pettigrew, Esq.	June 16, 1830.
50	June 12, 1830	Jesse Lincoln to Rachel Norton	John Logan, L. P. . .	June 16, 1830.
51	June 25, 1830	Joshua Blankenship to Mary Wilsie	M. W. Pettigrew, Esq.	June 27, 1830.
52	Aug. 16, 1830	William Spiva to Phebe Van Winkle	Joel Tullis, Esq . . .	Aug. 25, 1830.
53	Sept. 11, 1830	Redman H. Logsdon to Emeliza Dickson . . .	John Baker, L. P . . .	Sept. 12, 1830.
54	Sept. 14, 1830	Thomas W. Taylor to Ruth Cadwalader . . .	Hart Fellows. Esq . .	Sept. 14, 1830.
55	Sept. 29, 1830	Samuel B. Shaffer to Harriet Emerich . . .	Hart Fellows, Esq . .	Sept. 30, 1830.
56	Oct. 7, 1830	Joel Conrod to Hannah Edmonston	M. W. Pettigrew, Esq.	Oct. 7, 1830.
57	Oct. 8, 1830	Jonathan Clifton to Mary Teas	Hart Fellows, Esq . .	Oct. 8, 1830.
58	Oct. 28, 1830	William Putnam to Patsey Smith	John Logan, L. P . .	Oct. 28, 1830.
59	Nov. 7, 1830. . . .	Nicholas Rice to Eliza Dark	Joel Tullis, Esq. . . .	Nov. 7, 1830.
60	Nov. 22, 1830	Daniel A. Edmonston to Cynthian Naught . .	M. W. Pettigrew, Esq .	Oct. 25, 1830.
61	Nov. 25, 1830	William Briscoe, to Mary Ausenus	John Foster, L. P . . .	Oct. 27, 1830.
62	December 2, 1830 .	William Noble to Nancy Van Winkle	Joel Tullis, Esq	Dec. 5, 1830.
63	December 6, 1830 .	Stephen D. Hambaugh to Elmira Stone . . .	C. Vandeventer Esq . .	Dec 22, 1830.
64	December 11, 1830	William S. Berry to Catherine Johnson . .	John Logan, L. P . .	Dec. 16. 1830.
65	December 14, 1830	Frederick Noble to Agnes Dark.	Thomas McKee, Esq .	Dec. 15, 1830.
66	December 18, 1830	Charles Friend to Nelly Tucker.	John Foster, L. P. . .	Dec. 26, 1830.
67	Jan. 11, 1831	Preston Ishmael to Polly McAnish.	C. Vandeventer, Esq. .	Jan. 15, 1831.
68	Jan. 31, 1831	Caleb Riley to Sophia Black	John Logan, L. P. . .	Feb. 4, 1831.
69	Feb. 5, 1831	John Kinner to Mary Reynolds.	Samuel Bogart, Esq. .	Feb. 5, 1831.
70	Feb. 7, 1831	Samuel Hall to Nancy Thompson	Isaac Lane, Esq. . . .	Feb. 10, 1830.
71	Feb. 17, 1831	Simon Ward to Polly Stewart.	James Bankson, M. G.	Feb. 17, 1831.
72	Feb. 26, 1831	Thomas T. Lancaster to Elizabeth Jackson. . .	Isaac Lane, Esq . . .	Mar. 1, 1831.
73	Mar. 18, 1831	William Robertson to Betsey Kirkland . . .	Isaac Lane, Esq. . . .	Mar. 21, 1831.
74	Mar. 23, 1831	William S. Manlove to Elizabeth Burk . . .	C. L. Watson, L. P . .	Mar. 29, 1831.
75	Mar. 30, 1831	Thomas Redicks to Eliza DeWitt	Hart Fellows, Esq . .	Mar. 30, 1831.
76	April 2, 1831	Robert N. Chadsey to Rachel Manlove . . .	John Foster, L. P . .	April 3, 1831.
77	April 12, 1831	Clement Cavender to Comfort Slaven	John Foster, L. P . .	April 17, 1831.
78	April 27, 1831	Reason Prater to Lavina Salisbury	Isaac Lane, Esq . . .	April 28, 1831.
79	April 25, 1831	Jesse Busan to Martha E. Clark	Hart Fellows, Esq . .	April 26, 1831.
80	May 28, 1831	John L. Keaton to Elizabeth Shelton . . .	John Logan, L. P . .	May 29, 1831.
81	June 6, 1831	Thomas Morgan to Emily Robertson	Isaac Lane, Esq . . .	June 8, 1831.
82	June 23, 1831	John Young to Sarah McCreery	John Scripps, L. P . .	June 23, 1831.
83	June 30, 1831	Henry B. Moore to Sarah Kinkade	John Scripps, L. P .	June 30, 1831.
84	July 16, 1831	Lewis Morgan to Arena Farmer	Hart Fellows, Esq . .	July 16, 1831.
85	July 16, 1831	George Wilson to Rebecca Wallis	M. J. Skiles, Esq. . .	July 17, 1831.
86	July 23, 1831	John Ogles to Syntha Sims	B. Chadsey, Esq . . .	July 14, 1831.
87	July 29, 1831	A. C. Sallie to Martha Green.	Levin Green L. P . . .	Aug. 2, 1831.
88	July 29, 1831	Theodore Hitt to Rebecca Brown	Hart Fellows, Esq . .	July 29, 1831.
89	August 10, 1831 . .	John S. Marsh to Mary Ann Gibson.	Hart Fellows, Esq . .	Aug. 11, 1831.
90	August 11, 1831 . .	William Trainer to Hannah Owen	Hart Fellows, Esq . .	Sept. 1, 1831.
91	Sept. 24, 1831	George Wethers to Mary Ann Gray	Peter C. Vance, Esq .	Sept. 25, 1831.

No. of Licen.	Date.	Name.	By Whom Married.	Date of Marriage
92	Sept. 29, 1831.	John Haggarty to America DeWitt	Hart Fellows, Esq.	Sept. 29, 1831.
93	Oct. 6, 1831.	James H. Spiva to Rheuamy Friend	Nathaniel Harris, Esq.	Oct. 9, 1831.
94	Oct. 9, 1831.	Alfred Wallace to Betsey Skilos	Isaac Lane, Esq.	Oct. 9, 1831.
95	Oct. 6, 1831.	Harvey Skiles to Letty D. M. Justus	Hart Fellows, Esq.	Oct. 13, 1831.
96	Oct. 15, 1831.	John Thurman to Mahala Louderback	Hart Fellows, Esq.	Oct. 16, 1831.
97	Dec. 5, 1831.	Britton Provo to Sally Ballard	Harvey Lester, Esq.	Dec. 8, 1831
98	Dec. 12, 1831.	Allan Isaacs to Sinia Moore	Thomas McKee, Esq.	Dec. 14, 1831.
99	Dec. 12, 1831.	Isam Cox to Nancy Burnett	John Logan, L. P.	Dec. 15, 1831.
100	Dec. 12, 1831.	Henry Massa to Nancy Curry	John Scripps, L. P.	Dec. 12, 1831.

The spelling of the above names is according to that of the original licenses. The "L. P." following the name of the person performing the marriage ceremony indicated that he was a Local Preacher. Where "Esq." is found it is understood of course, as a designation for "Justice of the Peace."

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In the constitutional convention of 1847 William A. Minshall was the delegate from Schuyler county. John P. Richmond represented the county in the constitutional convention of 1862. The constitution framed by this convention was rejected by the people. In the constitutional convention of 1870, which gave to the people of the state their present constitution, Jesse C. Fox was the delegate from this county.

THE COUNTY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On the organization of the county it was placed in a senatorial district with Pike, Fulton, Adams, Morgan and Peoria counties. Archibald Job, of Morgan county, was the state senator from this district in the Fifth General Assembly, 1826-1828. The representative in the same General Assembly was William Sim, who was elected from a district comprising, beside Schuyler, Pike, Adams, Fulton and Peoria. In the Sixth and Seventh General Assemblies, 1828-1830 and 1830-1832, the senatorial and representative districts in which Schuyler county was included were the same, and embraced Schuyler, Pike, Adams, Fulton, Peoria, and Jo Daviess counties. In the Sixth General Assembly Henry J. Ross was the senator from this district and John Turney the representative. In the Seventh General Assembly Henry J. Ross senator, and Joel Wright, representative.

In 1832 Schuyler was in a senatorial district with Fulton, Knox, Henry, Calhoun, Mercer, McDonough and Warren. William McCreery was the senator in the Eighth General Assembly 1832–1834. In this assembly Schuyler county formed a representative district by itself and elected William A. Minshall to the lower house of the legislature.

When the Ninth General Assembly, 1834-1836, convened, George W. P. Maxwell was the senator from the district comprising Schuyler, Fulton, Knox, Calhoun, McDonough, and Warren counties Jacob Vandeventer was in the house of representatives from Schuyler.

In 1836 Schuyler county was in a senatorial district by itself, as well as representative. George W. P. Maxwell was the senator and William A. Minshall the representative in the Tenth General Assembly, 1836-1838. In the Eleventh General Assembly, 1838-1840, William A. Richardson was senator and John Brown, representative. In 1840 Schuyler and Brown comprised together a senatorial district with William A. Richardson the state senator in the Twelfth General Assembly, 1840-1842, William A. Minshall was elected to the house of representatives. Jacob Vandeventer was state senator from Schuyler and Brown in the Thirteenth General Assembly, 1842-1844, and Samuel Horner the representative from Schuyler. In the Fourteenth General Assembly, 1844-1846, the senatorial representation was the same, and John Brown represented the county in the lower house of the legislature. In the Fifteenth General Assembly, 1846-1848, John Brown was promoted to be state senator from the Schuyler and Brown district, and Lewis D. Erwin became the representative from Schuyler.

In the Sixteenth General Assembly, 1848-1850, John P. Richardson of Schuyler, was state senator from the sixteenth senatorial district, and Jesse Darnell the representative in the lower house. In the seventeenth, the senator was the same, and the representative from Schuyler, Allen Persinger. In the Eighteenth General Assembly 1852-1854, James M. Campbell of McDonough, was the state senator from the sixteenth district of which Schuyler county was a part. Francis E. Bryant represented the county in the lower house. The next state senator from Schuyler was John P. Richmond who was in the Twenty-First and Twenty-Second General Assemblies, 1858-1860 and 1860-1862.

In the Twenty-First General Assembly Lewis D. Erwin was the representative, and was reelected to the twenty-second. Joseph Sharon represented the county in the Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth General Assemblies, 1862-1864, and 1864-1866; George W. Metz in the Twenty-Fifth, 1866-1868; John Ewing in the Twenty-Sixth, 1868, 1870; Samuel S. Benson, in the Twenty-Seventh, 1870-1872; John M. Darnell in the Twenty-Eighth, 1872-1874; James De Witt in the Twenty-Ninth, 1874-1876; William T. McCreery in the Thirtieth, 1876-1878· Hosea Davis and William T. McCreery in the Thirty-First, 1878-1880, and William C. Reno in the Thirty-Second, 1880-1882.

Robert Brown of Schuyler county was state senator in the Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. The county at present is in the Thirty-Fourth senatorial district with Cass, Mason, and Menard counties.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Until the year 1832 the state of Illinois formed one congressional district.

In the apportionment under the act of 1831 Schuyler county was in the Third district with the counties of Greene Morgan, Sangamon, Tazewell, Macon, McLean, La Salle Cook, Putnam, Peoria, Henry, Knox, Jo Daviess, Mercer, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Adams, Pike and Calhoun.

In 1843 it was placed in the Fifth district with Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Brown, Fulton, Peoria, and Macoupin counties. For three terms, 1849-1851 Schuyler county supplied the representative from this district,

William A. Richardson. He was elected for six consecutive terms, but during the last three terms of his service was a resident of Adams county.

The apportionment act of 1852 placed it in the Fifth district composed of Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Brown, Schuyler, McDonough, Hancock, and Henderson.

In 1861 the county was placed in the Ninth district with Fulton, Mason, Menard, Cass, McDonough, Brown and Pike counties.

In the apportionment under the act of 1872 the tenth district embraced Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler counties. William H. Ray, of Schuyler, was the representative from this district 1873-1875, and John C. Bagby, of Schuyler, 1875-1877.

In 1882 Schuyler was placed in the Eleventh Congressional District with Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock and McDonough counties.

COUNTY JUDGES.

William Ellis, 1849–57; De Witt C. Johnston, 1857–61; James L. Anderson, 1861–65 (Died in office); Ephriam J. Pemberton, since 1865.

COUNTY CLERKS.

John B. Terry, 1825-27 (Resigned December, 1827); Hart Fellows, 1827-37; William Ellis, 1837–47; Nathan Moore, 1847–56 (Resigned Sept. 1856); Edward Bertholf, Sept. 1856–Dec. 1856; Chas. Neill, 1856–61; De Witt Johnston. 1861–65; A. L. Noble, 1865–69; John M. Spangler, 1869–73; John C. Scripps, 1873–77; Mark Bogue, since 1877.

CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Hart Fellows, 1825-36 (Resigned December 28, 1836); Robert A. Glenn, 1836–40; Joseph Montgomery, 1840–52; Lewis D. Erwin, 1852–56; Joseph Montgomery, 1856–60; Thomas J. Kinney, 1860–64: Simon Doyle, 1864-68; Edward Bertholf, 1868–72; William Paris, 1872-80; William H. H. Rader, since 1880

RECORDERS.

John B. Terry, 1825-27; Hart Fellows, 1827-39; Richard Dougherty, 1839-47; Thomas L. Garrett, 1847-49.

Since the adoption of the constitution of 1848 the circuit clerks have filled the office of Recorder, Joseph Montgomery from 1849 to 1852, and then the other circuit clerks in succession as given in the list above.

SHERIFFS.

Orris McCartney, 1825-28; Joel Pennington, 1828-34; Thomas Hayden, 1834-38; John G. McHattan, 1838-42; Joseph T. Campbell, 1842-44; Enoch Edmonston, 1844-48; Asa Goodwin, 1848-50; Lewis D. Erwin, 1850 52; Asa Goodwin, 1852-54: Charles Neill, 1854-56; John Hugh Lawler, 1856-58; Enoch Edmonston, 1858-60; Edward Bertholf, 1860-62; Joseph Dyson, 1862-64; John C. Brown, 1864-66; Joseph Dyson, 1866-68; Henry J. Sapp, 1868-70; Joseph Dyson, 1870-72; George T. Whitson, 1872-74; George M. Campbell, 1874-76; John A. Harvey, 1876-78; John C. Brown, 1878-80; John Neill, since 1880.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

David E. Blair, 1827-28; Willis O'Neal, 1828-33; Edward Doyle, 1833-34; Adams Dunlap, 1834-35; Harvy Lester, 1835-36; Robert H. Burton, 1836-37; Marshall Smith, March, 1837, September, 1837; William Cox, 1837-38 (Removed); Clark Dennis, 1838-39; Joseph T. Campbell, 1839-42; John Scripps, 1842-43; (Edward Doyle was elected in August, 1842, but not furnishing bond the county commissioners declared the office vacant, and appointed John Scripps.) James De Witt, 1843-45; Felix G. Clark, March, 1845 September, 1845 (To fill vacancy caused by resignation of James De Witt); Nathan Moore, 1845 47; Enoch Edmonston, 1849-51; Peter L. Campbell, 1851 61; Simon Doyle, 1861-63; Enoch Edmonston, 63-65; Elias D. Leach, 1865-67; Joseph N. Ward, 1867-69; Edwin M. Anderson, 1869-71; George H. Nelson, 1871-73; Edward D. Wells, 1873 77; Edwin Dyson, 1877-79; Augustus Nell, 1879-83;

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

Jesse Bartlett was the first assessor. The county treasurers usually made the annual assessments. Peter H. Holmes, filled the office in 1841 and 1842; Nathan Moore in 1843, and 1844. From the latter year to 1854, the county treasurers were the assessors by virtue of their office. After township organization went into effect the assessments have been made by township officers.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.

In the early history of the county the sheriff commonly collected the revenue, but for some years the board of county commissioners appointed an officer for that purpose. Edward Doyle was appointed collector in 1840; Walter D. Scott and Jonathan D. Manlove in 1841, and Thomas Goodwin in 1842. John T. Worthington was appointed in 1843, but declined to accept the office, when Joseph T. Campbell, the sheriff, collected the taxes for that year. The sheriffs were made ex-officio collectors in 1844, and discharged the duties of the office till township organization went into operation in 1854, when the county treasurer became ex-officio collector.

SURVEYORS.

The first county surveyor was Jonathan D. Manlove who filled the office from 1825 to 1829. He was succeeded by William P. Manlove, who was first chosen to the office in 1829 and was reelected for several subsequent terms. Leonidas Horney was elected in 1847, and held the office till 1861. The other incumbents have been: Charles Prather, 1861-63; Jeremiah Stumm, 1863-65; John M. Campbell, 1865-67; James W. Watts, 1867-69; Jeremiah Stumm, 1869-75; James W. Watts, 1875 76; Jeremiah Stumm, 1876-79; William J. Horney, since 1879.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Alexander Curry served as school commissioner till December, 1835, when Henry B. Bertholf was appointed his successor. William Ellis was appointed to the office in September, 1839, and Edward Doyle, in September, 1840-

After Doyle, Jonathan D. Manlove filled the office till the election of John Scripps, in August, 1843. George Little filled the office by appointment, in June, 1847, and Wheeler W. Wells, in March, 1848. John Scripps was elected in August, 1848, and served till 1849. He was succeeded by Daniel T. Berry, and he, by John C. Bagby. Since then the office has been filled as follows:

Charles Neill, 1850-1857; William Ellis, 1857-1859; George R. Benton, 1859 1861; Anderson D. Davies, 1861-1863; Henry Smither, 1863-1865; Jesse C. Fox, 1865-1869; Jonathan R. Neill, 1869-1873; William A. Clark, 1873-1877; Henry H. Foley, 1877, to present.

CORONERS.

The first coroner of the county was Levin Green. He served till 1829. His successors were Thomas Raines, Alexander Penney, and John P. Skiles. Since 1848, the office has been filled by the following persons:

Peter Wampler, 1848 1850; A. H. Perkins, 1850-1852; Peter Wampler, 1852-1854; A. H. Perkins, 1854-1856; Peter Wampler, 1856-1858; William G. Denny, 1858-1860; John R. Randall, 1860-1862; Alexander Montgomery, 1862-1864; Henry J. Sapp, 1864-1866; John P. Skiles, 1866-1869; Adam Trone, 1869-1870; Hudson M. Deane, 1870-1874; C. M. Grimwood; 1874-1876; Barnett P. Watts, 1876-1878; Hudson M. Deane, 1878-1880; John S. Vance, 1880-1882.

EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

James Vance, Hart Fellows, and Willis O'Neal, the three first justices of the peace in the county, were sworn into office on the nineteenth of September, 1825. Vance took the oath before Hart Fellows, the clerk of the circuit court, and then Fellows took his oath as justice of the peace before Vance. Levin Green became justice of the peace in February, 1826; Jesse Bartlett, and Thomas McKee, in May, 1826, and Cornelius Vandeventer in August of the same year.

David E. Blair, Isaac Linder, Thomas McKee, Riggs Pennington, Benjamin Chadsey, and Thomas Davis, all became invested with the duties of magistrate in the year 1827. The next year, Moses W. Pettigrew was made a justice. In 1830, Jacob T. Reno, Moses Skiles, Isaac Lane, Ansalem Barnes, and Granville Bond were elected to this office. In 1831, the new justices were Nathaniel Harris, Samuel Oram, Peter C. Vance, Harvey Lester, Thomas Christian, Stephen Sallee, Jeremiah O. Bridge, Alexander Curry, David Manlove, and Joseph Bell were the new justices. Samuel McHatton and James Power became justices in 1832. James W. Riley, Henry B. Bertholf, Joel Tullis, and Abraham Hollingsworth were elected to the office in 1833. The new justices in 1834 were John Strong, Price B. Hume, George Harper, John Brown, Henry Casteen, and John A. Drake; in 1835, Isaac M. McCutchen, Jeremiah B. Walker, Robert A. Curry, Joel Pennington, Martin De Witt, Thomas Clark, Philip Briggs, Eli Heartley, James Brown, Moses J. Skiles, Balaam Buzley, Enoch Edmonston, James W. Riley, Joshua Chitwood, Robert Wilson, and Richard P. Applegate. William Ellis was sworn into the office in 1836, and William Sackman, John L. Ewing, Milo Ewing, Erastus Stone, Abraham Smith, and John Wilson in 1837.

Additional justices in 1838; James Lawler, William Crewdson, David Long, Levi Lusk, James McRae, Allen Alexander, Caleb Stone, James W. Singleton, Edward Doyle, and Peter C. Vance. In 1839, Adams Dunlap, James Marshall, James P. Black, Levi Sparks, Isaac Garrett, Samuel Horney, James McKee, Morris Swan, John Thornhill, James Graham, William Lewis. In 1840, Charles Wells, Richard Ashcraft, Joab L. Moore, William L. Wisdom.

Among others elected to the office of justice of the peace from the year 1840 to 1849 were James W. McElwan, James L. Anderson, Nathaniel Glover, Robert N. Chadsey, Albert G. Dupuy, Thomas Dewees, Rice Dunbar, Amos Hart, William Klepper, Jacob O. Jones, Thomas Bronough, William Dron, James Evans, Thomas H. Woods, Edward Bertholf, William Callison, Samuel McCreary, Samuel Dark, Joseph N. Ward, Tidence W. Lane, William Noel, John Norvell, Daniel Shelden, Jesse H. Ellis, Alfred C. Wallace, Thomas Pemberton, Abraham Rue, William Pyle, and George M. Wells.

BROWN COUNTY.

The unwieldy size of Schuyler county, as originally formed, and the great difficulty the inhabitants of the southwest portion had in reaching Rushville, the county seat, created, about the year 1835, a strong sentiment in favor of the division of the county. The residents south of Crooked creek generally favored it, while those of the north opposed it. For some time there was considerable talk of a compromise by which the county seat should be moved from Rushville to Ripley, a location not far from the center of the old county of Schuyler. The efforts made to secure the passage of an act in the State legislature organizing a new county were opposed by the representative of Schuyler county, who, of course, favored the interests of that part of the county from which he came—the vicinity of Rushville. Finally, at the Session of the General Assembly in the winter of 1838–1839, on the petition of almost every man living within the boundaries of what is now Brown county, the passage of the following measure was secured:

"An Act to create the County of Brown out of the County of Schuyler.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That all that tract of country lying and being within the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the southwest corner of township two, south of range four, west of the fourth principal meridian; thence east to the Illinois river; thence up said river to the mouth of Crooked creek; thence up said creek to the township line between townships one and two north; thence west to the range line between four and five west of the meridian aforesaid; thence south with said range line to the place of beginning, shall constitute a new county to be called the County of Brown.

"Sec. 2. That John M. Campbell, of Schuyler county; John B. Curl, of Adams county, and William W. Baily, of McDonough county, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice for said county: the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the town of Mount Sterling on the first Monday in June next, or within twenty days thereafter; and, after being duly sworn before some justice of the peace, faithfully to perform the duties required of them by this act, shall proceed to locate and establish a permanent seat of justice in said county, having due regard to the geographical situation, present and future population, as well as donations which may be offered for the erection of public buildings; and if any donations shall be made for the purposes aforesaid, the said commissioners shall do and perform such acts and things as they may deem necessary to secure the payment thereof to the County Commissioners' Court of said county, for the use of said county.

"Sec. 3. That the citizens of said county, hereby created, are and shall be entitled to all the privileges allowed in general to citizens of other counties in this state; and, until public buildings shall be erected for that purpose, the courts shall be held at such place, in Mount Sterling, as shall be provided by the County Commissioners' Court of said county; and if the permanent seat of justice shall be located at any place other than Mount Sterling, it shall be the duty of the commissioners hereby appointed to locate the same and to give it a name: but if they shall select Mount Sterling for the seat of justice, then, and in that case, Mount Sterling shall be the name of the said seat of justice.

"Sec. 4. That an election for county officers shall be held in the said county of Brown, at the several places of holding elections, and by the same judges heretofore appointed by the Schuyler county court, on the first Monday in May next; which election shall be conducted in all respects agreeably to the laws regulating elections. It shall be the duty of the said judges to make returns of the poll-books of said election to Robert N. Curry and James W. Singleton, two justices of the peace at Mount Sterling, within seven days from and after said election; and it shall be the duty of the said justices of the peace to open and compare the said polls, and to make out and deliver certificates to the persons elected, and to return an abstract to the Secretary of State, in the same manner as is now required of clerks of the county commissioners' courts in such cases:

Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to repeal out of office any justice of the peace, or constable, who may be in office within the limits of said county at the passage of this act; but they shall continue to hold their offices the same as if this act had not been passed.

"Sec. 5. That at the next general election, and until a new apportionment of representation shall be made among the several counties of this state, the County of Schuyler shall elect one representative, and the County of Brown one representative to the General Assembly; and in case a vacancy shall happen in the office of Senator from the County of Schuyler, the said County of Schuyler and the County of Brown shall vote together to fill such vacancy, and until a new apportionment of representation shall be made; and in case of an election for a Senator, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the county commissioners' court of Brown county within four days after returns of such election shall be made to him, to meet the clerk of Schuyler county at Rushville, and the two, together, shall compare the polls, and deliver a certificate to the person elected, and also return a transcript of the votes given for Senator to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 6. That the said county of Brown shall be attached to and form a part of the fifth Judicial circuit; and it shall be the duty of the Judge of said circuit to hold two terms of the circuit court in said county, annually, at such time as the said Judge shall order and appoint, or at such time as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the county commissioners' court of said county to appropriate, set apart, and pay into the county treasury of Schuyler county, one-half of the sum which shall remain due and payable to Alden and Burton from the said county of Schuyler for building a bridge across Crooked creek, after the said county of Schuyler shall have expended the money already appropriated to that object; the said amount so to be paid by the county of Brown to be made and certified by the county commissioners' court of Schuyler county, so soon as the amount can be ascertained; and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners' court of Brown county to provide the means to make such payments annually, and at the time the same become due from the county of Schuyler to the said Alden and Burton.

Sec. 8. That the Sheriff of Schuyler county shall have power to collect all taxes, fines, and forfeitures heretofore assessed, and to serve all process necessary to the prosecution and disposal of all causes now pending in the Schuyler circuit court, the same as if no change had been in the boundaries of said county, and as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 9. That the commissioners hereby appointed to locate the seat of justice shall be allowed and paid out of the county treasury of said county, the sum of three dollars per day each.

Sec. 10. That so soon as the school commissioners of Schuyler county shall be notified by the county commissioners' court, of Brown county, that a school commissioner for that county has been appointed, to deliver to said commissioner all moneys and papers belonging to the several townships in the said county of Brown.

Approved February 1, 1839.

The name of Brown was given to the new county in commemoration of Gen. Jacob Brown, a distinguished soldier in the war of 1812-1814. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the ninth of May, 1775, and was desended from members of the society of Friends. He taught school in early life, and was also employed for some time in surveying the public lands in Ohio. He settled in Jefferson county, New York, then a wilderness, in the year 1799. In 1812, at the beginning of the war with England, he was a militia general, but soon afterward was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army. In 1814 he was made a major

general. He took part in the defence of Sackett's Harbor in 1813, and the following year exhibited much bravery in the battle of Chippewa and Niagara Falls, and at the siege of Fort Erie, receiving the thanks of Congress and a gold medal. At the termination of the war he continued in the army as major general, and in 1821 succeeded to the chief command of the United States regular army. He died at Washington on the twenty fourth of February, 1828.

SEAT OF JUSTICE.

By the act organizing the county, John M. Campbell, of Schuyler county, John B Curl, of Adams, and William A. Bailey, of McDonough county, were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice of Brown county. These commissioners were directed to meet at Mount Sterling on the first Monday in June, 1839, or within twenty days thereafter, and locate and establish a permanent seat of justice, "having due reference to the geographical situation, present and future population, as well as donations which may be offered for the erection of public buildings."

The commissioners met, according to their instructions, and on the fifteenth day of June, 1839, selected Mount Sterling as the county seat. Several other points in this county were applicants for the honor, but the advantages of Mount Sterling were so apparent, and the subscriptions of the people of that town and vicinity to a fund for the erection of public buildings, so liberal, that the commissioners had little difficulty in arriving at a determination. The following is the report of their decision to the board of connty commissioners:

"We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Illinois to locate the seat of justice in the county of Brown, have this day located the same in the town of Mount Sterling, on the public square adopted by the Legislature; provided the payment of the several sums submitted by the citizens of Mount Sterling and vicinity for the erection of public buildings for the use of said county commissioners of the aforesaid county for the aforesaid purpose, on or before the twenty-fifth day of the present month; and if the above-named subscribers shall fail to come forward and comply with the above requisitions, then and in that case, the location of the above-named county seat is to remain as not located by us.

Given under our hands this 15th day of June, 1839.

[Signed] JOHN B. CURL,
JOHN M. CAMPBELL.

N. B.—"It is fully understood that if either or any of the above-named subscribers shall fail to comply with the above requisitions, and any other person shall make the deficiency good, so that the amount subscribed is secured to the county, then in that case, it shall be as though it was done by the person first subscribing."

There is an order of the county commissioners' court, made on the fourteenth of June, 1838, appropriating twenty-four dollars as payment for eight days' services of John B. Curl in locating the county seat, and a like amount in payment of the services of John M. Campell.

The subscriptions of the citizens of Mount Sterling and vicinity to the erection of public buildings, referred to in the above report of the commissioners, was as follows, as appears from a statement in the county records. (As this is the list of the secured notes as made out by the county commissioners, the first name of those given below is in all probability the subscriber, and the second that of the indorser):

Samuel Sidner, S. W. Miller,	$ 40 00
William Patterson, William Stapleton,	15 00
S. W. Miller, Samuel Sidner,	30 00
J. W. Singleton,	150 00
H. Casteen, J. Robinson,	200 00
J. Roberts, G. Roberts,	15 00
J. T. Debell, T. M. Sparks,	15 00
W. T. Rigg, W. Parker,	5 00
Wm. Buchanan, S. Sidener,	10 00
W, H. R. Horney, G. W. Ballard,	25 00
W. C. Smith, J. Smith,	15 00
B. P. Stubblefield, A. Parker,	25 00
G. Estes, S. H. B. Clarkson,	20 00
J. Vandeventer, J. H. McClary,	45 00
J. H. McClary, J. Vandeventer,	50 00
J. Brockman, E. Davis,	30 00
T. S. Brockman, A. McKean,	125 00
J. M. Irwin, W. Irwin,	100 00
R. N. Curry, (secured by mortgage),	1035 00
W. D. Price, S. H. Richey,	10 00
L. W. Dunlap, J. Means,	100 00
A. Curry, R. H. Hurlbut,	700 00
B. Kendrick, G. R. Givens,	25 00
G. R. Givens, B. Kendrick,	40 00
C. H. Horney, S. Sidener,	20 00
G. C. Robinson, T. S. Adams,	296 00
E. W. B. Newby, W. Patterson,	50 00
H. P. Grover, J. Putnam,	10 00
H. Orr, Max. Orr,	40 00
E. Davis, B. Hayley,	67 00
J. Smith, G. Smith,	175 00
B. D. Stout, W. Taylor,	20 00
G. S. Myres, S. H. Richey,	60 00
A. W. Ream, T. S. Brockman,	100 00
W. Patterson, E. W. B. Newby,	100 00
O. Griffith, J. B. Brown,	30 00
S. H. Richey, G. S. Myres,	25 00
R. H. Hurlbut, Alex. Curry,	1200 00
W. Parker, W. Patterson,	50 00
J. Myer, W. Patterson,	75 00
J. H. Bates, T. Y. Bates,	25 00
T. Y. Bates, J. H. Bates,	25 00
Margery Orr, T. S. Brockman,	20 00
L. Brockman, T. S. Brockman,	25 00
J. Price, J. Vandeventer,	50 00
E. Ross, E. Davis,	12 00
A. S. Hobbs, T. S. Brockman,	10 00
J. Walker, A. Shields,	130 00
G. B. Orr, T. S. Brockman,	10 00
C. Jennings, J. Vandeventer,	25 00
S. Suffycool, J. Putnam,	20 00
D. Higgins, J. Higgins,	20 00
H. Husman, D. Kendrick,	50 00
D. Kendrick, H. Husman,	25 00
G. Husman, H. Husman,	25 00
W. A. Singleton, A. Parker,	12 00
R. Trabue, (secured by mortgage),	50 00

S. Sanson, W. Parker,	15 00
William Reid, A. Parker,	40 00
S. Evens, A. Pauley,	12 00
J. Lomax, A. Pauley,	20 00
A. Pauley, J. Means,	150 00
J. Means, A. Pauley,	150 00
T. Ingles, B. Hayley,	10 00
J. Putnam, E. Davis,	20 00
H. Cheseldine, (secured by mortgage),	100 00
J. D. Patterson, N. B. Bullard,	50 00
E. W. B. Newby, W. Patterson,	25 00
W. Irwin, J. M. Irwin,	30 00
S. H. B. Clarkson, A. Curry,	40 00
The following persons subscribed after the location was made:	
W. Stapleton, W. Patterson	25 00
J. Fry, W. Stapleton,	20 00
N. B. Ballard, S. H. B. Clarkson,	15 00
G. Harper, S. H. B. Clarkson,	30 00
J. Trabue,	25 00
J. Nye,	25 00
	$6,399 00

On the second of September, 1839, eight lots in the town of Mount Sterling, which had come into the possession of the county, were sold to different individuals for the aggregate sum of $359.50. The county was also the owner of other town property, which was sold as opportunity offered.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The court-house now in use is the second that has been built in the history of the county. An earlier jail also preceded the present one. The subscriptions of the residents of Mt. Sterling and vicinity, amounting to upward of six thousand dollars, made a liberal fund for the erection of the first public buildings. The county commissioners having determined on the kind of buildings to be constructed, advertisements were inserted in the "Illinois Republican," "Illinoisan," and the "Quincy Argus," to the effect that contracts for the building of a court-house and jail would be let at Mt. Sterling on the first Monday in September, 1839. It was proposed that one-third of the contract price for the erection of the buildings should be paid each year on the first day of May, till the whole should be paid. A bond for double the amount was required from the contractor, and the first day of May, 1842, was fixed as the time for the completion of the work.

The county commissioners, at their meeting on Monday, September 2d, 1839, the letting of the contracts was postponed for three day. The plan of a court-house, drawn by C. Howland, was adopted, with some modifications, while Mr. Newby's plan of the jail building was taken. The bid of George Tebo was found the lowest, and to him was awarded the contract for the erection of both court-house and jail. He furnished a bond in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract. The commissioners directed that the jail be built on lot number five, in block number three, of Robert N. Curry's and Ralph H. Hurlbut's addition to the town of Mt. Sterling, and the court-house in the public square at such place as should afterward be designated. Afterward, on examination of the lot above mentioned, the commissioners decided that it did not furnish a suitable site for the jail building, and lot number twenty-two in block number three (3), was purchased of S. H. B. Clarkson, and here the jail was erected, twenty feet back from North street. Clarkson had purchased this lot from the county at the sale on the second of September, 1839, but as no deed had yet been made out, the matter was arranged by crediting in full the notes for the purchase money which Clarkson had given.

Some trouble was had in the collection of the individual contributions to the fund for the erection of public buildings. Several suits were brought. In June, 1840, the commissioners allowed S. H. B. Clarkson, justice of the peace, a bill of costs, amounting to $21.50, on suits of this kind against sundry persons.

The exact place on the public square which the court-house should occupy was not settled till the sixth of July, 1841. On that day there is an order of the county commissioners that "the court-house be set on the Public Square, adjoining to, and north of the alley that runs up to the Square by the Presbyterian Church, and the centre of the front end to be in a line with the centre of main Cross street."

By the contract with Tebo the jail was to be completed on, or before, the first day of May, 1841. It was constructed of brick, and was twenty-two feet wide by thirty-two feet long; two stories in height, the first story eight feet and the second story seven and a half feet in the clear. The foundation walls were sunk two feet below the surface of the ground, and were two feet in thickness, except the walls under "the criminals' room," which were four feet in thickness. The room for the confinement of prisoners was lined with timbers one foot square, fitted closely together and extending into the walls. The sleepers and joists in this room were made of timber one foot square, laid close together, and covered with inch and a quarter oak plank. The windows were guarded by bars of iron, four inches apart, and "running into the wall one foot, the flat bars two inches and a half wide and three-quarters of an inch thick and the square bars one inch, framed together." The shutters were made of boiler iron. The prisoner's room had two windows, each window with six small panes of glass. There were two doors to this room, the inner one of which was made of boiler iron, and the outer one of inch and a half oak plank. There was a debtors' room, the doors of which were made after the pattern of the outside door of the criminals' room. The windows of the debtors' room were furnished with grates made of iron bars an inch and a half wide by half an inch thick, framed cross wise.

The court-house was built of brick. It was forty-five feet square and two stories in height. The first story was thirteen feet in the clear, and the second story fourteen. The walls of the building to the top of the first story were eighteen inches in thickness, and from that up thirteen inches. The partition walls were nine inches thick. The upper floor was taken up by three rooms, two of these were eleven by fifteen feet, designed for jury rooms, while the circuit court-room occupied the remainder of this floor. The lower floor

was occupied by rooms for the use of the county officers. The contractor agreed to complete the court-house by the 1st of May, 1843.

The county agreed to pay the contractor twenty-five hundred dollars on the 1st of May, 1840; thirty-six hundred dollars on the 1st day of May, 1841; thirty-six hundred dollars on the 1st day of May, 1842, and thirteen hundred dollars on the 1st day of May, 1843—in all, eleven thousand dollars. The amounts due were to draw twelve per cent. interest if not paid on presentation of the orders.

May, 1843, the date at which the court-house should have been completed, the contractor not having finished the building, he was given an additional year in which to do the work. He was required to give another bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the county was to have the privilege of retaining the last payment of thirteen hundred dollars till the building should be completed and accepted, and pay no interest thereon.

The following order of the county commissioners, made March, 1844, is of interest in connection with the public building subscription:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to this court that Ralph H. Hurlbut of Mt. Sterling, did, in 1839, donate to the county of Brown twelve hundred dollars, and the undivided half of twelve lots in Mt. Sterling in consideration of the county seat being located at Mt. Sterling; and, whereas, said Hurlbut has paid eight hundred dollars of said donation; and whereas, through the vicissitudes of trade, the said Hurlbut has become unable to pay the remaining four hundred dollars of said donation without distressing his family: Therefore, ordered, that the said R. H. Hurlbut be released from all obligations to the said county, in and for the said four hundred dollars, and that his note for the said four hundred dollars be returned to him.

A subsequent board of county commi-sioners considered this action illegal, and it was proposed to bring suit to recover the note returned to Hulburt. The matter was compromised by Hulburt, in January, 1848, paying the county fifty dollars, and giving two promissory notes, with security, of seventy-five dollars, each payable in one and two years from date.

The old jail did service in the confinement of prisoners for nearly twenty years. In 1858 it was resolved to build another jail, and on the 4th of June of that year, the contract for its construction was let to John Maltby. The contract price was five thousand dollars. A building committee appointed by the board of supervisors, composed of Jacob Hersman, Alexander Campbell and B. F. DeWitt, superintended the erection of the building, which the contractor agreed to have completed by the 1st of November, 1859. It was stipulated that in case of any disagreement between the contractor and the building committee, in relation to the quality of the material or the manner of doing the work, that the matter be referred to three arbitrators, one of whom should be chosen by each party and the third by the other two. The contractor was to receive three thousand dollars on the 1st day of March, 1859, with interest on one thousand dollars from June 5th, 1858, at ten per cent. per annum, and the remainder, two thousand dollars, on the 1st day of March, 1860.

The new jail was built on the north end of the court-house square. Previously on the 10th of March, 1858, the lot on which the old jail was built, had been ordered to be sold at public sale It was sold on the 1st day of September, 1860, for three hundred dollars.

The bad condition of the old court-house attracted attention as early as 1859, when, in June of that year, a committee was appointed to make necessary repairs. Nine years later, in June, 1864, a committee was appointed to examine into the condition of the building, and report as to the propriety and expense of having it repaired. This committee reported that the court-house could not be repaired so as to make the building safe without taking down the entire north wall, and sections of the east and west walls, and putting a new foundation under the same, and building new walls thereon. Even then it would be doubtful whether the building would be safe. The entire cost of such repairs, with a new roof, was estimated at four thousand ($4,000) dollars.

Nearly two years passed before any definite steps were taken toward the erection of a new building. April, 1866, a committee was appointed to employ an architect and secure plans and specifications. On the fourth of June, 1866, David House appeared before the board of supervisors and exhibited a plan of a court house which, on motion, was adopted. The next step, and a most important one in the then backward condition of the county finances, was the procuring of the necessary means. Daniel Six, Esli Shurtliff, Adam E. Martin, William L. Taylor, and William L. Vandeventer, were commissioned on the fourth of June, 1866, to borrow money at a rate not exceeding ten per cent. per annum. When sufficient money had been procured to authorize a commencement of the work, this committee was empowered to advertise for proposals and let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

On the tenth of September, 1866, David K. Watson, Daniel Six, and William L. Taylor were appointed to rent rooms for the accommodation of the county clerk, circuit clerk, sheriff, and other public officers, and to sell the old court-house at public auction after twenty days' notice. It was directed that county orders might be received in payment, one half of the purchase-money to be paid on the first of September, 1867, and the remainder on the first day of September, 1868. It was also stipulated that the old court-house should be removed by the first of June, 1867.

The old building was sold to Thomas H. Lynch for thirteen hundred dollars. The contract to erect the new court-house was let to Thomas Jones at the contract price of nineteen thousand dollars. It was afterward thought best to build the second story two feet and six inches higher than was called for in the specifications, and for this and other alterations the contractor was paid the additional sum of two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars. On the eighteenth of January, 1868, the board of supervisors held a meeting in the new building and agreed to receive the court-house from the contractor, retaining, however, one

thousand dollars in the hands of the building committee until the work on the building was entirely completed.

The building committee, under whose superintendence the building was constructed, was composed of William L. Taylor, Alexander Campbell, Adam E. Martin, Daniel Six, and William L. Vandeventer. These gentlemen borrowed the money with which the court-house was built, on the faith and credit of the county, and promptly paid the contractor whenever his money was due him.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

From the organization of the county till the year 1849, the affairs of the county were managed by boards of county commissioners, composed of three members. The new state constitution adopted in 1848, created a change, and gave the administration of county matters within the hands of a county court, the members of which were a county judge and two associate justices. This arrangement lasted till the adoption of township organization in 1854.

FIRST BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Thomas S. Brockman, Joseph Robinson, Joseph Stoner, 1839–1840. The act creating the county directed that an election for county officers should be held on the first Monday in May, 1839. At this election, Thomas S. Brockman, Joseph Robinson, and Joseph Stoner were chosen county commissioners. These commissioners held their first term of court May fifteenth, 1839. The following is the first entry on the records of the board of county commissioners:

"Be it remembered that the county of Brown having been established by an act of the General Assembly of the state of Illinois, and Thomas S. Brockman, Joseph Robinson, and Joseph Stoner having been duly elected county commissioners for said county, and having taken the several oaths before Robert N. Curry, a justice of the peace in and for said county, thereupon a special term of the county commissioners' court for the county of Brown is begun and held at Mt. Sterling the seat of justice for said county on the fifteenth day of June, 1839."

Thomas S. Brockman was chosen presiding commissioner. Jacob Vandeventer, having been duly elected clerk of the county commissioners' court, took in open court an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the state of Illinois, and the oath required by an act entitled "An Act to suppress duelling," together with the oath of office. He also gave bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office on which William Taylor was surety.

The commissioners began the financial record of the county by directing the clerk to borrow fifty dollars "upon the faith of the county upon the best terms." No taxes could be levied and collected for some time, and meanwhile, the county was in immediate need of ready money.

At their session in the afternoon the commissioners ordered that the county should be divided into four districts for the assessment of taxable property.

The first district included all that part of the county lying north of the base line. District number two embraced townships one and two south, range four west. The third district coincided with townships one and two south, range four west, and the fourth district was the balance of the county. S. H B Clarkson was appointed assessor in the first district; Robert Trabue in the second; Isam Nye in the third, and James H. McClary in the fourth. The assessors were required to make return of the list of taxable property by the seventh day of June next, twenty-two days from the date of their appointment.

Harvey Lester was appointed county collector, and then, after having fined Robert Dawson five dollars for contempt of court, the commissioners adjourned for the day. At the next day session (May the eighteenth) the county was divided into road districts of which Reuben Smith, John Lomax, Jonathan Miller Henry Ausmus, Thomas Benton, Benoni R. Parke, John P. Hambaugh, John Sides, Lyman Prentice, Benjamin Kendrick, Thomas Reeves, William Evens and Willian Lee were appointed supervisors.

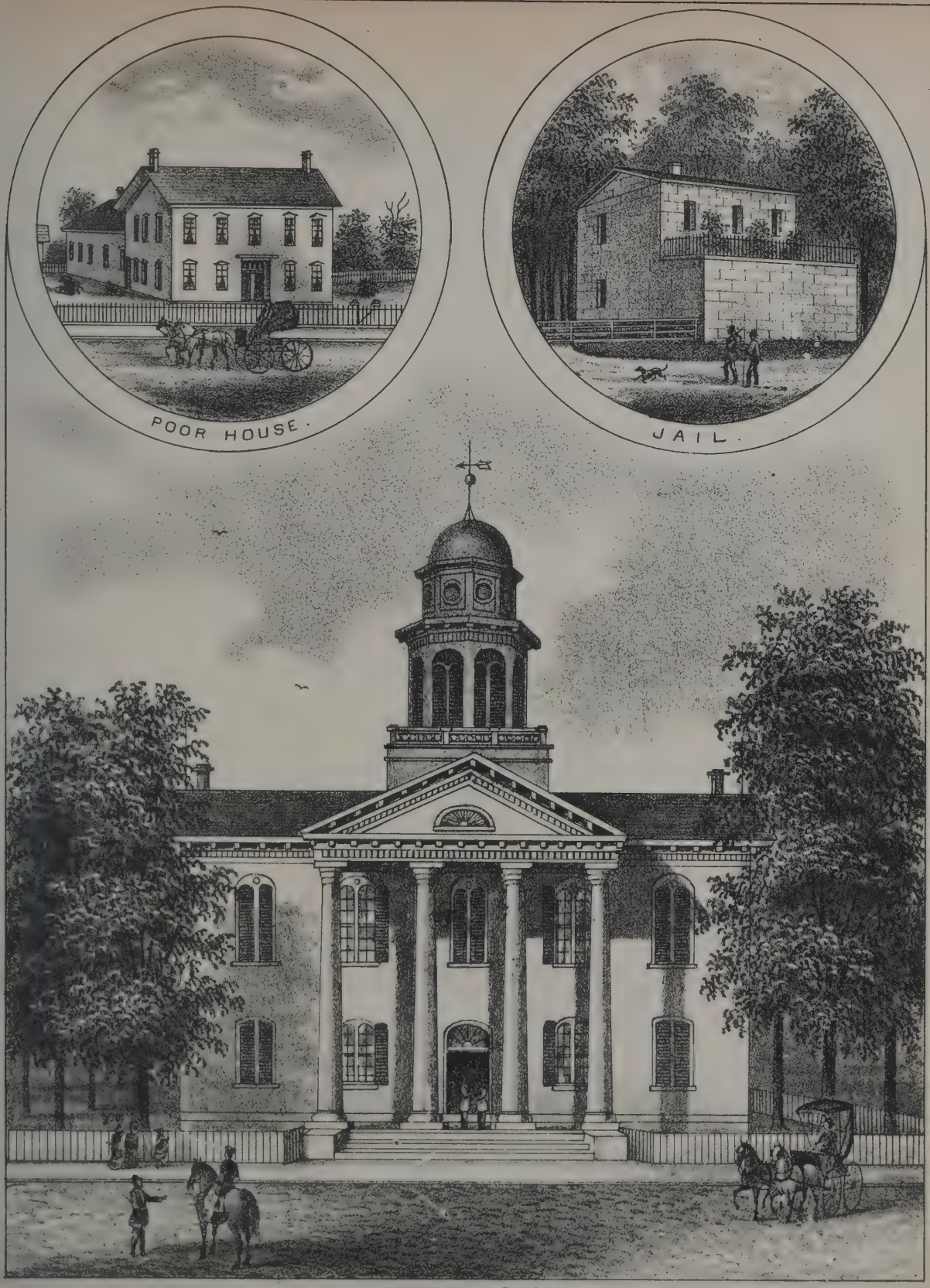
The supervisors are authorized to call upon each able bodied man, within their respective districts, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, to perform three days' labor on the road.

On the 17th day of May, 1839, the county was laid off into six districts for the election of justices of the peace. That part of the county lying north of the base line and west of Curry's branch, constituted district number one. The boundaries of the second district began at the mouth of Curry's branch, thence up said branch to the line between townships two and three west, range one north, thence south with said line to the southwest corner of township one south, range two west, thence east to the Illinois river, thence up said river to the mouth of Crooked creek, and thence up said creek to the place of beginning. The third district included township two south, range two west, and the east half of township two south, range two west, and also fractional township two south, range one west. The fourth district was the west half of township two south, range three west, and township two south, range four west. The fifth district coincided with township one south, range three west. The sixth district was township one south, range four west.

The appointment of grand jurors consumed the balance of the day.

At this term an allowance of fifty dollars was made to Robert N. Curry for money borrowed for the purchase of record books for the use of the county. This amount was to draw twelve per cent. interest from the 20th of May till paid "out of the first money coming into the county funds." After the transaction of other business, voting themselves each ten dollars for their four days service, and directing the clerk to procure a suitable seal for the court with a pair of scales in the center and the words "Commissioners' Court, Brown Co. Ill.," engraved thereon, adjournment was had to the regular term.

At the regular term of court which began on Monday, the 3d day of June, 1839, and which lasted six days, a variety of business was transacted. On the petition of S. H. B. Clarkson, a review was ordered of the road commencing at Mt. Sterling, and running in the direction of Huntsville, in Schuyler county. John Price, Robert Trabue and Richard



COUNTY BUILDINGS, BROWN CO. ILLINOIS.

W. Rigg were appointed reviewers, with directions "to locate and mark out said road, said road to be opened thirty-five feet wide." Clarkson was directed to deposit six dollars in the hands of the clerk to defray expenses if the road should not be considered of public utility.

Considerable time was spent in settling with the school commissioners. The rate of interest for money loaned out of the school fund was fixed at twelve per cent. per annum. Robert Trabue was appointed overseer of the poor farm

It seems that there was some delay in the receipt of the commission of Elisha Davis, who had been elected sheriff, and so the commissioners, by especial appointment, made him their agent to serve all notices of appointment, and transact other business for which the services of a sheriff required, until a sheriff would be duly commissioned and sworn in according to law. Davis was also appointed by the commissioners to request the county commissioners' court of Schuyler county to permit the county of Brown to retain all the copies of the Laws of Illinois, now in the hands of the different officers of Brown county, and also to ask that the commissioners of Schuyler county furnish to the county of Brown a proportional part of the digest of the laws of Illinois, in relation to common schools and school lands. Furniture for the accommodation of the court while in session was provided by the purchase of six chairs, and appropriations were made for the purchase of seals for the clerk's office of the circuit court and the office of the probate justice. A table and a book case for the clerk's office cost twenty dollars.

No court-house had of course at that time been erected. The time for holding the term of the circuit court was approaching, and Thomas S. Brockman was appointed to ascertain whether the Presbyterian church could be secured in which to hold its services. Brockman reported that he had seen the majority of the trustees and that they had authorized Alexander Curry to make a contract with the commissioners of the court for the use of the building. The commissioners thereupon appointed Elisha Davis to take possession of the church and directed him to set up three notices in said house, forewarning all persons from injuring the building in any way by cutting, working, or writing on the walls with ink, chalk, or other substance. All the offenders against these regulations were to be reported by Davis to the county commissioners. He was also directed to prepare a suitable bar and make other arrangements necessary for the convenience of the court, and report his expenses. The county paid fifty cents for each day's use of the church.

On the eighth of June, 1828, the commissioners made the first tax levy. A tax of thirty cents on every one hundred dollars' worth of real and personal property was levied for county purposes, and an additional tax of ten cents on real estate for road purposes. This order for a road tax was subsequently (December, 1839) rescinded.

Clark Dennis, the treasurer chosen at the May election, filed his bond which was in the sum of $4691.46. A license to keep a grocery in the town of Versailles was ordered to issue to George Lampkins on the payment of twenty-five dollars. Two more licenses to keep a grocery in the same town were granted the same day, one to Samuel Ullery and one to Josiah Newton on payment of a similar sum. For making the assessment of taxable property in district number one, S. H. B. Clarkson was allowed $21.50. In district number two, the assessor, Robert Trabue, was allowed $20.25. Isam Nye, in the third district, was paid $36.50. In the fourth district, James H. McClary, assessor, was allowed $26.00, and William D. Price, assistant assessor, $6.12½. One half of the compensation of the assessors was directed to be paid out of the county funds.

For transcribing the tax lists, the clerk was allowed $11.94. J. W. Singleton, a justice of the peace, was charged twelve dollars for not reporting two fines of three dollars each.

A special term was held June fourteenth, 1839. Elisha Davis was appointed collector and was required to give bond in the sum of $6305. S. W. Miller, Matthew Alexander, H. P. Grover, William Stapleton, William Patterson, sen., Calvin Clark and James Brockman were the securities on the bond.

Several days of a special term of court, beginning on the seventeenth of June, 1839, were chiefly spent in taking notes for the subscriptions to the erection of the public buildings, and securing them by mortgages and endorsements. The list of these notes, as made out by the commissioners, foots up to $6399. This matter having been satisfactorily arranged, calculations and arrangements for letting the contract to construct the court-house and jail next occupied the attention of the commissioners. E. W. B. Newby was employed to draft a plan of these buildings as proposed to be built by the commissioners' court. Three insertions of an advertisement that the contract for building the court-house would be let at Mt. Sterling on the first Monday of September next (1838), were ordered to be inserted in the "Illinois Republican," the "Illinoisan," and the "Quincy Argus."

At the regular September term, 1839, considerable time was given to the settlement of road matters. The commissioners to locate a road from Mt. Sterling to La Grange under an act of the legislature, approved February, 1839, to establish a state road from Mt Sterling, by way of La Grange to Springfield, made their report, and the commissioners' court ordered that the supervisors of the several road districts be notified to open said state road sixty feet wide. Afterward, part of the road leading from Mt. Sterling to Rushville was reviewed and located on the state road above mentioned, and that part of the county road, lying between Mt. Sterling and where the state and county roads come together, was vacated. The state road running from Mt. Sterling to Quincy, a road from La Grange to Versailles, a road from Mt. Sterling to Liberty in Adams county, a road from section twenty-two of township one south, range two west, to the state road, and a road from Versailles to South Prairie, were among the roads in regard to which the commissioners took action during the first year of the existence of the county. The March term, 1840, of the county commissioners' court was principally taken up in the con-

sideration of road matters. Many claims for damages were made by persons whose property had been injured by the state road.

The first statement of the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

of the county, made on the first day of March, 1840, gave a fair showing for the first year of the county's history It was as follows:

Amount of county orders issued,	$714 54
" redeemed and burned,	517 41
" of orders outstanding,	197 13
Cash in the treasury,	105 20
Amount of revenue raised by tax,	$1891 69
Expenses of the county,	714 50
Balance uncollected,	$1177 19
Amount of revenue from fines reported,	33 00
Revenue from licenses,	85 00

The delinquent tax for the year was $5.28.

The county in April, 1840, had as yet no coroner. On the body of a man named Reigle, found dead in the Illinois river, in the above-named month and year, an inquest was held by Joseph Trabue, justice of the peace. His fees and the sheriff's costs amounted to $5.75. The county paid ten dollars for the burial of the body. The jurors were paid twenty-five cents each.

September, 1840, Clark Dennis was appointed commissioner to take the census of the county on behalf of the State, and Elisha Davis was made collector of taxes. The tax levy for 1840, for county purposes, was fixed at fifty cents on every one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property. Thomas S. Brockman, who had in charge the collection of the contributions for the erection of the public buildings, reported that on the first day of June, 1840, he had collected $1008.53 This left a balance of $1170.03 in his hands yet to be collected. Thomas B. Pain was allowed fifty-five dollars for services as attorney in behalf of the county.

SECOND BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Joseph Robinson, William J. Davis, Edward W. B. Newby, 1840–1841.

September, 1840, James W. Singleton, sr., Hugh Kinkade, and J. L. Ewing, commissioners appointed by the legislature, surveyed a State road leading from Mt. Sterling to Macomb, which the commissioners ordered to be opened, for part of the distance through Brown county, March, 1841.

The commissioners, in June, 1841, established the following rates of ferriage at William Wilson's ferry on Crooked creek:

Man and horse,	12½ cts.
Footman,	6¼ "
Each horse led,	3 "
Hogs, sheep, and goats, per head,	3 "
Cattle,	4 "
Two-horse wagon and team,	37½ cts.
One-horse wagon and horse,	25 "
Wagon and three horses,	50 "
Wagon and four horses,	62½ "
Cart and one horse,	18 "
Cart and two horses or oxen,	37½ "
Every additional yoke of oxen,	12½ "

At Isaac T. Rigg's ferry, on the Illinois river at La Grange, the rates are the same, except as mentioned below:

Two-horse wagon and team,	50 cts.
One horse wagon,	37 "
Wagon and three horses,	62½ "
Wagon and four horses,	75 "
Cart and one horse,	37 "
For every yoke of oxen to any wagon or cart,	25 "
Single horse led,	6¼ "

June, 1841, the court ordered that "the papers of Jordan, a colored man, in relation to his freedom," be placed on the records. He was first apprenticed in Morgan county, in the year 1831. The document by which he was apprenticed wears so serious an air, at this day, that we give it as recorded: "State of Illinois, Morgan county, ss.

"To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye, that whereas I, Aaron Wilson, Judge of Probate, in and for the county of Morgan and State of Illinois, do bind and put apprentice unto Hannah Taylor, of the county and State aforesaid, and of the town of Jacksonville, in the county aforesaid, Jordan, a colored male child, aged eleven years and eight months, this fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to serve the said Hannah Taylor nine years and four months from this date, at the expiration of which time the said Jordan will be twenty-one years of age. All which term the said Jordan the said Hannah Taylor, his mistress, shall faithfully serve.

"He shall not absent himself from his said mistress without her leave, during his apprenticeship. He shall not contract matrimony nor commit fornication during said term, but shall demean himself in all respects as a faithful apprentice to his said misstress and to her said goods, which he the said Jordan shall not embezzle himself, or suffer it to be done by others without forthwith giving his mistress knowledge thereof. And she the said Hannah Taylor doth covenant and agree with the said Aaron Wilson, that she will teach, or cause him the said apprentice to be taught, during the aforesaid term, to read and write, and the ground rules of arithmetic, and at the expiration of said term will give him a new Bible and three suits of wearing apparel, two suitable for week days and one for Sabbath days, and that she the said Hannah Taylor will, during said term, furnish the said apprentice with good and sufficient meat, drink, lodging, and washing, and wearing apparel suitable for an apprentice, and medical aid when the said apprentice shall require the same during the said term."

Hannah Taylor (who made her mark to this document, and therefore could not have been a very competent person to teach her apprentice "to read and write and the ground rules of arithmetic), transferred the care of the boy to Ben-

jamin Hailey, of Brown county, then Schuyler, and thus the papers showing his freedom were placed on the records of this county, on his becoming of age.

A settlement with Thomas S. Brockman, collector of Brown county, made June, 1841, shows that of the county revenues amounting to $2821.97, he had collected $2118.28, leaving a balance of $710.69.

THIRD BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Edward W. B. Newby, William J. Davis, Stephen D. Hambaugh, 1841-1842.

James D. McPherson was paid $54.25 for assessing the taxable property of the county for 1841. The report of George Harper and other commissioners, appointed by the legislature to survey and locate a turnpike road from Beardstown to Quincy, was not received, for the reason that the commissioners had not been sworn before entering upon their duties and also that the road was not surveyed and located as contemplated by the act appointing the commissioners.

County orders issued from March 1, 1841 to March 1, 1842	$2779.51
Orders returned and burned	3105 26
Outstanding orders	737.38
Amount due the county, uncollected	1250 21

FOURTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

William J. Davis, Robert Dawson, Luke Perry, 1842-1843.

On the eleventh of August, 1842, Jacob Van Ieventer resigned the office of clerk, and John S. Bailey was appointed clerk pro tem., took the necessary oath, and filed his official bond.

On the sixth of September authority was given to Lewis Gay and Eli Bunton to construct a dam across Crooked creek, below Greenwell's mills, on condition that the dam should be made with a lock, or slope, so as to afford a free and safe passage for such boats as navigate that stream, and that the dam be not high enough to back water above the foot of the riffle below Greenwell's mill.

The commissioners appointed Clark Dennis collector of taxes for the year 1842. Greenberry Orr assessed the taxable property in 1842, and was paid sixty-nine dollars for thirty-four and a half day's work. The tax levy for county purposes this year was forty-five (45) cents on the one hundred dollars of real and personal property. The financial condition of the county in March, 1843, can be gathered from the following statement:

Outstanding county orders, March 1842	$737.38
County orders issued March 1842-March, 1843	4568.75
Jury Warrants,	225.20
	$5631.33
Orders redeemed and burned, March, 1843,	$1484.27
Docket Fees collected	112.00
	$1596.27
Orders outstanding and unpaid	$4045.06

This differs by a small amount from the calculation made by the clerk on the records. But his addition is evidently wrong, and his item "county orders outstanding March, 1843" should read March, 1842.

Among the items allowed in May, 1843 by the county commissioners was thirty-seven and a half cents to Isam Nye for a tumbler broken during the April term of the circuit court.

FIFTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Robert Dawson, Luke Perry, Alexander Campbell, 1843-1844.

The tax levied for county purposes for the year 1843 was forty cents on every one hundred dollars of taxable property, and ten cents additional on every one hundred dollars for road purposes, of the road fund seventy-five dollars was directed to be expended on the road from Mt. Sterling to Burton's mill; the same amount on the road from Mt. Sterling to Meredosia; one hundred and fifty dollars on the road from Mt. Sterling to La Grange; and twenty-five dollars for the improvement of the road from Mt. Sterling to Clayton at Sackett's Harbor.

The tax list for the year 1843 footed up $2573.06. The delinquent list in the collectors' settlement with the county was $139.38.

SIXTH BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

For the year 1844, a tax of thirty cents on every one hundred dollars of taxable property was levied for county purposes, and an additional tax of ten cents for road purposes. The latter might be discharged by labor on the public road, under the direction of the proper supervisor, at one dollar per day. These taxes amounted to $2749.66 according to the list placed in the hands of the collector.

March, 1845, a bounty on scalps of wolves killed within the county of Brown was offered, four dollars when the wolf was over six months old, and two dollars when under the age of six months. The scalps were required to be exhibited to the county clerk within twenty days after they were taken. The following June, John Norton and Joseph Ferguson were each allowed fourteen dollars "for catching fourteen wolves."

June 1844, Edward W. B. Newby was appointed overseer of the poor for the county, "to act at will." The tax levied for the year was thirty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property for county purposes, and fifteen cents additional for road purposes. Amounting to $3255.95.

The commissioners for the year 1845-1846, were the same as the previous year, no change in the board having been made at the subsequent election.

The road tax in 1846 was raised to twenty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property. The county tax was twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars. Total tax levy $3205.12.

SEVENTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Alexander Campbell, William Harp, G. C. Robinson, 1846-1847. March, 1847, the commissioners removed Albert G. Alexander from the office of clerk for "gross neglect

of his official duty." Robert N. Curry was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The tax levy for the year 1847 was low, fifteen cents for county purposes and fifteen cents for road purposes on each one hundred dollars in valuation of taxable property. Every able-bodied man in the county was required to perform two days labor on the public roads.

The clerk of the circuit court was notified to pay over, according to law, on or before the twentieth day of August, 1847, the amount of docket fees that had accrued since he had been acting clerk. On failure to do so the commissioners resolved that suit should be brought for the same at the next September term of the circuit court. Albert G. Alexander and George S. Myers, formerly county commissioners' clerks, were also notified to pay over all moneys or other funds that might have come into their hands, otherwise suit would be brought against them and their securities.

EIGHTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Alexander Campbell, G. C. Robinson, Orris M. Henry, 1847-1848. For county purposes for the year 1848 a tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property was levied, and a road tax of twenty cents, amounting together to $2322. 50. June, 1848, David C. Long was authorized to keep a ferry across Crooked creek, at or near the town of Ripley. The rates of ferriage for a wagon and two horses was twenty-five cents, wagon and one horse fifteen cents; footman five cents, and each head of cattle three cents.

The consideration of road matter occupied a good part of the time of the commissioners at their several sessions during the year.

NINTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Alexander Campbell, Orris M. Henry, David Six, 1848-1849. The tax levy for 1849 was twenty cents on every one hundred dollars for county purposes, and the same amount for road purposes. The whole amount was $2008.24 The state constitution adopted in 1848 did away with the county commissioners' courts, and substituted in their place a county court, composed of one county Judge and two associate justices.

FIRST COUNTY COURT, 1849-50.

Samuel S. Black, County Judge, George A. Taylor, Philip Briggs, Asssociate Justices.

The first county court of Brown county met on the third day of December, 1849, its members having been chosen at the preceding election. The bond of George S. Myers, who had been elected clerk, was placed on record, as was also the commission of Samuel S. Black, the county judge. The first action of the court was to make the usual allowance for the payment of the judges and clerks at the August election.

March, 1850, a tax of forty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property was levied. Each able-bodied man was required to perform three days' labor on the public roads for the year 1850.

George Elroy was authorized to establish a ferry across Crooked creek, near Scott's mill, and R. H. Burton one across the same stream at Burton's mill.

On the third of September, 1850, there is an order of the court that the petition of Joseph Maservey and fifty others, praying the court to cause the question of township organization to be submitted to the voters of the county, be received, and that the clerk cause public notice to be given in all the precincts of the county that the question "For Township Organization" and "Against Township Organization" would be voted on at the succeeding November election.

SECOND COUNTY COURT.—1850-1853.

Samuel S. Black, County Judge; Philip Briggs, Associate Justice; Benjamin F. De Witt, Associate Justice.

The county clerk, George S. Myers, having died since the previous September term, James Brockman, in December, 1850, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A number of entries appear on the records from 1839 to 1850 making allowances for medical attention to, and for the care of paupers. The latter year the purchase of a poor farm was decided on, and December fourth, 1850, Granville Bond, Robert Dawson, and John S. Bailey were appointed agents for Brown county to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land for a county farm and poor house, with directions to report, at the next term of court, specifications of the plan of a building, and improvements necessary to create a home for the paupers of Brown county, and the probable expense of the same. The following March the above-named agents were discharged, on their request. Granville Bond and John S. Bailey were then re-appointed, and, with Lewis Brockman, were authorized to purchase a suitable tract of land for a poor farm, and have the same deeded to the county. The southwest quarter of section ten, township one south, range four west, was purchased of James W. Singleton for the sum of fourteen hundred dollars, orders on the treasury for which were issued to Singleton on the eighth of March, 1851. Fifty-two and a half acres of this land were at that time under cultivation. Lewis Brockman was appointed agent to secure the erection of the building, for which seven hundred dollars was appropriated on the eighth of March, and on the seventeenth of the same month three hundred and fifty dollars more should the same be needed.

On the second Saturday of April, 1851, a special election was held to determine whether the county should subscribe twenty-five thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Northern Cross Railroad Company (now a part of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway). A majority voted against the subscription.

A tax of forty cents on the hundred dollars was assessed in 1851, and an additional tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars for the support of the poor. A tax of forty cents on the one hundred dollars for the support of the poor was levied in 1852. These poor taxes furnished the means for the purchase of the county farm and the building of a poor house. The report of Granville Bond, treasurer in June, 1852, shows one dollar of internal improvement scrip in the treasury, and that the only funds. The following memorandum ends his report: "N.B. There has nothing come to my hands since the last report at March court from any source whatever; neither have I received any report of any

coming in." The county tax of 1851 amounted to $5320.70, and of 1852, $5075.70.

Another special election was ordered for the twenty-first day of August, 1852, at which the voters of the county should vote on the proposition of subscribing the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, and issuing county bonds for that amount bearing eight per cent. interest. At the same time the court expresses its resolution not to subscribe to any Northern Cross Railroad stock "unless said company enter into an obligation to pay all interest arising on county bonds until said railroad shall pay the interest."

July, 1852, Dr. H. J. Rockwell was employed as county physician for one year, to attend all cases of sickness among the paupers at the county prison. As compensation, he received ninety cents for each visit and attention to one patient, and fifty cents for each additional patient examined and prescribed for at that visit, the county to furnish such medicines as were generally used in ordinary practice. Dr. Rockwell resigned this position, December, 1852.

THIRD COUNTY COURT, 1852–1853.

Samuel S. Black, county judge; B. F. De Witt, associate justice; Archibald A. Glenn, associate justice. Archibald A. Glenn was elected associate justice in the place of Philip Briggs, November, 1852. The county tax in 1853 was four mills on the dollar for ordinary county purposes, and one mill for the care of the poor. June, 1853, the county of Brown joined with the county of Schuyler, in making a contract for the construction of a bridge over Crooked creek, at Ripley, at the cost of five thousand dollars, to be borne equally by the two counties.

FOURTH COUNTY COURT, 1853–1854.

Jacob Vandeventer, county judge; A. D. Ravenscroft, associate justice; John L Briggs, associate justice. John Bullard, B. R. Parke, and William O. F. Campbell were appointed commissioners December, 1853, to divide Brown county into townships for the purpose of township organization. They made their report on the ninth of January, 1854, dividing the county into nine townships, with the names and boundaries as known at present:

Ripley; that part of township one north, range two west, lying in Brown county. Missouri; Township one north, range three west. Pea Ridge; Township one north, range four west. Lee; Township one south, range four west. Mt. Sterling; Township one south, range three west. Cooperstown; Township one south, range two west, and fractional township one south, range one west. Versailles; Fractional township two south, range one west, and two south, range two west. Elkhorn; Township two south, range three west. Buckhorn; Township two south, range four west.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of the county was made in March, 1854.

Orders issued March term, 1853	$1,210 10
" " June " "	584 13
" " Sept. " "	495 43
Orders issued Oct., special term, 1883	699 15
" " " " "	509 00
" " Dec. " "	1,166 61
	$4,664 42
Orders issued March term, 1854	1,653 43
Jury certificates, 1853	809 00
	$7,126 85
Orders cancelled March term, 1853	$3,681 29
" " June " "	951 83
" " Sept. " "	151 34
" " October " "	39 79
" " Dec. " "	9 00
" " March " 1854	3,854 04
	$8,678 29

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Orders outstanding issued previous to December term, 1849, supposed to be	$1,500 00
Orders issued from December term, 1849, up to and including December term, 1853	3,189 71
Orders issued March term, 1854	1,653 43
Balance of revenue of 1853 deducted	$6,343 14
Indebtedness, March 9, 1854	2,660 00
	$3,683 14

At a special election on the twenty-seventh (27) of May, 1854, the question of voting forty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Peoria and Hannibal railroad company, and of issuing bonds for said capital stock in such instalments as might be called for by the president and directors of the railroad company, the bonds to run ten years, and bear seven per cent. interest per annum, was submitted to the voters of the county. The subscription of the county was to be made with the express understanding that no bonds should be issued till the railroad was put under contract through Brown county. The ordering of this election, was the last act of the old county court, after voting the officers and members of the court pay for their attendance, the court adjourned, never to meet again. The voters of the county had decided to organize in townships, and on the twenty-ninth of the same month the first board of supervisors held its initial session.

FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. 1854–1855.

Ripley township, John N. Ebey: Missouri township, Alexander Campbell; Pea Ridge township, Daniel Roberts; Lee township, S. C. Raymond; Mt. Sterling township, Jacob Hersman; Cooperstown township, Benoni R Parke, (chairman); Versailles township, Stephen D. Hambaugh; Elkhorn township, Moses Winslow; Buckhorn township, Arthur Martin.

Benoni R. Parke was chosen chairman. After a few allowances for expenses connected with the April term of the circuit court, and for the attendance of the members of the board, adjournment was had to the regular meeting in June.

June, 1854, the board directed that notice be given of a special election on the following twenty-second day of July,

at which the same proposition in regard to subscription to the Peoria and Hannibal railroad stock would be submitted as the county court had ordered to be submitted at an election on the twenty-seventh of May of the same year. The people voted against the subscription.

The tax for county purposes for the year 1854 was made forty-five cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property. A separate tax for township purposes was levied in each township, varying from three cents on the one hundred dollars in Cooperstown to eight cents in Ripley, Pea Ridge and Buckhorn.

SECOND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. 1855–1856.

Ripley township, William H. Glenn; Missouri township Alexander Campbell, (chairman); Pea Ridge township, David K. Watson; Lee township, John Maltby; Mt. Sterling township, Jacob Hersman; Cooperstown township, Orris M. Henry; Versailles township, Cortz Hume; Elkhorn township, Sanford McDaniel; Buckhorn township, Charles B. Adams.

Alexander Campbell was elected chairman. A tax of twenty cents for county purposes was levied for the year 1855.

Orders and jury certificates to the amount of $1139.46 were cancelled at the March term 1856. The sum of fifty dollars was appropriated to assist in purchasing fire apparatus for the town of Mt. Sterling.

THIRD BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. 1856–1857.

Ripley township, William H. Glenn; Missouri township, Alexander Campbell; Pea Ridge township, David K. Watson; Lee township, John Maltby; Mt. Sterling township, Jacob Hersman (chairman); Cooperstown township, Hiram Baker; Versailles township, A. D. Ravencroft; Elkhorn township, Sewell Gerrish; Buckhorn township, Philip Linn.

At a special meeting of the board on the fifteenth of May, 1856, a resolution was unanimously adopted calling a special election on the twenty-first day of June, 1856, at which the voters of the county could express their wishes on the proposition of the county subscribing one hundred, thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Northern Cross Railroad Company for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a road from Camp Point in Adams county, through the county of Brown, to the Illinois river at or near Meredosia, said subscription to be paid in the bonds of Brown county, at their par value, payable ten years after date with eight per cent. interest. Should the subscription be authorized the county judge was instructed to make the subscription in due form.

Another resolution was carried unanimously on the same day to the effect that should the voters of the county authorize the subscription, the county judge or county clerk, should be empowered to receive in lieu of said stock of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, an equal amount of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis, the Toledo and Illinois, and the Great Western Railroad Companies, with which organization it was expected the Northern Cross Railroad Company would consolidate.

This proposition to vote aid to the railroad was carried. On the twenty-fifth of May, 1857, the board of supervisors requested the county judge, Jacob Vandeventer, to cause to be prepared and executed one hundred bonds of the county of Brown, of one thousand dollars each, payable ten years after date at the Metropolitan bank in the city of New York, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of July and January of each year. The county judge, on receiving one hundred thousand dollars of the stock of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company at par, was directed to deliver said bonds of Brown county to the Quincy and Toledo Railroad Company.

These bonds were delivered to the treasurer of the Quincy and Toledo railroad company on the eighteenth of June, 1857, as appears from the following receipt:

"Rec'd Quincy, June 18, '57, of Brown county, State of Illinois, by J. B. Moore, Esq., one hundred bonds of said county for the sum of one thousand dollars each, amt'g to one hundred thousand dollars, am't of their subscription to the Northern Cross R. Road from Camp Point to Illinois River. (signed) J. WOODRUFF, Treas. Q. & T. R. Road Co."

March tenth, 1858, the county judge delivered to the board of supervisors two certificates of stock of one thousand shares each (each share being fifty dollars), in the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, the amount of stock received by the county for its subscription of one hundred thousand dollars.

The treasurer's report for the year preceding, September, 1856, shows that the revenue to the county from taxation in 1855 was $3256 55. The clerk of the circuit court paid over for jury fees amounting to $21.75. The income from licenses, including $15.00 for show license, was $25 00. In 1856 the tax for county purposes was two and one-half mills on each dollar of taxable property. The township taxes varied from three cents in Ripley to thirteen cents in Mt. Sterling township.

September, 1856, the poor farm, which had been under the care of Patterson H. Merritt, was rented to Fielding T. Glenn, who paid $3.05 for each acre of land under cultivation.

FOURTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1857–1858.

Ripley township, Willis O'Neal; Missouri township, Alexander Campbell, chairman; Pea Ridge township, Isaac Parker; Lee township, John Maltby; Mt. Sterling township, Jacob Hersman; Cooperstown township, Benjamin F. De Witt; Versailles township, Cortez Hume; Elkhorn township, Sewell Gerrish; Buckhorn township, Charles B. Adams.

The railroad subscription made taxes in Brown county high in 1857. The county tax was twenty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property. The railroad tax was fifty cents on each one hundred dollars. The township taxes ranged from six cents in Missouri, Mt. Sterling and Lee townships to fifteen in Ripley and Versailles.

On the tenth of March, 1858, James B. Moore was appointed a commissioner to sell and transfer the two thousand shares of Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad stock belonging to the county, on the condition that the stock should not be sold at less than fifty per cent. of its par value. Moore was required to give a bond in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. August, 1858, he was authorized to transfer to Azanah Boody, of the city of New York, the one hundred thousand dollars of stock in the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, and receive in lieu thereof an equal amount of stock of the Quincy & Toledo Railroad Company, which exchange was accordingly made.

FIFTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Ripley township, B. C. Vincent; Missouri township, Alexander Campbell; Pea Ridge, David K. Watson; Lee township, John Maltby, (chairman); Mt. Sterling township, Jacob Hersman; Cooperstown township, Benjamin F. De Witt; Versailles township, John R. Briggs; Elkhorn township, Sanford McDaniel; Buckhorn township, Cornelius Vandeventer.

The needs of the county having outgrown the accommodations of the old jail, in May, 1858, the board of supervisors determined on the erection of a new building. Alexander Campbell, Jacob Hersman and B. F. De Witt, were appointed a committee to superintend its construction. June fourth, 1858, the contract for building the jail was let to John Maltby, at the sum of five thousand dollars.

The tax levy for 1858 was forty cents on the one hundred dollars for county purposes, and fifty-five cents to pay railroad indebtedness—the highest tax the county had known at that time. The township taxes varied from three cents in Lee to fifteen in Ripley township. The treasurer's report shows that for the previous year, 1857, the net amount of railroad tax collected was $8120.20, which was used in cancelling coupons. The county tax for the same year was $3419.88. The real and personal taxable property of the county in 1857 was assessed at $1,709,941. The net railroad tax collected in 1858 was $7987.55; county tax, $5892.30. The assessment for 1858 was $81,721,305.

SIXTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1859–1860.

Ripley township, William H. Glenn; Missouri township, Alexander Campbell; Pea Ridge township, David K. Watson; Lee township, John L. Briggs; Mt. Sterling township, Jacob Hersman; Cooperstown township, Benjamin F. De Witt, chairman; Versailles township, John R. Briggs; Elkhorn township, Moses Winslow; Buckhorn township, Alfred Payne.

A proposition to sell the poor farm had been made in 1858, and the board of supervisors had, on the tenth of March of that year, ordered it to be sold at public sale. It remained, however, in the possession of the county. William Brake rented the farm of the county in 1858, and Robert Lester and James Plew in 1859.

The county tax for 1859 was forty cents, and the railroad tax fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property.

December 6th, 1859, the board offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest of one Henry Parish, who had murdered Jonah Clark in this county, on the previous 26th of November.

Dissatisfaction at the payment of the railroad indebtedness had become manifest throughout the county, and on the 6th of March, 1860, the following entry appears on the records:

"In accordance with the prayer of numerous petitions presented to this board by legal voters and taxpayers of Brown county, amounting, we believe, to an expression of opinion from the majority of said county: It is, therefore, ordered that the county treasurer of Brown county be, and he is hereby, directed to retain in his hands all moneys by him received, or which may be received, as railroad tax for the year 1859, and that the said treasurer be, and is hereby, enjoined from paying out any of said money on railroad coupons, or otherwise until further ordered by this board." This order was rescinded in April, 1860.

SEVENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1860–1861.

Ripley township, A. E. Martin; Missouri township, William Cullinau; Pea Ridge township, David K. Watson; Lee township, William Campbell; Mt. Sterling township, Jacob Hersman (chairman); Cooperstown township, John Chapman; Versailles township, John R. Briggs; Elkhorn township, Moses Winslow; Buckhorn township, Alfred Payne.

A tax of thirty-three cents on every one hundred dollars of taxable property was levied in 1860. No levy of a tax was made with which to meet the railroad indebtedness. The taxable property of the county was assessed this year at $1,602,395.

December, 1860, the board passed a resolution earnestly requesting the senator and representative of Brown county to oppose and defeat all bills that might be introduced at the approaching session of the legislature for the purpose of legalizing the outstanding bonds of Brown county.

A. A. Glenn, school commissioner, March, 1861, reported the seminary and state fund for 1859, to amount to $4985.55, which, less his commissions, was distributed among the different townships.

James Plew rented the county farm in 1861, at two dollars and fifty cents for each acre under cultivation. J. R. Gordon in March, 1861, was appointed attorney for the county to collect the forfeited recognizances that had been accumulating in the circuit court. He was instructed to exercise reasonable discretion in regard to the parties against whom he proceeded. Twenty per cent. of the amount collected he was to retain as fees, and eighty per cent. was to be paid to the school commissioner of the county.

EIGHTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1861–1862.

Ripley township, A. E. Martin; Missouri township, Alexander Campbell; Pea Ridge township, David K. Watson, Lee township, Isham Scroggan; Mt. Sterling township, Jacob Hersman; Cooperstown township, John Chapman

(chairman); Versailles township, A. D. Ravenscroft; Elkhorn township, Thomas Russell; Buckhorn township, Alfred Payne.

A dog law, providing that one dog might be kept free of all tax; for the second a tax of one dollar should be paid; for the third two dollars, and double thereafter; the money arising from said tax to be applied to school purposes, was passed on the 27th of April, 1861, five supervisors voting in the affirmative and four in the negative.

September 9th, 1861, the board of supervisors appropriated one thousand dollars for the benefit of the families of the volunteers from Brown county, then serving in the war of the Rebellion. The supervisors acted as agents in distributing this fund in their respective townships.

A county tax of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars was levied for the year 1861.

Suit had been brought against Brown county in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois on unpaid coupons of the bonds issued by the county to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company. June, 1861, the board of supervisors appointed a committee to employ counsel and make arrangements to defend these suits. The firms of Hay, Campbell & Cullom and Stuart, Edwards & Brown, of Springfield, were employed as counsel. The court, at the trial in September, 1861, decided that in the hands of bona fide assignees the bonds and coupons were valid against the county. March, 1862, the board of supervisors appropriated $3,447.67 for the payment of the judgment against the county in the above suits.

NINTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1862–1863.

Ripley township, A. E. Martin; Missouri township, William Cullinan; Pea Ridge township, Thomas Dawson; Lee township, Alexander Hetrick; Mt. Sterling township, Henry P. Grover; Cooperstown township, John Chapman (chairman); Versailles township, A. D. Ravenscroft; Elkhorn township, John George; Buckhorn township, William Orr.

The county-tax levy in 1862 was fifty cents on every one hundred dollars. The township taxes ranged from three cents in Lee, to fifteen in Versailles, Elkhorn and Ripley.

TENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1863-1864.

Ripley township, A. E. Martin; Missouri township, William O. F. Campbell; Pea Ridge township, Thomas Dawson; Lee township, William Campbell; Mt. Sterling township, Henry P. Grover; Cooperstown township, John Chapman (chairman); Versailles township, Edward Purcell; Elkhorn township, John George; Buckhorn township, William Orr.

The county-tax for the year 1863 was fifty cents on the one hundred dollars. The property within the county of the Quincy and Toledo Railroad Company, which had been assessed at the company's valuation the preceding year, was in 1863 increased twenty per cent. above the value set by the railroad company, making the assessed value $58,171.98, of which $45,264.00 was the value of the fixed and stationary personal property.

ELEVENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1864–1865.

Ripley township, Adam E. Martin; Missouri township, William O. F. Campbell; Pea Ridge township, Thomas Dawson (chairman); Lee township, King Kerley; Mt. Sterling township, Henry P. Grover; Cooperstown township, John Chapman; Versailles township, Thomas J. Russell; Elkhorn township, John George; Buckhorn township, William Orr.

The county-tax for 1864 was fixed at fifty cents on the one hundred dollars. The taxes in the township, for township purposes, varied from four cents in Lee, to twenty-five and thirty cents in Versailles and Ripley.

Thomas Dawson having been elected sheriff, John Chapman was made chairman of the board, December, 1864. Sanford Bond supplied Dawson's place as supervisor from Pea Ridge township.

February eleventh, 1865, the board ordered that a tax of four per cent. on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the county, as appeared from the assessment thereof in 1864, be levied for the purpose of raising money to pay bounties, of not more than one hundred dollars each, to the number of volunteers, or drafted men, necessary to fill the quotas of the several townships in the county under the call of the President of the United States, for three hundred thousand more men to serve in the war of the rebellion. The county clerk was directed to prepare one hundred and thirty-two orders upon this special fund, these orders to be countersigned by the treasurer and registered, and then placed in the hands of a committee to be paid out to persons volunteering or drafted. William Taylor, Archibald A. Glenn, and William L. Vandeventer were appointed the committee to take charge of and pay out these orders. A special collector for each township was appointed, and the collectors were instructed to collect the tax in gold or silver, United States Treasury notes or national and postal currency.

The tax charged under this levy was $60,809.68, and after deductions on account of delinquents and commissions paid township collectors, the sum of $55,203.61 reached the hands of the county collector. His commission was five hundred dollars. Warrants on this fund were cashed to the amount of $53,252.25. The balance ($1,451.36) was on the twelfth of September, 1865, ordered to be distributed among the several townships of the county, in proportion to the amount levied in each township, to be paid out by the several supervisors to cases needing charity or assistance, or for such other purposes as each township might deem best. The county collector, into whose hands this tax came, was required to give bond in the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

TWELFTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1865--1866.

Ripley township, Adam E. Martin; Missouri township, Esli Shirtliff; Pea Ridge township, John P. Richmond; Lee township, King Kerley; Mt. Sterling, Archibald A. Glenn (chairman); Cooperstown township, John Chapman; Versailles township, Saul Vandeventer; Elkhorn township, John George; Buckhorn township, Jesse Harris.

The county farm was rented to James Plew for the year 1866, at a rental of two dollars and seventy cents an acre for all the tillable land. Plew contracted to board the paupers that might be sent to the farm at the rate of two dollars and twenty-five cents per week.

A county tax of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars was levied in September, 1865. The following December, the board ordered that a special tax of one per cent. on all the taxable property in the county, be levied to pay the county orders, then issued and registered with the treasurer, which the ordinary tax for the year, already levied, would be insufficient to meet.

This order of December, 1865, was rescinded September 10th, 1866; but on the same day a special tax of one per cent. was levied under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 16th, 1863, for the purpose of paying off the county indebtedness.

THIRTEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—1866–1867.

Ripley township, Adam E. Martin; Missouri township, Esli Shirtliff; Pea Ridge township, David K. Watson; Lee township, King Kerley; Mount Sterling township, Daniel Six; Cooperstown township, John Chapman (chairman); Versailles township, Saul Vandeventer; Elkhorn township, Sewell Gerrish; Buckhorn township, William Orr.

This board resolved on building a new court-house. April, 1866, a committee was appointed to employ an architect to draw plans. June, 1866, a plan for the new building was adopted. On the same day a committee was authorized to borrow money. The following September a committee was appointed to sell the old building at public auction, and to rent suitable rooms for the county officers till a new building should be erected. Several attempts were also made during the year to compromise the bonded indebtedness of the county.

FOURTEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—1867–1868.

Ripley township, Adam E. Martin; Missouri township, Alexander Campbell; Pea Ridge township, John J. Pevehouse; Lee township, King Kerley; Mount Sterling township, Daniel Six; Cooperstown township, John Chapman, (chairman); Versailles township, Saul Vandeventer; Elkhorn township, John George; Buckhorn township, William Orr.

The sum of eighteen thousand dollars having been furnished the county with which to build the new court-house, borrowed on the authority of the county, the board, on the ninth of September, 1867, ordered that thirty-six orders of five hundred dollars each be issued to William L. Vandeventer, Adam E. Martin, Alexander Campbell, Daniel Six, and William L. Taylor, and that the said orders be paid out of the funds raised to pay county indebtedness, in pursuance of the statute of February 16, 1863.

And, for the purpose of raising money to pay and discharge said indebtedness, it was further ordered that a tax of one per cent. be levied on all the taxable property of the county, to be used, when collected, for the purpose named and none other. A tax of fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property, for ordinary county purposes, was levied the same day.

The railroad indebtedness of the county yet remained unadjusted, with the decision of the United States Circuit Court that the bonds and coupons in the hands of *bona fide* assignees, were valid against the county. June 5th, 1865, Archibald A. Glenn was appointed an agent to negotiate with the holders of railroad bonds in Brown county, and try to effect a settlement upon the basis of forty cents upon the dollar. On the 28th of April, 1866, the board of supervisors appointed a committee of three to correspond with the holders of bonds and ascertain if possible the best terms on which a compromise could be made. June 26th, 1866, a committee was appointed to adjust and settle the bonded debt of the county according to their best judgment, by the exchange of new county bonds for the old bonds, according to an act of the General Assembly approved February 13th, 1865.

A committee, on the 28th of December, 1867, was appointed to confer with the law firm of Skinner & Marsh, of Quincy, attorneys for parties who had begun suits against the county in the United States courts on these bonds, which fell due January 1st, 1867. This committee reported that the best arrangement that could be made was to give, in exchange for the old bonds, new bonds running twenty years, drawing six per cent. annual interest, with five per cent. of the principal, also, payable annually. This arrangement was accordingly made as to the bonds controlled by the firm of Skinner & Marsh. The new bonds bore date July 1st, 1868. The annual interest, and five per cent. sinking fund, were represented by coupons attached to the bond. March 2d, 1868, the board of supervisors ordered that the chairman and clerk of the board issue such new bonds in place of the old ones, as the latter were surrendered.

To provide the means to carry out this arrangement on the 2d of March, 1868, a special tax of one per cent. was levied on all the taxable property of the county. It was directed that the proceeds of this tax should be kept separate, and applied specially to the payment of the judgments obtained on the bonds.

FIFTEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1868–1869.

Ripley township, Adam E. Martin; Missouri township, Alexander Campbell; Pea Ridge township, James Brady; Lee township, King Kerley; Mt. Sterling township, Geo. W. McCoy; Cooperstown township, John Chapman; Versailles township, W. W. Glaze; Elkhorn township, John George (chairman); Buckhorn township, William Orr.

The county having become indebted to Thomas W. Scott, of Rushville, in the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the fourth day of September, 1866, which amount would become payable on the fourth day of September, 1868, and there being no money in the treasury to discharge said indebtedness, the board of supervisors, on the 8th of August, 1868, authorized the court house building committee to borrow sufficient money to pay such obligation, on the faith and credit of the county. It was directed that orders should be issued in de-

nominations to suit the lenders for whatever sums should be borrowed, including whatever premium, or interest, the committee in their discretion might agree to pay as the difference in value between the lawful money to be received from such lenders and the county orders to be issued in payment of such bonds, "the board of supervisors," the order concludes, "pledging the faith and credit of the county to each and every person lending money upon the faith and in pursuance of this order, to issue such orders in payment of such loans at the regular annual meeting of this board in September next."

The following September, orders for $7353.80 were allowed for the $5515.35 cash borrowed to liquidate the county's indebtedness to Scott.

SIXTEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1869-1870.

Ripley township, William H. Glenn; Missouri township, William Forsythe; Pea Ridge township, Joseph E. Mann; Lee township, Lewis Briggs; Mt. Sterling township, Thomas H. Lynch; Cooperstown township, Benjamin F. De Witt (chairman); Versailles township, W. W. Glaze; Elkhorn township. Henry D. Ritter; Buckhorn township, Abel D. Berry.

It will be seen that almost an entire new board of supervisors was elected in 1869, W. W. Glaze, of Versailles, being the only one returned who was a member of the previous board.

The board was again obliged to resort to a high rate of taxation, the reasons for which are given in the following order:

"Whereas, John R. Knox did, on the eighth day of January, 1868, recover a judgment in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, against the County of Brown, for about the sum of seven thousand seven hundred dollars, a part of which yet remains unpaid; and whereas, a Miss Webster also obtained a judgment of said court against said county for about the sum of seventeen hundred dollars, which like sum remains due and unpaid; and whereas the county of Brown is indebted to sundry persons in the sum of about twelve thousand dollars, for which orders on the treasurer of the county have been issued by the clerk of the board of supervisors of said county, countersigned by the treasurer of said Brown county, which county orders have been duly presented to the treasurer of said county for payment, and by him duly registered according to law, thereby being entitled to have paid on them the first money that comes into the said county treasury; therefore it is ordered by the board of supervisors of said county, that a tax of one per cent. on each dollar's worth of taxable property, both real and personal, in said county, be levied for the year 1869, for the purpose of paying the above-mentioned indebtedness, and that the county treasurer of said county be instructed and directed to collect said tax and apply the same on said indebtedness so far as the same will go, and make report of his doings to said board."

The tax for ordinary county purposes this year was also fixed at fifty cents.

On the 9th of March, 1870, Archibald A. Glenn was allowed $7350.76 in county orders, for the purpose of paying the remainder of the county debt created for the purpose of building the court-house. The balance due in cash, March 8th, 1870, was $5513.07; so that the county orders were only received at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar. The same day the county clerk was authorized to pay the judgment in the case of Emeline Webster against the county, amounting to $2753.00, with money to be borrowed, and county orders to be issued therefor, at the rate of one dollar for each seventy-five cents of cash procured.

SEVENTEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1870-1871.

Ripley township, William H. Glenn; Missouri township, Nathaniel Clark: Pea Ridge township, Joseph E. Mann; Lee township, Alexander Orr; Mt. Sterling township, Thomas Jones; Cooperstown township, William Taylor; Versailles township, John Bond; Elkhorn township, John George (chairman); Buckhorn township, William Orr.

September, 1870, in compliance with the mandate of the circuit court of the United States, for the southern district of Illinois, in the case of Frederick H. Brooks *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Brown county, a special tax of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property was levied to pay the judgment decreed in that case. A special tax of one dollar on each one hundred dollars of taxable property was also levied for the purpose of paying county indebtedness previously contracted, as evidenced by the county orders issued and presented for registration. The collector was instructed to collect such taxes in current money, and to hold and pay out the same for the above purposes and none other.

A tax of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars was also levied for ordinary county purposes. The township taxes for the year 1870 varied from ten cents in Missouri, Lee, and Cooperstown to forty cents in Mt. Sterling.

December, 1870, the compensation of the sheriff was fixed at twelve hundred dollars per annum, and the coroner at fifty dollars per annum, to be earned out of the fees of the office. Provision was made for the payment of the sheriff's deputies.

EIGHTEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1871-1872.

Ripley township, William H. Glenn; Missouri township, Alexander Campbell (chairman); Pea Ridge township, Joseph E. Mann; Lee township, Alexander Orr; Mt. Sterling township, Thomas Jones; Cooperstown township, John Burgesser; Versailles township, John Bond; Elkhorn township, Frederick W. Wenneker; Buckhorn township, Abel D. Berry.

A tax of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars for defraying the ordinary expenses of the county was levied for the year 1871. The township taxes this year were forty cents in Ripley, Missouri, Mt. Sterling, Versailles and Buckhorn townships. A special tax of one dollar was beside levied to pay county indebtedness. The collectors were authorized to receive this tax in county orders, or other evidences of county indebtedness. The taxable property of the county was assessed at $1,405,284.00. The net revenue for the year was $20,004.22.

NINETEENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1872-1873.

Ripley township, Adam E. Martin; Missouri township, Alexander Campbell (chairman); Pea Ridge township, Joseph E. Mann; Lee township, Alexander Orr; Mt. Sterling township, Henry P. Grover; Cooperstown township, John Burgesser: Versailles township, Obadiah Summy; Elkhorn township, Frederick W. Wenneker; Buckhorn township, William Orr.

July, 1872, the board ordered that twelve thousand dollars be raised by taxation as county revenue for the current year.

TWENTIETH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. 1873–1874.

Ripley township, Adam E. Martin; Missouri township, Richard Cook; Pea Ridge township, Joseph E. Mann (chairman); Lee township, Daniel M. Sides; Mt. Sterling township, Robert A. Cox; Cooperstown township, Stephen D. Cox; Versailles township, Obadiah Summy; Elkhorn township, Amos N. Baldwin; Buckhorn township, Granville B. Scanlan.

A county tax of twenty thousand dollars was levied in 1873; of this six thousand dollars was directed to be collected in money for the purpose of paying the first instalment on the contract for the bridges on McKee's creek, and the remainder in cash county orders or jury certificates.

December, 1873, the salaries of county officers were fixed as follows:

County judge, six hundred dollars, to be paid out of the county treasury on order of the chairman of the board of supervisors. County clerk, one thousand dollars and four hundred dollars additional for clerk hire and office expenses, to be retained out of the fees of his office. County treasurer, and *ex-officio* collector, seven hundred dollars, to be retained out of the fees of his office. County superintendent of schools, four hundred dollars, to be retained out of the fees of his office. Restricted to one hundred days' service in visiting the schools of the county, and for every day of such service to be paid out of the county treasury.

TWENTY-FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1874–1875.

Ripley township, Adam E. Martin; Missouri township, R. N. Clark; Pea Ridge township, David K. Watson (chairman); Lee township, King Kerley; Mt. Sterling township, W. C. Crawford; Cooperstown township, Ira Howell; Versailles township, Edward Walsh; Elkhorn township, H. C. Northern; Buckhorn township, Abel D. Berry;

A county tax of twenty thousand dollars was levied in 1874, nine thousand of which was to be applied to the payment of bridge contracts already made.

TWENTY-SECOND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1875–1876.

Ripley township, William H. Glenn: Missouri township, R. N. Clark; Pea Ridge township, Joseph E. Mann; Lee township, King Kerley (chairman;) Mt. Sterling township, George W. McCoy; Cooperstown township, Ira Howell; Versailles township, Edward Walsh; Elkhorn township, H. C. Northern; Buckhorn township, Abel D. Berry.

A county tax of seven thousand dollars was levied in 1875.

TWENTY-THIRD BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1876–1877.

Ripley township, R. R. Randall; Missouri township, Edward J. Healy; Pea Ridge township, Thomas J. Nolan; Lee township, King Kerley; Mt. Sterling township, W. C. Crawford (chairman;) Cooperstown township, Joseph A. Cox; Versailles township, Thomas J. Russell; Elkhorn township, David H. Terry; Buckhorn township, Abel D. Berry.

The equalized value of taxable property in Brown county in 1876 was $3,349,643.00. The county tax charged for the year was $10,366.45, of which the county received a net revenue of $10,011.63.

TWENTY-FOURTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1877–1878.

Ripley township, R. R. Randall; Missouri township, Edward J. Healy; Pea Ridge township, James Brady; Lee township, King Kerley (chairman;) Mt. Sterling township, George W. McCoy; Cooperstown township, Joseph A. Cox; Versailles township, B. L. Rowland; Elkhorn township, David H. Terry; Buckhorn township, Abel D. Berry.

A county tax of twelve thousand dollars was levied in 1877.

TWENTY-FIFTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1878–1879.

Ripley township, Adam E. Martin; Missouri township, James W. Singleton; Pea Ridge township, James Brady; Lee township, King Kerley; Mt. Sterling township, George W. McCoy (chairman;) Cooperstown township, Joseph A Cox; Versailles township, Harrison Burgesser; Elkhorn township, Jesse W. Hill; Buckhorn township, Abel D. Berry.

August 5th, 1878, the board resolved to build a new house on the county poor farm, suitable for the paupers. A committee was appointed to draw a plan and make specifications for such a house, and to ascertain the probable cost. A large two story frame house was built at a cost of upward of three thousand dollars. On account of the insufficient accommodations at the county farm there had been for some years past no settled arrangement in regard to the care of paupers. At one time each township cared for its own paupers, and different persons had at other times been paid for the care of individual cases. The board, which previously had made an order depriving the paupers at the county farm of the use of tobacco, in December, 1878, rescinded this order and decided that tobacco should be furnished at the expense of the county. A tax of thirteen thousand dollars was levied in 1878.

TWENTY-SIXTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1879–1880.

Ripley township, Adam E. Martin (chairman;) Missouri township, James W. Singleton; Pea Ridge township, T. C. McMurry; Lee township, Lewis Briggs; Mt. Sterling township, George W. McCoy; Cooperstown township Joseph A. Cox; Versailles township, Harrison Burgesser; Elkhorn township, Jesse W. Hill; Buckhorn township, Abel D. Berry.

September, 1879, a county tax of eleven thousand dollars was levied.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1880-81.

Ripley township, R. R. Randall; Missouri township, E. J. Healey; Pea Ridge township, Thomas Brady; Lee township Lewis Briggs; Mt. Sterling township, Frederick W. Rottger; Cooperstown township, Joseph A. Cox, (chairman); Versailles township, Harrison Burgesser; Elkhorn township, Jesse W. Hill; Buckhorn township, Abel D. Berry.

December, 1880, James McCormick took his place on the board as a member from Versailles township in the place of Harrison Burgesser, deceased.

A tax of thirteen thousand dollars was levied in 1880.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1881-82.

Ripley township, William A. Canada; Missouri township, Edward J. Healey; Pea Ridge township, Thomas C. McMurry; Lee township, King Kerley; Mt. Sterling township, John J. Teefey; Cooperstown township, Joseph A. Cox, (chairman); Versailles township, James McCormick; Elkhorn township, Henry D. Ritter; Buckhorn township, Abel D. Berry.

The county jail had been for some time in an unsatisfactory condition, and a number of prisoners had recently made their escape. A proposition to build a new Jail was voted down in the board of supervisors, and on the twelfth of July, 1881, John H. Michelman of Quincy, was employed to line the cells with boiler iron. This was done at a cost of about one thousand dollars. While these repairs were in progress the prisoners of the county were removed to Quincy, and there confined.

A county tax of ten thousand dollars was levied in 1881

TWENTY NINTH BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1882-83.

Ripley township, Charles W. Kieth; Missouri township, Alexander Campbell, Jun; Pea Ridge township, Thomas C. McMurry; Lee township, King Kerley; Mt. Sterling township, John J. Teefey, (chairman); Cooperstown township, William C. Berry; Versailles township James McCormick; Elkhorn township, Henry C. Northern; Buckhorn township, Abel D. Berry.

The present salaries of the county officers, fixed in September, 1881, are as follows: County Judge, six hundred dollars. County Clerk, twelve hundred dollars, and two hundred dollars additional for clerk hire and office expenses.

County Treasurer six hundred dollars. County Superintendent of Schools four hundred dollars. Sheriff, one thousand dollar's and two hundred dollars additional compensation for deputy sheriff.

Circuit Clerk, twelve hundred dollars and two hundred dollars additional for clerk hire and office expenses.

EARLY ROADS.

Among the roads laid out in the territory of Brown county while it was yet a part of Schuyler were the following:

A road from Willis O'Neal's (near Ripley) to Cornelius Vandeventer's, surveyed in 1829; A road from the Narrows (La Grange) to Long Point in Six's prairie; A road from the west line of the county, through Levin Green's settlement, to Henly's mill on Crooked creek, surveyed in 1831; A road from the south line of the county to Willis O'Neal's (near Ripley), laid out in 1832; A road from the Illinois river, opposite Meredosia, to the state road in section sixteen of township one south, range three west, surveyed in 1832; A state road from Beardstown to Quincy, passing through Brown county, surveyed in 1833; A road from sections one and twelve, township one south, range three west, to section eleven, township one south, range two west, surveyed in 1833; A road from Rushville to Atlas, passing through Brown county, established in 1834.

A road from the bank of the Illinois river, opposite Meredosia, to New York, surveyed 1834. An early road was surveyed from the southwest corner of section thirty-three, township two south, range two west, by way of the Narrows (La Grange), on the Illinois river to Crooked creek, and thence over to Rushville. A state road from the west bank of the Illinois river, opposite Meredosia, by way of Mt. Sterling, to the Adams county line, surveyed 1835. A road from section twenty-two, township one south, range two west, to section twenty-six, township one south, range three west. A road from Mt. Sterling to the Adams county line. A road from Mt. Sterling to Rushville, surveyed December, 1835. A road from Mt. Sterling to the Pike county line, near White Oak Springs, September, 1836. A road from Mt, Sterling to Henly's Mill.

MILL SEATS.

The earliest mill seats in what is now Brown County were established by the Schuyler county commissioners' court before the organization of this county. The first mill seat authorized by the county commissioners of Brown county was on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section fifteen, township two south, range two west. Jesse Lowder was authorized to build a dam four feet high, and a race thirty-three feet wide, for said mill on the northwest quarter of section sixteen, on the payment of $6.58 per acre to the school commissioner for the benefit of said township, for the land so occupied.

FIRST ELECTION PRECINCTS.

The county commissioners, on the third day of June, 1839, divided the county into four election precincts. No boundaries are given. The voting place is simply mentioned, which in the first district was at the clerk's office in Mt. Sterling; in the second at the house of Benoni R. Parke; in the third at the house of Stephen Lets, in the town of Versailles; and in the fourth at the house of George Hackett. In the first, or Mt. Sterling precinct, John Taylor, sen., John Means, and Robert Trabue were appointed judges of election; in the second district, Ezekiel Rose, Joseph Cox and James Orchard were appointed the judges; Stephen D. Hambaugh, George Lampkins and Miranda Stone were made the judges in precinct number three; and in the fourth Samuel Gerrish, George Hackett and Benjamin Manell. June, 1840, a fifth election precinct was formed. The voting place was the public-school house in the town of Ripley. The judges at the August election, 1840, were George Harper, William Taylor and Allen Alexander. On the fourth

of March, 1844, the county was divided into eight election districts, or precincts, each precinct to be entitled to two justices of the peace and two constables, and precinct number four to be entitled, beside, to an additional justice. These precincts were as follows:

Precinct No. 1.—Township one north, range three west. Election at the house of Alexander Campbell. John C. Burns, James Harvey Bates and John Bell, judges. Precinct No. 2.—Township one north, range four west. Elections at the house of John Lomax. Conrad Long, Alfred Wilgus and John Lomax, Judges. Precinct No. 3.—Township one south, range four west. Elections at the Maservey school house. Judges, Nathaniel Cleaves, William Campbell and William Lee. Precinct No. 4.—Township one south, range three west. Elections at Mt. Sterling. Henry P. Grover, Mitchel Kendrick and G. C. Robinson, judges. Precinct No. 5.—Township one south, range two west, and fractional township one north, range two west. Elections at the house of John Emerich. Judges, J. J. Stites, B. F. De Witt and B. R. Parke, judges.

Precinct No. 6. Township two south, range two west, fractional township two south, range two west, and two miles of the east side of township two south, range two west. Elections in the town of Versailles. Judges John Briggs, Sen., Alexander Sumney, and Henry Casteen.

Precinct No. 7. The eastern four miles of township two south, range three west. Elections at the house of Samuel Gerrish. Joshua P. Williams, Joseph Stoner, and Jacob K. More, judges.

Precinct No. 8. Townships two south, range four west. Elections at the house of Burrel Stintson. Judges, John Bullard, John W. Wardwell, and Elias Bixlir.

There seems to be no provision in this arrangement for fractional township one south, range one west, which included the town of La Grange.

When township organization was adopted, the county was divided into townships, with names and boundaries, which have since existed without change.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The first circuit court of Brown county began its session at Mt. Sterling on the sixth day of April, 1840. Peter Lott, circuit judge of the Fifth Judical Circuit presided. The prosecuting attorney was William Elliott; the clerk was James M. Burt, and Elisha Davis, the sheriff in attendance. The first grand jury was composed as follows: Benjamin F. Hill, foreman, Eli Hartley, Henry Huffman, John Martin, Samuel Winslow, John Bullard, W. H. Blanchett, Edmund Perry, I. P. Ingraham, Thomas Davis, G. B. Orr, Luke Perry, George W. Coffman, Stephen Harper, Mitchel Kendrick, Calvin Clark, Henry H. B. Sidener, Benjamin Perry, and Philip Ausmus.

The venire of the petit jurors returned into court by the sheriff comprised the following persons: Keneth McCoy, James Harper, H. Hersman, Benjamin Adams, T. S. Adams, Joseph Fry, P. R. Keith, W. C. Price, David Six, Thomas B. Newby, N. B. Ballard, E. W. B. Newby, J. M. Philips, J. H. McClary, John Curry, C. H. Harney, George I. Myres, Samuel Estis, Thomas Garrett, Stephenson Erwin, and Abel Larkin. All answered to their names but Thomas Garrett. James Harper was excused from further attendance. John Means, James W. Singleton, Harvey Lester, Benjamin Kendrick, and William A. Gilman were summoned from among the bystanders as additional jurors. The first case before the court was, The People of the State of Illinois *vs.* William Stapleton, Recognizance for the Peace.

On hearing the evidence the recognizance was ordered to be discharged, which was also done in a similar case against Francis and William Stapleton which came next on the docket. The next two cases, one a recognizance to appear, and the other a recognizance for the peace, and were stricken from the docket on motion of the state's attorney. Forty-three cases occupied the attention of the court at the first day's session. many of which were dismissed. On a number judgment was rendered by default.

On the third day of the term, April eighth, the grand jury came into court, and returned seventeen bills of indictment. Four of these indictments were against one person for selling liquor without license. There was one against C. Sedwell for keeping open a tippling house on the Sabbath day, and there were also indictments against Richard Kinneman and William Reed for the same infringement of the law. There were nine other indictments against various parties for selling liquor without license. The only indictment of the whole number not found for the unlawful selling of liquor was the one against Strother Stapleton for an assault with a deadly weapon. In each of the liquor cases a capias was issued against the defendant, returnable to the next term of court, and the defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of one hundred dollars. In the indictment for assault with a deadly weapon the defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars.

The first cause placed before a jury was that of Reuben T Smith vs Abraham F. Pope, on the second day of the term It was an appeal on an attachment. The following is the entry on the record: Reuben T. Smith *vs* Abraham F. Pope, on appeal.

This day, came the parties by their attorneys, and the defendant having filed an affidavit traversing the plaintiff's original affidavit of attachment in the cause, upon which traverse issue being joined the parties, for trial, put themselves upon the county, and thereupon came the jurors of a jury to wit. John R. Curry, Benjamin Adams, George S. Myers, William D. Price, David Six, Abel Larkin, Benjamin Kendrick, John M. Phillips, Harvey Lester, Thomas W. Newby, Samuel Estes and Stephen Irwin, who having been sworn to well and truly try the issue joined, upon their oath do say. "We of the jury find for the Defendant." "It is therefore considered by the court that this suit abate, and that the defendant recover of the said plaintiff his costs about his suit on this behalf expended, as well in this court as in the court below, and have execution, &c."

The next jury case was likewise an appeal on an attachment against the same defendant, and like the previous case was decided in his favor. In the next case, however, tried

before a jury, that of the People of the State of Illinois *vs.* Michael Killion, on appeal, the defendant was found guilty, and a fine of three dollars was assessed against him with the costs of prosecution.

George W. P. Maxwell had been appointed clerk of the circuit court in 1839 by James H. Ralston, then judge of the fifth judicial circuit in which Brown county was included. Judge Peter Lott, who succeeded Judge Ralston, on the thirtieth of January, 1840, appointed James M. Burt as circuit clerk, who filed a satisfactory bond and entered upon the duties of the office. There was some misunderstanding about the matter, and on the 9th of April, 1840, the court issued a rule on James M. Burt to appear on the second day of the next term of court and show cause why an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* should not be filed against him for usurping, intruding into, and unlawfully holding, the office of clerk of the circuit court of Brown county.

Death put an end to these proceedings. When the case of "The People of the State of Illinois, on the relation of George W. P. Maxwell, *vs.* James M. Burt, a rule to show cause why an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* should not be filed," was reached at the September term of court, 1840, the death of George W. P. Maxwell, the relator, was suggested, and on motion of his attorney, James H. Ralston, the court ordered the suit abated.

The first term of the circuit court lasted four days. The second term was held in September, 1840, the same judge and state's attorney in attendance. The court was also four days in session at this term. Some of the defendants who had been indicted at the previous term for the unlawful selling of liquor were found not guilty, and the prosecution of several of the cases was abandoned by the state's attorney. One of the defendants, Richard Kinneman, plead guilty, and was fined ten dollars and costs. William Reed, who had been indicted for keeping open a tippling house on the Sabbath day, plead not guilty. The jury disagreed and were discharged without rendering a verdict.

The first terms of the circuit court were held in a building, then used as a Presbyterian church, which stood where the chapel of the present Presbyterian church now stands. It is now occupied as a carpenter shop by Louis Herbster. The church building was fitted up with a bar, and especial pains were taken by the officers of the court to prevent its desecration by the whittling and marking of the benches and walls. It was used till the first court-house was completed. The county paid the Presbyterian church society a rent of fifty cents per day for its use.

At the third term of the circuit court, which convened on the twelfth of April, 1841, Stephen A. Douglas was on the bench, and also presided afterward over several terms of the circuit court. His name appears on the record, written in a free and dashing hand, sometimes with one final "s" to the "Douglas," and sometimes two. April fourteenth, 1841, intelligence was received of the death of President Harrison, which had occurred on the fourth of the month, three days previous. Judge Douglas, on the motion of Cyrus Walker, adjourned the court. The item conveying the news was written on the back of a letter way bill, sent from Columbus, Ohio, to Rushville.

FIRST NATURALIZATION.

On the second day's session of the first circuit court, held after organization of the county, (April seventh, 1840), Jeremiah Welsh, Michael Languen, John Mahoney, John Carney, James Connor, and Matthew Cashman appeared before the court. Welsh made application for naturalization papers. The others made sworn declarations of their intention to become citizens of the United States. The proceedings in the case of Jeremiah Welsh, the first candidate for the honors and privileges of American citizenship, are given as they appear on the record:

"Be it remembered, that on this day, came Jeremiah Welsh, and produced in court the following certificate of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, to wit: City of New York, *ss:*

Be it remembered, that Jeremiah Welsh, late of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appeared in the Marine court of the city of New York, held in the City Hall of the said city, on the fifth day of November of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, (the said court being a court of record, having common law jurisdiction, and a clerk and seal), and declared on oath in open court that it was bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

In testimony whereof the seal of the said Marine court of the city of New York is hereunto affixed, this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

[SEAL.] JOHN BEARLEVER, *Clerk.*

Whereupon, Michael Languen was sworn as a witness in behalf of the said Jeremiah Welsh, and deposes first to the satisfaction of the court, that he has been acquainted with the said Jeremiah Welsh for the space of four years last and upwards, and that during the whole of said time he has continued to reside within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and one year at least in the State of Illinois, immediately preceding the date hereof, and that, as far as his knowledge and observation extends, he has behaved himself as a man of good moral character, and appears to be attached to the principles contained in the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order, well being and happiness of the same.

And whereupon the said Jeremiah Welsh took and subscribed the following oath, to wit:

State of Illinois } *ss.*
Brown County }

I, Jeremiah Welsh, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will support the constitution of the United States, and that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fealty to every foreign prince, potentate, state and sovereignty whatever, and more particularly the allegiance and fidelity which I in any wise

owe to Queen Victoria, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, of which I was formerly a citizen or subject.

(Signed) His JEREMIAH X WELSH. Mark.

Subscribed and sworn to in open court, April 7th, 1840.
JAMES M. BART, clerk.

It is therefore considered and ordered by the court that the said Jeremiah Welsh be henceforth admitted to all and singular the rights, privileges and immunities of a naturalized citizen of the United States, and the same be certified accordingly

FIRST BILL FOR DIVORCE.

The first bill for divorce in the Brown county Circuit Court was filed on the eighth of April, 1840, and came before the court on the following day on a motion to allow the complainant to prosecute her suit as a poor person. The bill is as follows:

To the Hon. the Judge of the Brown County Circuit Court in Chancery sitting.

Your petitioner, Jane Price, late Jane Ellis, humbly represents to your honor that on or about the 5th day of April, A. D. 1835, she was lawfully married to one Barnet Pain in the County of Schuyler and State of Illinois: That your petitioner has continued to reside in said county of Schuyler (now county of Brown) ever since the time of said marriage; That more than three years since said Barnet left your petitioner without any just or reasonable cause whatsoever, and ever since continued to live separate and apart from your petitioner: Therefore for the reason that the said Barnet has abandoned your petitioner for a period of more than two years last past, your petitioner prays your honor that by a decree of your honorable court the bonds of matrimony now existing between your petitioner and said Barnet may be for ever dissolved, and that your petitioner may be restored to all things which she may have lost in consequence of said marriage and as in duty bound, &c. JANE PAIN.

These affidavits follow the bill:

State of Illinois, Brown County } JANE PAIN *vs.* BARNET PAIN } Petition for divorce.

Jane Pain, petitioner in this case, on oath says that she verily believes that said Barnet Pain is not an inhabitant of this state; that on due inquiry he cannot be found.

(Signed) His JANE X PAIN. Mark.

Jane Pain *vs.* Barnet Pain, petition for divorce.

The petitioner in this cause on oath says she is poor and unable to pay the costs of prosecuting this, her petition. Therefore she prays to be admitted to sue as a poor person.

(Signed) Her JANE X PAIN Mark.

Subscribed and sworn to in open court this 8th day of April, 1840. J. M. BART, *Clerk.*

The court granted the order permitting the complainant to prosecute her suit as a poor person, and it was likewise ordered that unless the defendant should personally appear before the first day of the next term and answer the allegations and charges contained in the said complainant's bill, the same would be taken as confessed against him and the matters thereof decreed accordingly. A copy of this order was directed to be published in some public newspaper printed in the state for four weeks successively, and the cause continued till the next term of court. At the September term a continuance was granted to the next term, on motion of the complainant. There seems to have been no further disposition of the case, and no divorce ever to have been decreed. At least the records thenceforward are silent.

MURDER CASES.

For the first years after the organization of the county the circuit court records are free from any mention of indictments and trials for murder.

On the sixth of October, 1852, an indictment was returned by the grand jury against Squire Weeks for the murder of Shipton Orchard. The indictment is as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Brown County. } *ss.*

Of the October term of the Brown Circuit Court in the year of our Lord, 1852.

The grand jurors chosen, selected and sworn in and for the county of Brown, in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Illinois upon their oaths present. That Squire Weeks on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at and within the county of Brown and state of Illinois aforesaid, with a certain bottle, in and upon one Shipton Orchard in the peace of God and the people of the state of Illinois, then and there being, then and there willfully, unlawfully, feloniously and of his malice aforesaid, did make an assault, and then and there with said bottle, then and there holding the same in his hand, did strike and beat in and upon the head of said Shipton Orchard then and there being, giving to said Shipton Orchard then and there by the said striking and beating with the said bottle in and upon the head of him the said Shipton Orchard one mortal fracture and wound, the said Shipton Orchard from the said twenty-eighth day of August aforesaid, until the first day of September in the year aforesaid, at the county and state aforesaid did languish and languishing did live on, which said first day of September aforesaid the said Shipton Orchard at the county and state aforesaid, of the said mortal fracture and wound died and so the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do say that the said Squire Weeks the said Shipton Orchard in a manner and form aforesaid wilfully, feloniously, unlawfully and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder contrary to the form and statute in such case

made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

R. S. BLACKWELL,
State's Attorney.

Weeks not being found on the eighth of October the case was continued, a *capias* issued to Morgan county, and it was directed that defendant should be held in bail in the sum of five thousand dollars. At the April term, 1853, the cause was again continued, and an *alias capias* issued. At the October term, 1853, the cause, on motion of the State's attorney, was stricken from the docket with leave to reinstate. Weeks was never brought to trial, and this ending to the tragedy was satisfactory to the people of the county. Orchard was a desperado, an offensive, dangerous character, and it was generally thought that the community was well rid of his presence. His death was the result of a drunken brawl at La Grange.

At the April term, 1853, an indictment was found against Green B. Sarrat for the murder of Francis Sarrat. The death of the latter resulted from being beaten and kicked, while lying on the ground. The defendant was not found, and was never brought to trial.

At the April term, 1854, Jonathan W. Hutchinson was indicted for the murder of Francis P. Wells. The latter was killed by Hutchinson on Main street in the town of Mt. Sterling. The two had a quarrel on the morning of the day on which the killing occurred about some business matters between them, and meeting later in the day Wells, who was the larger man of the two, attacked Hutchinson and threw him to the ground. Hutchinson while on the ground drew a knife and stabbed Wells to the heart, causing his immediate death. Hutchinson was a saddler and harness-maker by occupation, a man of small stature, and not generally regarded as courageous. After the quarrel in the morning, on being told that Wells would whip him at the first opportunity, Hutchinson replied that he would kill him if he attempted to do so, and, it is said, sharpened a knife for that purpose. The same term at which he was indicted the defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and his case continued to the October term. In October a change of *venue* was granted to the Pike county circuit court. The trial took place at Pittsfield. The witnesses for the state were George Deryear, Harrison A. Clark, William Putnam, Daniel Putnam, George W. Maltby, James W. Edwards, Caleb Smith and George W. Curry. His attorneys argued the ground of self-defense on which he was acquitted.

In December, 1858, the case of Daniel Haines, indicted in the Schuyler county circuit court for the murder of Aaron Ashbrook, by striking him on the head with a piece of wood, on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1858, came before the court on a change of venue. A continuance was granted to the May term, 1859, when Haines was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Henry Parish and Charles Riddle were indicted on the twenty-third of May, 1860, for the murder of a man named Clark. The latter was killed during a difficulty which occurred at a dance at Cooperstown. Parish was never brought to trial. At the same term of court Riddle was granted a change of venue to McDonough county, and was there acquitted.

At the November term, 1861, the grand jury returned an indictment against Pleasant Redick for the murder of Thomas Jackson. This was the first instance in the history of the county of the defendant on an indictment for a murder committed within the limits of the county, being found guilty. The indictment was as follows:

State of Illinois, } ss. Of the November term of the Brown
Brown county, } County circuit court, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

The grand jurors, chosen, selected and sworn in and for the county of Brown, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, upon their oaths present: That Pleasant Redick, with force and arms, on the fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at and within the County of Brown and State of Illinois, in and upon one Thomas Jackson, in the peace of God, and of the said people of the State of Illinois, then and there being feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Pleasant Redick, with a certain knife of the value of one dollar, which he, the said Pleasant Redick, in his right hand had and held, him the said Thomas Jackson, in and upon the left side of the breast of him, the said Thomas Jackson, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did strike and thrust, giving to the said Thomas Jackson then and there, with the knife aforesaid, in and upon the said left side of the breast of him, the said Thomas Jackson, one mortal wound of the breadth of three inches, and of the depth of six inches, of which said mortal wound the said Thomas Jackson did then and there instantly die, and so the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Pleasant Redick him the said Thomas Jackson, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder, contrary to the form of the statute in such case, made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois. * * * *

T. E. MORGAN,
State's Attorney, Fifth Judicial Circuit, Illinois.

This indictment was found on the seventh of November. On the twelfth of the same month the defendant was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life. After serving a few years he was pardoned. This murder took place at La Grange. Redick was preparing to open a boarding-house in that town, and the dispute between the two men was in regard to a dance at Redick's house to which Jackson proposed to bring some disreputable characters. Jackson, himself, was not a man of the best reputation, and on his going up to a room in the second story, where Redick, with a

knife in his possession, was engaged in fixing a bed, and making a threatening demonstration, Redick stabbed him through the body with the knife.

The case of Richard West, indicted for murder, brought to the Brown county circuit court on a change of venue, was before the court at the May term, 1862, but was continued from term to term, and finally stricken from the docket.

Austin and Abraham Stevens, who were indicted in Pike county in March, 1864, were tried in the circuit court of Brown county in July, 1864, and found not guilty of the murder of Lewis Nelson.

An indictment was brought against Robert Pile at the November term, 1864, for the murder of John Murphy in Pea Ridge township. The defendant was tried November, 1864, in the Brown county circuit court, and the jury disagreed. A change of venue was then granted to Morgan county. Pile, meanwhile, broke out of the Mt. Sterling jail and escaped. He was re-arrested, convicted in Morgan county, and sent to the penitentiary.

Samuel Evans and Matthew Gilmer were indicted in the Pike county circuit court at the November term, 1864, for the murder of Cornelius Myers. Samuel Evans was tried in this county on a change of venue, and on the eighth of April, 1865, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to an imprisonment of twenty years in the penitentiary.

At the March term, 1868, Squire Houston was indicted for manslaughter, charged with the murder of John Pearce. The killing happened about four miles southwest of Mt. Sterling. The parties were about to engage in a fight, and Pearce was in the act of taking off his coat, when Houston struck him in the neck with his fist, breaking his neck, and killing him instantly. Houston was tried at the March term, 1869, found guilty and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. It was so generally believed that Houston, who was a quiet, peaceable man, deserved no punishment, that judge, state's attorney, jurors, and a number of the best citizens of the county, united in a petition to the governor, and he was pardoned before he had left Mt. Sterling for the penitentiary.

Henry Reynolds, who had been indicted in the Adams county circuit court at the September term, 1868, for the murder of Michael Kane, was tried before the circuit court of Brown county at the September term, 1869, and was acquitted.

One of the most exciting murder cases ever before the circuit court was that at the September term, 1869, in which Anthony Scheiner and Joseph Daul were charged with the murder of Joseph Christian. All the parties lived in Mt. Sterling. Christian, a butcher by occupation, was the principal witness against Daul, the keeper of a restaurant and boarding house, who had been arrested for the theft of a pocket book containing a large sum of money. Early on the morning of the twenty-first of August, 1869, Christian was found dead in an alley, shot in the right side of the head. There had been a circus in town the day before, with the usual consequent tumult and excitement. The fact that Christian was the principal witness against Daul in a criminal case caused suspicion to rest upon the latter as the perpetrator of the deed. Scheiner had been seen running away from the place of the tragedy, and this caused him to be suspected as a party to the affair. A confession was extorted from Scheiner, and on the eighteenth of September, 1869, both were indicted. A warm feeling existed against the defendants among the people of Mt. Sterling and vicinity, and threats of lynch law were freely made. The board of supervisors appropriated three hundred dollars to employ counsel to assist in the prosecution. At the same term of court at which the indictments were found, a change of venue was granted to Pike county, and there the defendants were convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Scheiner hung himself in his cell after having served only a small portion of his term of imprisonment. Daul was released by the governor before the expiration of his term.

James R. Galyean, indicted at the December term, 1869, of the Adams circuit court for the murder of John S. Rogers on the tenth of October, 1869, was tried at Mt. Sterling on the seventeenth of March, 1870, and sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

George W. De Witt was indicted at the September term, 1870, for the murder of Edward De Witt. A change of venue to Morgan county was secured, and there the defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He was released before the expiration of his term.

William H. Stout, who was indicted in the Pike county circuit court for the murder of Thomas J. Kimball, was tried on a change of venue at the September term, 1871, of the Brown circuit court. He was convicted. His sentence was twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

James Stinson was indicted at the March term, 1875, for the murder of John Slegle. The defendant was never brought to trial.

John B Atterberry, indicted for murder at the May term, 1876, of the circuit court of Adams county, for the murder of William Rippen Crager, was tried at Mt. Sterling, September, 1876. The jury found him not guilty by reason of insanity, from which he had not recovered, and recommended that he be sent to the insane asylum at Jacksonville till his faculties should be restored.

The grand jury at the March term, 1878, found an indictment against William Wesley Howard for the murder of John Riggall He was convicted at the fall term, 1878, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary

John Barker, at the February term, 1880, was indicted for the killing of John Lear and Berry Hardy. A company of men were engaged in shooting at a mark with a pistol at Cooperstown, on the 7th of February, 1880, when Barker, in the act of flourishing the pistol carelessly above his head, accidentally shot one of the men who were standing a few steps back of him. Raising the pistol again, it was a second time discharged and the other man was killed in exactly the same manner as the first had been, receiving his wound in precisely the same part of the body. Barker was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was tried at the fall erm of the circuit court, 1880, and was acquitted.

At the April term, 1845, Alexander Orr was indicted for giving a challenge to fight a duel. The case was continued from term to term till September, 1846, when a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the circuit court of Brown county was presided over by Peter Lott, judge of the Fifth Judicial circuit. He was also the judge at the second term held in September, 1840. At the April term, 1841, Stephen A. Douglas was on the bench, and also held the terms of court in September, 1841, April, 1842, September, 1842, and April, 1843. Jesse B Thomas was on the bench at the September term, 1843, and the April and September term, 1844. Richard M. Young presided at the April term, 1845. At the September term, 1845, Norman H. Purple took his place on the bench. He was the judge at all the terms in the years 1846, 1847, 1848. At the April term, 1849, William A. Minshall was judge. He presided at every term of court held in Brown county during the years 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852.

Pinckney H. Walker held the terms of court during the years 1853 1854, 1855, 1856,and1857, with the exception of the October term, 1854, during which O. C. Skinner was on the bench. The April term, 1858, was held by J. Sibley. At the September term, 1858, John S. Bailey, who had for some years filled the office of state's attorney, came on the bench. He held the terms of court till 1861, presiding for the last time at the May term of that year. Chauncey L Higbee began his judicial career in Brown county at the November term, 1861, and was present as presiding officer at every term of court from that time till the close of the year, 1877. Beginning with the March term, 1878, Simeon P. Shope has presided at the terms of the circuit court since held in Brown county, with the exception of the March term, 1879, when Horatio M. Vandeveer was on the bench.

Brown county is now included in the Sixth Judicial Circuit, of which the three judges are Chauncey L. Higbee, Simeon P. Shope, and John H. Williams.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

William Elliott appeared as state's attorney at the April term of the circuit court, 1840, and filled that position also at the September term, 1840, and the two terms in the year 1841. At the April term, 1842, in the absence of Elliott, James H. Ralston was appointed state's attorney *pro tempore*. William Elliott was afterward present as the prosecuting officer of the court till the April term, 1844, when John S. Bailey was appointed state's attorney *pro tem.* Elliott appeared at the September term, 1844, but in his absence at the April term, 1845, James H. Ralston was appointed to act in his place. At the September term, 1845, Jonathan H. Smith was appointed to represent the state's attorney; at the April term, 1846, A. Jonas; and at the September term, 1846, John S. Bailey. William Elliott served as state's attorney at the terms of court in the years 1847 and 1848.

At the April term, 1849, Robert S. Blackwell entered on the duties of the state's attorney's office, and was present in his official capacity at every term of court up to, and including, the October term, 1852. He was succeeded by John S. Bailey, who was the representative of the state at nine terms of court, commencing with the April term, 1853, and ending with the September term, 1857. In his absence at the April term, 1858, Carter Van Vleck, of McDonough county, was appointed states' attorney *pro tem.* L. H. Waters was the next state's attorney. He began his service with the September term, 1858, and ended it with the November term, 1860. At the May term, 1859, Carter Van Vleck was state's attorney *pro tem.* From the May term, 1861, to the May term, 1867, inclusive, Thomas E. Morgan was the prosecuting attorney, representing the state at each term of court except at the November term, 1863, when William L. Vandeventer acted as state's attorney.

The state at the September term, 1867, was represented by L. H. Waters, who was also the prosecuting attorney at each of the terms in 1867 and 1868. From the March term, 1869, to the March term, 1872, inclusive, Lawrence W. James was state's attorney, though John S. Bailey acted in his place at the March term, 1871. At the September term, 1872, William H. Barnes was state's attorney *pro tem.* Joseph M. Lowry served from the March term, 1873, to the March term, 1875, inclusive. John S. Bailey was the acting state's attorney at the September term, 1875. At the March term, 1876, John J. Teefey appeared as state's attorney, and has discharged the duties of that position at each subseqent term of the circuit court.

PROBATE COURT.

The first session of the probate court of Brown county was held at Mt. Sterling on the tenth day of July, 1839, Daniel R Lucas was the probate justice of the peace before whom the court was held. The first action taken by the court was the appointment of James W. Singleton as guardian for Henry D. Lafayette Cossett. The next was the appointment of administrators on the estate of the late Francis W. Simpson, which was done in the following record:

"It appearing to the satisfaction of the court of probate, that Francis W. Simpson, late of the county of Brown, and state of Illinois, died on or about the 13th day of June, A.D. 1839, and that his widow having relinquished her right of administration on the said estate of her husband, Francis W. Simpson, and desired that F. Miller and James R. Simpson of the county of McDonough and state of Illinois should administer on said Simpson's estate, ordered that F. Miller and James R. Simpson be and are hereby appointed administrators, which appointment is as follows:

State of Illinois, } ss.
Brown county, }

The people of the State of Illinois to all whom these presents shall come Greeting.

Know ye that whereas Francis W. Simpson of the county of Brown and the state of Illinois, died intestate, as it is said on or about the 15th day of June, A. D., 1839, having at the time of his decease personal property

in this state which may be lost, destroyed or diminished in value if speedy care be not taken of the same, to the end therefore, that said property may be collected and preserved for those who shall appear to have a legal right or interest therein. We do hereby appoint Robert F. Miller and James R. Simpson of the county of McDonough and state of Illinois administrators of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said Francis W. Simpson at the time of his decease, with full power and authority to secure and collect the said property and debts wheresoever the same may be found in the state and in general, to do and perform all other acts which now are, or hereafter may be required of them by law. Witness Daniel R. Lucas, Probate Justice of the Peace, in and for said county of Brown, at his office in Mt. Sterling this 10th day of July, A. D. 1838, (signed) DANIEL R. LUCAS, P. J. P.

Then follows the oath of the administrators appointed, Miller and Simpson, and their bond in the sum of eight thousand dollars with William Taylor and Sterling C. Simpson, sureties. On the same day Benoni R. Parke, William Taylor and Robert Henry were appointed appraisers of the personal estate of the late Francis W. Simpson, and took the requisite oath, that they would "well and truly, without partiality or prejudice, value and appraise the goods, chattels, and personal property" of the deceased, and in all respects perform their duty as appraisers to the best of their skill and judgment.

Simpson must have been a man of considerable means for that day. He was a merchant, and carried on a store at La Grange. His personal estate was appraised at $3,956 67, and he owned a large amount of land. There are one hundred and twenty-three items in the appraisement list. We quote a few of them, with the values found by the appraisers, to show the prices prevalent in those days:

Shot gun and apparatus	$5.00
Cook stove and furniture	45.00
Eight split-bottom and five windsor chairs	10.25
Large dining table and square do.	11.00
Set China ware	4.50
Large gilt looking-glass and tea board	4.25
Four brass candle sticks, tea board and two paintings	8.00
Lot of books	2.50
High post bedstead, bed and furniture	42.00
Small bed, bolster, and two saddles	12.50
Eighteen stands of bees	45.00
Log chain, ox chain and grub hoe	11.00
Buggy and harness	90.00
Two horse wagon and breast chains	85.00
Seven acres standing corn	49.00
Gray horse and blaze face sorrel mare	155.00
Light sorrel mare	85.00
Spotted cow	15.00
Brindle cow and calf	20.00
Yearling heifer	5.00
Cross cut saw	6.00

The appraisers enumerate the articles belonging to the stock of merchandise. Among a lot of muslins, silks, linens, shirts and vesting are put down as worth two hundred dollars. Hardware at $376.50. Snuff and toothwash at $11.50. Medicines at $25.00. Queensware at $15.00. A lot of sulphur at one dollar, and a quantity of magnesia at fifty cents. Three-quarters of a box of tea at seven dollars. A barrel of Malaga wine at $25.00. 4 82 pounds of sugar at $342.56. 128 pounds of loaf sugar at $24.32. Box of raisins at two dollars. 3399 pounds of coffee at $543.84, and seven pounds of indigo at $10.50.

At the sale of the effects of the estate, which took place at La Grange, on the sixth and seventh days of August, 1839, there was some variation in the prices from the values as set by the appraisers. The shot gun and apparatus brought $2.62½. A cask of honey brought $2.25. The windsor and split-bottomed chairs produced $10 31. The set of china ware $3.87½. The large looking-glass three dollars. The two paintings thirty-one cents. The stands of bees about two dollars each. The buggy and harness one hundred dollars, ten dollars more than the appraisement. The cow and calf $17.12. The spotted cow $16.50. The heifer calf $5.13. The seven acres of corn $48.25, and one wagon and two horses one hundred dollars. The stock of goods in the store was sold at private sale for two thousand dollars.

Property was set apart to the widow to the amount of four hundred dollars. After making this allowance, the administrators report cash on hand amounting to $172 31. Their other assets are acounted for as follows:

Notes on hand	$3702 37½
County orders	160.00
Officers' receipts	2350.19
Accounts unsettled	860.94
	$7133.50

The notes were one hundred and thirty in number, and for amounts ranging from fifty cents to one hundred and fifty dollars. Of these twenty-one are marked "doubtful," and an equal number marked "desperate." A large number of notes and accounts were beside in the hands of collecting officers, nearly one half of which were marked as in a doubtful or desperate condition. Book accounts to the amount of $668.03 remained unsettled in McDonough county, where the deceased had evidently been previously engaged in business. About one half of these were marked bad. In Brown county there was $863.04½ on unsettled book account, only about seventeen dollars of which was marked as likely not to be collected.

There was found belonging to Simpson in McDonough county about eighteen hundred acres of land, beside real estate in Brown and Fulton counties.

On the 17th of September, 1839, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Eliza Jane B. Kendrick and Daniel Albert Kendrick, minor children of Mitchell Kendrick, were entitled to personal estate not derived from their father, a guardian in the person of Mitchell Kendrick, their father, was appointed. On the same day, in a subsequent order, the same person was appointed guardian for George W., William Henry, Wineford Ann and Benjamin F., other minor children of Mitchell Kendrick.

The next estate which came under the jurisdiction of the

probate court was that of Thomas C. Tinnen, who died intestate on the 4th of September, 1839. The widow having relinquished her right of administration, Hugh Tinnen, on the 28th of September, 1839, was appointed administrator. John Price, Mitchell Kendrick, and Joseph M. Phillips, appraised the estate at $603.37. The most valuable articles were the horses and cattle. At the sale twenty-five bushels of corn sold for $10.50; four sheep of the first choice, $9.12; four sheep, second choice, $8.50; an old white and black cow, $10.25; a brown cow, $15.00; two first choice hogs, $13,00; a gray filly, $45.25, and a bay colt, $20.75 The sale footed up $374.22. Tinnen was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land in township one south, range three west.

The third estate before the probate court was that of William Thompson, who died on the 15th of September, 1839. John A. Thompson of Schuyler county and David C. Long of Brown county were appointed administrators. His personal property was appraised at $219.25. The articles sold on the 4th of January, 1840, brought $161.38. He was not the owner of a horse The stock on his farm was made up of two cows and two calves, six sheep, and a lot of hogs. He had two bedsteads, three beds with bedding, and four chairs. He must have been something of a hunter, for while his personal effects were meagre, two rifle guns were appraised at thirty dollars, one seventh of his whole wealth. One of these rifles brought at the sale twenty dollars.

On the 30th of May, 1840, the court issued letters of administration on the estate of George W. P. Maxwell, the first circuit clerk of Brown county, who had recently died intestate, to his widow, Rosa Bell Maxwell. She gave bond on which Robert Dawson and Samuel H. Richey were securities. A sale of the personal estate was made on the 22d of June, 1840. Among the articles sold were a number of books. A two volume edition of Shakespeare brought two dollars, and a set of Blackstone's Commentaries $5.75. Josephus sold at $5.50, and Bunyan at $3.00. A copy of "Military Tactics" brought only sixty-two cents, a circumstance which, perhaps, shows that the tastes of those early readers lay rather in the direction of law and solid literature than war.

FIRST WILL ON RECORD.

The first will on the records of the Probate Court is that of Robert Sharon. It is as follows:

"I, Robert Sharon, of the County of Brown and State of Illinois do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say—First, it is my will that my funeral expenses and all my just debts be fully paid—Second, I give, devise and bequeath to my beloved wife Nancy in lieu of her dower the farm on which we now reside, situated in the County of Brown and State of Illinois, and being the West half of the S. E. quarter and East half of the S. W. quarter of Section twelve in Township one South of Range No. Three West, containing about one hundred and sixty acres during the time from my death till my second son, Ira Sharon, becomes twenty-one years of age, and the East half of the S. W. quarter, Section twelve, 1 S. R. 3 W. during her natural life and all the household and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, &c., ox cart and choice yoke of oxen, four choice calves, twelve head of choice sheep, my two mares, all the hogs on the place, all my bees and grindstone during her life or widowhood, and in case she should marry and if the personal property hereby devised or bequeathed to her as aforesaid be unexpended, is then to go to my children except one bed and bedding which she is then to return.—Second, I desire that all the property not herein mentioned to be sold and the money to be laid out in land by the Executors to the best advantage for the use of my children as they become twenty-one years of age, and the land if not situated so as to be divided the oldest may take the land and pay the others for their part in money as they become twenty-one years of age, together with lawful interest from the time the land may be valued to him, her, or them, and the West half of the S. E quarter of Section twelve, 1 S. 3 W. when my son Ira becomes of age to be divided, or one of them take it and pay the others their part together with interest thereon, and at the death of my said wife Nancy the East half of the S. W. quarter of Section twelve, T. 1 S. R 3 W. to be divided equally among my children, or if one of them will take it and pay the others their part in money with interest, they can do so and a final settlement all my children to have an equal share of my estate, and lastly, I constitute and appoint, George Harper to be the executor of this my last will and testament, revoking and annulling all others and ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(Signed) ROBERT SHARON, L. S.

Signed, published and delivered by the above named Robert Sharon as and for his last will and testament, in presence of us who at his request, have signed and witnessed to the same.

JONATHAN DEARBORN.
PHILIP A. HOUSE
RANSOM KENDRICK.

JUDGES OF THE PROBATE COURT.

Before the adoption of the constitution of 1848 an officer called a probate justice of the peace was elected who held jurisdiction of probate matters. The first probate justice of the peace in the county was Daniel R. Lucas. He served only a few months. He was succeeded by S. H. B. Clarkson who held the first session of his court in September, 1839. He was followed by Edward W. B. Newby, who was probate justice of the peace from 1841 to 1847. Lewis Brockman filled the office from 1847 to 1849. By the constitution of 1848 the county judge was given charge of matters of probate. Accordingly since 1849, the county judge, first Samuel S. Black and then his successors, have had jurisdiction of probate business.

EARLY LAND CONVEYANCES.

The first conveyance of land in what is now Brown county was made in the year 1817 when Madison county extended

to this part of the state. The deed was recorded at Edwardsville, and is as follows:

"This indenture made this thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, between Francis David of New London at present of the city of New York, of the first part and Samuel Beman of the said city of New York, of the second part. Whereas the United States of America have granted to the said party of the first part certain Letters Patent in the words and figures following, to wit:

James Monroe, President of the United States of America.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting Know Ye that in pursuance to the acts of Congress, appropriating and granting land to the late army of the United States, passed on and since the sixth day of May, 1812. Francis David having deposited in the general Land Office a warrant in his favor numbered three thousand two hundred and five, there is granted unto the said Francis David, late a private in McKean's company of the corps of artillery, a certain tract of land, containing one hundred and sixty acres, being northeast quarter of section thirty-five, of township two south, in range four west, in the tract appropriated by the Acts aforesaid for military bounties in the territory of Illinois, to have and to hold the said quarter section of land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Francis David, and unto his heirs and assigns forever. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed."

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty-second.

SEAL (signed) By the President.
JAMES MONROE.

En'd. Vol. 3, p. 101, D. King.
Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Now, This Indenture Witnesseth that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of ninety-five dollars of lawful money of the United States of America, to him in hand paid at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; and the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, and administrators, forever released and discharged from the same by these presents, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, remised, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, remise, release, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the said tract of land granted in and by the said patent to the said party of the first part, situate and containing the number of acres as in the said patent is described, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever wise appertaining or belonging, and the reversion and the reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said party of the first part, of, in, or to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances. To have and to hold the above granted, bargained and described premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, to his and their own proper use and behoof forever; and the said party of the first part, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, grant, promise and agree to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that he the said party of the first part, at the time of the sealing and delivery of these presents, is lawfully seized in his own right of a good, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of, in, and to all and singular the above granted, bargained and described premises, with the appurtenances, and hath good right, full power and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid; and that the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, shall and may at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the above granted premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, without any let, suit, molestation, eviction or disturbance of the said party of the first part, his heirs or assigns, or of any other person or persons, lawfully claimed, or to claim the same; and that the same now are free, clear, discharged and unincumbered of and from all former and other grants, titles, charges, estates, judgments, taxes, assessments, dower, right of dower, and unincumbered of whatsoever nature, kind soever; and also that the said party of the first part and his heirs, all and every other person or persons whomsoever lawfully or equitably deriving any estate, right, title or interest of, in, or to the hereinbefore granted premises, by, from, under, or in trust for them or either of them, shall and will at any time or times hereafter, upon the reasonable request and at the proper cost and charges in the law of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, make, do, and execute, or cause or procure to be made, done and executed all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable acts, conveyances and assurances in the law for the better and more effectually vesting and confirming the premises hereby intended to be granted in and unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, or by the said party of the second part, his heirs or assigns, or his or their counsel learned in the law, shall be reasonably devised, advised or required; and the said party of the first part and his heirs, the above described and hereby granted and released premises, and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against the said party of the first part, his heirs, and against all persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same, shall and will warrant, and by these presents forever defend.

In witness whereof, the party of the first to these presents has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of William Berrian and John Holt.

(Signed) His FRANCIS X DAVID. Mark. [SEAL.]

Received on the day of the date of the above indenture the sum of ninety-five dollars therein mentioned, being the consideration money in full.

His FRANCIS X DAVID. Mark.

United States of America, State of New York. } ss:

On this thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, before me came the within-named Francis David and I, being satisfied by the oath of John Holt, of New London, in the State of Connecticut, Fisherman, that the said Francis David is the identical person named and described in, and also executed the within deed, and the said Francis David after having the contents thereof proper and satisfactorily explained to him acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned, there being therein no material erasures or interlineations, I allow the same to be recorded."

WM. KASE, *Master in Chancery.*

Recorded May 27th, 1818, in Book D, p. 42, 43, 44 and 45, Edwardsville, Illinois.

The following conveyance is the first made and recorded after organization of Brown county:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, William Porter, William Buchanan, and Polly, his wife, of the county of Brown, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars, lawful money of the United States, to us paid in hand by Henry Cheseldine, of the county of Brown, and State of Illinois, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, and sell, and convey unto the said Henry Cheseldine, his heirs and assigns forever, the following described tract of land, situated, lying, and being in the county of Brown, and State of Illinois, and being one lot in the town of Mount Sterling, and known and designated on the plat of the original town as lot No. forty-one (41), fronting on Main street sixty feet, and running back one hundred and twenty feet to an alley, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, to have and to hold the same tract of land with the appurtenances unto the said Henry Cheseldine, his heirs and assigns forever, and the said William Porter, William Buchanan, and Polly, his wife, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant with the said Henry Cheseldine, his heirs and assigns, that they will forever warrant and defend the title of said premises against all lawful claims whatsoever.

In witness whereof, the said William Porter, William Buchanan, and Polly Buchanan, have hereunto set their hands and seals this 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

WILLIAM PORTER, [SEAL.]

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, [SEAL.]

Her POLLY X BUCHANAN, [SEAL.] Mark.

This conveyance was duly acknowledged before Robert N. Curry, justice of the peace, on the 14th day of May, 1839.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The following is the list of the first one hundred marriage licenses issued after the organization of the county.

No.	Date of License.	Parties.	By Whom Married	Date.
1	May 16, 1839	Joel Gesford to Laura Ann Jones	R. N. Curry, J. P.	May 16, 1839.
2	May 21, 1839	George Deorment to Cyrena Young	David Long, J. P.	May 23, 1839.
3	May 21, 1839	John Beasting to Margaret Cox	David Long, J. P.	May 23, 1839.
4	May 23, 1839	Daniel Fisher to Emma C. DeWitt	Elijah Bell, Elder	May 26, 1839.
5	May 25, 1837	Edward Fenwick to Nancy Briggs	Erastus Stone, J. P.	May 26, 1839.
6	June 3, 1839	Absalom Garrish to Harriet Garrish	W. Nichols, M. G.	June 6, 1839.
8	June 6, 1839	Hiram Koil to Nancy McCurdy	R. N. Curry, J. P.	June 6, 1839.
9	June 6, 1839	Henry Richey to Elizabeth Sparks	R. N. Curry, J. P.	June 6, 1839.
10	July 25, 1839	Newton McWhinney to Frances Pell	T. Weir, M. G.	Aug. 1, 1839.
11	Aug. 8, 1839	George W. Scott to Martha Jane Six	L. W. Dunlap, M. G.	Aug. 8, 1839.
12	Sept. 7, 1839	Nathaniel Ingels to Elizabeth Glenn	Robt. N. Curry, J. P.	Sept. 12, 1839.
13	Sept. 11, 1839	Alfred Wilgus to Elizabeth Dixson	F. Weir, M. G.	Sept 13, 1839.
12	October 11, 1839	John McDonnald to Margaret Cull	Hervey Lester, J. P.	Oct. 13, 1839.
13	Oct. 12, 1839	Wm. R. Anderson to Agnes Jane Langdon	Elijah Bell, Elder	Oct. 17, 1839.
14	Oct. 16, 1839	Michael Hersman to Mary Hulett	L. W. Dunlap, M. G.	Oct. 17, 1839.
15	Oct. 17, 1839	Evan J. Deakins to Mary Jane Higgins	R. N. Curry, J. P.	Oct. 17, 1839.
16	Nov. 6, 1839	Epps Gillenwaters to Tamza Lee	Granville Bond M. G.	Nov. 7, 1839.
17	Nov. 9, 1839	Alexander McKean to Mary Ann Parker	Granville Bond M. G.	Nov. 12, 1839.
18	Dec. 16, 1839	Leven S. Dorsey to Martha Hamilton	Granville Bond M. G.	Dec. 19, 1839.
19	Dec. 23, 1839	Thomas Ingles to Ruth Glenn	J. Taylor, Jr., M. G.	Dec. 24, 1839.
20	Dec. 25, 1839	Thomas O'Neal to Martha Ann Gristy	R. K. McCoy M. G.	Dec. 25, 1839.
21	Dec. 31, 1839	William Hume, to Polly Ann Todd	H. Persinger, J. P.	Dec. 31, 1839.
22	Jan. 8, 1840	Hugh Tinnen to Abigail Huffard	L. W Dunlap, M. G.	Jan. 9, 1840.
23	Jan 14, 1840	Burrel Stinson to Polly Boss	H. Caughenower J.P.	Jan. 16, 1840.
24	Jan. 14, 1840	Joseph Gilson to Alsbith Serratt	H. Persinger, J. P.	Jan. 14, 1840.
25	Jan. 23, 1840	John W. Reid to Margaret Brown	Granville Bond, M. G.	Jan. 23, 1840.
26	Feb. 7, 1840	Elihu S. Kinman to Mary Jane Evans	Elijah Bell, Elder.	Feb. 9, 1840.
27	Feb. 10, 1840	Thomas Owen to Sophia Davis	Wm. Hobbs, M. G.	Feb. 13, 1840.
28	Feb. 15, 1840	Joseph Fry, to Rachel Brown	R. N. Curry, J. P.	Feb. 16, 1840.
29	Feb. 17, 1840	John S. Rose to Susan Ann Mobley	Granville Bond, M. G.	Feb. 20, 1840.
30	Feb. 21, 1840	Amos Smith to Mary Stably	H. Persinger, J. P.	Feb. 26, 1840.
31	March 4, 1840	Aaron Pauley to Almira H. Nye	L. W. Dunlap, M. G.	Mar. 5, 1840.
32		Christopher Rohe to Matilda Wagle	Levi Kinman, Elder.	Mar. 7, 1840.
33	March 23, 1840	James W. Kirk to Mary D. Keith	Granville Bond, M. G.	Mar. 26, 1840.
34	March 26, 1840	Edward G. Logston to Mary E. Cox	R. N. Curry, J. P.	Mar. 26, 1840.
35	March 31, 1840	Alias Bixler to Sarah Lions	R. N. Curry, J. P.	Mar. 31, 1840.
36	April 2, 1840	Robt. Henry to Sarah Bass	Elijah Bell, Elder	April 5, 1840.
37	April 7, 1840	John Sevier to Mary Miars	H. Persinger, J. P.	April 12, 1840.
38	April 14, 1840	Peter Boss to Elizabeth Gilmore	H. Caughenower, J. P	April 15, 1840.
39	April 30, 1840	John B. Cox to Sarah Luan Bridwell	R. N. Curry, J. P.	April 30, 1830.

No.	Date of License.	Parties.	By Whom Married.	Date.
40	May 4, 1840.	John Miller to Susan Fry	L. W. Dunlap, M. G.	May 5, 1840.
41	May 14, 1840.	Geo. W. Filey to Jemima Floyd	H. Persinger, J. P.	May 21, 1840.
42	June 8, 1840.	William Henry to Martha Wilson	G. O Wilson, J. P.	June 9, 1840.
43	June 11, 1840.	Jeremiah Hurley to Louisa Fitzgerald		
44	June 26, 1840.	Edmond Perry to Margaret Thomas	Wm. Harper, M. G.	June 28, 1840.
45	June 29, 1840.	Calvin Hurst to Emily Bell	Wm. Harper, M. G.	July 2, 1840.
46	July 1, 1840.	Elijah S. Reeves to Margaret McDonnald	H. Caughenower, J. P	July 1, 1840.
47	July 25, 1840.	Warner Hoopes to Percilla Gifford	Daniel Wood, Elder of Latter Day Saints.	July 20, 1840.
48	Aug. 1, 1840.	Daniel Carroll to Katharine Long	Eli Hartley, J. P.	Aug. 2, 1840.
49	Aug. 4, 1840.	Anson H. Bliss to Jane Ellis	H. Persinger, J. P.	Aug. 6, 1840.
50	Aug. 20, 1840.	Reuel Nimocks to Anna Thomas	Granv'le Bond, M. G.	Sept. 3, 1840.
51	Sept. 2, 1840.	Moses Winslow to Marg't E. Whittaker.	C. Greenleaf M. G.	Sept. 3, 1840.
52	Sept. 9, 1840.	Joshua P. Singleton to Susan A Rigg	John Harvey, M. G.	Sept. 10, 1840.
53	Sept. 10, 1840.	Jac. Yocum to Jane Davis	H. C. Thompson, M. G.	Sept. 13, 1840.
54	Sept. 25, 1840.	Presley H. Chenowith to Lucy Winslow	C. Greenleaf, M. G.	Sept. 1, 1840.
55	Sept. 29, 1840.	Mitchel Alexander to Jane Jarvis	Eli Hartley, J. P.	Oct. 1, 1840.
56	Oct. 5, 1840.	John Allen to Lavina Kinman	G. O. Wilson, J. P.	Oct. 6, 1840.
57	Oct. 10, 1840.	William O'Brian to Elizabeth Pickett	H. Persinger, J. P.	Oct. 11, 1840.
58	Oct. 15, 1840.	James G. Blythe to Rebecca Hamilton	Granv'le Bond, M. G.	Oct. 20, 1840.
59	Oct. 17, 1840.	Stephen Gristy to Marg't Mongomery.	Granv'l Bond, M. G.	Oct. 22, 1840.
60	Oct. 21, 1840.	Dan. L. Clark to Silvia A. Comstock	Wm. Royal, M. G.	Oct. 21, 1840.
61	Nov. 2, 1840.	Levi Roberts to Mary Jane Blair	Eden Smith, Elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of L. D. Sts	Oct. 4, 1840.
62	Nov. 14, 1840.	Elisha Perry to Sarah Perry		
63	Nov. 18, 1840.	Benona Hulett to Mary Thomas	Lic'se f'nd among G. O. Wilson's (J. P.) papers without certif't.	
64	Dec. 7, 1840.	James N. Davis to Elizabeth Trazell	H. Persinger, J. P.	Dec. 10, 1840.
65	Dec. 19, 1840.	Henry Briggs to Dicy Bullard	H. Persinger, J. P.	Dec. 24, 1840.
66	Dec. 19, 1840.	William Briggs to Ann Brake	H. Persinger, J. P.	Dec. 31, 1840.
67	Dec. 21, 1840.	Thomas A. Campbell to Jane Hartley	Eli Hartley, J. P.	Dec. 21, 1840.
68	Dec. 22, 1840.	James Perry to Eliza Hills	Wm. Harper, J. P.	Dec. 24, 1840.
69	Dec. 24, 1840.	Pleas't G. H. Tucker to Polly Ann Reeves	H. Caughenower, J. P.	Dec. 24, 1840.
70	Dec. 24, 1840.	Elijah Reeves to Caroline Lamplier	H. Caughenower, J. P.	Jan. 7, 1841.
71	Jan. 25, 1841.	Simeon Stevens to Elizabeth Stinson		
72	Jan. 27, 1841.	Louvin Meeks to Celia Shaw	Sims Kinman, M. G.	Jan. 28, 1811.
73	Jan. 28, 1841.	Richard P. Bruce to Judith Keith	Granville Bond, M. G.	Jan. 28, 1841.
74	Feb. 5, 1841.	James Geddes to Rohanah Stephens	Wm. Harper, M. G.	Feb. 9, 1841.
75	Feb. 27, 1841.	Ira Van Wey to Minerva Riley	Ezek'l Mobley, M. G.	Feb. 28, 1841.
76	Mar. 6, 1841.	Perry Willis to Lubrina Pease	Rich. Asheroft, M. G.	Mar. 14, 1841.
77	Mar. 31, 1841.	Lawson H. Rice to Amanda M. Forsyth	Daniel Wood, Elder Church of Latter Day Saints	April 4, 1841.
78	Mar. 31, 1841.	George Knott to Mary Stevens	James C. Reid, J. P.	April 1, 1841.
79	April 8, 1841.	Caleb Browning to Nancy Burk	Rob. N. Curry, J. P.	April 8, 1841.
80	April 29, 1841.	Jno. H. Brockman to Lydia Catharine Cox	Rob. N. Curry, J. P.	April 29, 1841.
81	May 20, 1841.	George W. Maltby to Mary Elizabeth Dyer	H. Caughenower, J. P.	June 8, 1841.
82	June 4, 1841.	John William Price to Elizabeth Kendrick	Rob. N. Curry, J. P.	June 4, 1841.
83	June 21, 1841.	Richard Dragoo to Drucilla Huston	George Adams, J. P.	June 22, 1841.
84	June 26, 1841.	James Davidson to Sarah Jane Johnson	G. O. Wilson, J. P.	June 27, 1841.
85	July 8, 1841.	William Greenwell to Marinda M. Holding	John Taylor, M. G.	July 8, 1841.
86	July 17, 1841.	Jos. C. Townsend to Elizab'th C. Hersman	L. W. Dunlap, M. G.	July 18, 1841.
87	Aug. 28, 1841.	Joseph Greenleaf to Sarah Dale	H. Caughenower, J. P.	Aug. 29, 1841.
89	Sep. 9, 1841.	Samuel A. Perry to Angeline Higgins	John Taylor, M. G.	Sep. 9, 1841.
90	Sep. 18, 1841.	Daniel Brown to Mary Ann Wagle	Levi Kinman, C. P.	Sep. 19, 1841.
91	Sep. 29, 1841.	Ira Howell to Anna Thomas	John Taylor, M. G.	Sep. 29, 1841.
92	Oct. 5, 1841.	James P. Cox to Juliana Orchard	John Taylor, M. G.	Oct. 6, 1841.
93	Oct. 9, 1841.	Benoni R. Parke to Sally Ann Todd	Levi Kinman, C P.	Oct. 10, 1841.
94	Oct. 13, 1841.	Richard D. Mathews to Sarah Estes	John Taylor, M. G.	Oct. 16, 1841.
95	Oct. 20, 1841.	James Briggs, Jr. to Clarissa Moore	Jno. Stephens, M. G.	Oct. 21, 1841.
96	Oct. 20, 1841.	Jonathan J. Stites to Lavisa Wilson	John Taylor, M. G.	Oct. 21, 1841.
97	Oct. 20, 1841.	George W. Fray to Mar. H. Vandeventer	L. W. Dunlap, M. G.	Oct. 21, 1841.
98	Oct. 30, 1831.	Howel F. Davis to Harriet Toll	H. Persinger, J. P.	
99	Nov. 6, 1841.	George Hersman to Rebecca Ann Knox	L. W. Dunlap, M. G.	Nov. 7, 1841.
100	Nov. 11, 1841.	Geo. S. Myers to Rebecca Jane Morton	John Taylor, M. G.	Nov. 11, 1841.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

The following verdict of a jury, summoned by the coroner to inquire as to the death of Reuben Smith, is found among the records:

"We of the Jurey, having been duley Sworn and affirmed by James D. McPhearson, Coroner of Brown County, diligently to enquire and true presentment make, in what manner, and by whom Reuben Smith, whose dead body was found on the 16th day February 1846 in a house of said Smith (Called a Granery) Came to his death, after having heard the evidence, and upon full inquirey Concerning the facts and a Careful examination of said body do find, that the said Smith aforesaid in a certain house there standing and being he the Said Reuben Smith being then and there a lone with a Certain hemp Cord or rope which he then and there held in his hands and one end thereof after being doubled four times put aroud the rafter of Said grainery and the other end around his neck, himself then and there with the Cord aforesaid voluntairily hanged and Suffocated himself under a Temporary fit of insanity. And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon thier oaths and affirmations, aforesaid Say that the Said Reuben Smith, then and there in manner and form afforesaid, himself Killed, Strangled and murdered. Given our hand this 17th February 1846.

KENNETH MCCOY, Foreman,	WILLIAM STRAHAN,
WILLIAM SHANK,	JAMES G. JOHNSON,
HENRY GYER,	WILLIAM PILE,
OLIVER HOWES,	WILLIAM SLAGLE,
THOMAS LACKEY,	WILLIAM T. GAY,
KINSEY CLARKSON	JOSEPH MARETT.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

In the constitutional convention of 1847, James W. Singleton was the delegate from Brown county. In the convention of 1862, which framed a constitution afterward rejected by the people, the member elected from Brown county was Archibald A. Glenn. In the constitutional convention of 1870, William L. Vandeventer represented the twenty-fifth district, comprising Cass and Brown counties.

SENATORS & REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Twelfth General Assembly, 1840–1842, William A. Richardson was the senator representing Brown and Schuyler counties. Harvey Lester was the member of the lower house. In the Thirteenth General Assembly, 1842–1844, Jacob Vendeventer was the senator. Stephen D. Hambaugh was elected representative from Brown County. In the Fourteenth General Assembly, 1844–1846, Jacob

Vandeventer was again the senator. Isam Nye was the representative. In the Fifteenth General Assembly, 1846–1848, John Brown was the senator from Brown and Schuyler, and John Dawson the representative. In 1848 Brown county was placed in the Sixteenth senatorial district. In the Sixteenth General Assembly, 1848–1850, and also in the Seventeenth, 1850–1852, John P. Richmond was the senator from this district. In the Eighteenth General Assembly, 1852–1854, James M. Campbell was the senator. In the Sixteenth General Assembly, Jonathan Dearborn represented Brown county in the lower house; in the Seventeenth, James W. Singleton; and in the Eighteenth, John C. Moses.

In 1854 Brown county was placed with Adams, in the Twelfth Senatorial District. In the nineteenth and twentieth General Assemblies, 1854-56 and 1856-58, William H. Carlin from Adams county was the senator from this district. In the Twenty-first General Assembly, 1858-60, Austin Brooks of Adams, was the state senator, as he was also in the Twenty-second General Assembly, 1860-62. In the Nineteenth General Assembly Jonathan Dearborn was the member of the House from Brown county; in the Twentieth and Twenty-first, King Kerley; and in the Twenty-second, Benjamin F. De Witt.

In 1861 the Twelfth Senatorial District was changed to include Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Brown and Morgan counties. In the Twenty-third General Assembly, 1862-64, Henry E. Dummer, of Cass county, was the senator from this district; in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth General Assemblies 1864-66, and 1866-68, Murray McConnell of Morgan; and in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, 1868-70, James M. Epler of Cass county. The Twenty-fifth Representative District under the apportionment of 1861 comprised Cass and Brown counties. In the Twenty-third General Assembly James M. Epler, of Cass, was the representative. In the Twenty-fourth, King Kerley of Brown; in the Twenty-fifth, James M. Epler of Cass, and in the Twenty-sixth, James G. Phillips of Brown.

Under the apportionment of 1870 the Twelfth Senatorial District including Brown county remained the same. James M. Epler of Cass and Edward Lanning of Menard were the senators in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, 1870-72. Brown county formed a representative district by itself, and James G. Phillips was elected a member of the lower house.

Under the apportionment the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District comprised Mason, Cass, Menard and Brown counties In the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, 1872-74, and in the Twenty-ninth, 1874-76, Archibald A. Glenn of Brown was the senator; in the Thirtieth, 1876-78, and the Thirty-first, 1878-80, Luther Dearborn of Mason; and in the Thirty-second, 1880-82, Edward Laning of Menard. The representative District was composed of the same counties, three representatives to be elected. With the exception of the Thirtieth General Assembly, when William L. Vandeventer of Brown was elected, the representatives of this district were from other counties. Under the apportionment of 1882 Brown was placed in the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District with Pike and Calhoun.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On its organization the county was in Third Congressional district with the counties of Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Tazewell, Macon, McLean, La Salle, Cook, Putnam, Peoria, Henry, Knox, Jo Daviess, Mercer, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Adams, Pike and Calhoun.

In 1843 it was placed in the Fifth District with Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Fulton, Peoria, Macoupin, and Schuyler counties. In 1852, under the apportionment act, the district still remained the Fifth, including, beside Brown, the counties of Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Schuyler, McDonough, Hancock, and Henderson. In 1861 the county was placed in the ninth district with Fulton, Mason, Menard, McDonough, Schuyler and Pike. In the apportionment under the act of 1872 the eleventh district was composed of the counties of Adams, Brown, Pike, Calhoun, Greene and Jersey.

The present Twelfth Congressional District, formed under the apportionment act of 1882, comprises Adams, Brown, Cass, Pike, Scott, Greene, Jersey and Calhoun counties.

COUNTY JUDGES

Samuel J. Black, 1849–1853; Jacob Vandeventer, 1853–1865; John Kendrick, 1865–1873; William L. Taylor, 1873–1877; Thomas J. Russell, since 1877.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Jacob Vandeventer, 1839–1842; John S Bailey, August, 1842–September, 1842; Albert G. Alexander, 1842–1845; George S. Myers, 1845–1846; Albert G. Alexander, 1846–1847; Robert N. Curry, March, 1847–August, 1847; Geo. S. Myers, 1847–1850; James Brockman, 1850–1851; Benjamin D. Stout, 1851–1865; William L. Taylor, 1865–1873; William Lee, 1873–1877; George N. Henry, since 1877.

Of the above clerks, John S. Bailey was appointed, August 11, 1842, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Vandeventer, and George S. Myers to fill the vacancy caused by Albert G Alexander, who resigned September 23, 1845. Albert G. Alexander, after being elected to a second term, was removed March 2, 1847, for "gross neglect of official duty." Robert N. Curry was appointed to fill the vacancy. George S. Myers died in 1850, while in office, and James Brockman was appointed clerk.

CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first Clerk of the Circuit Court of Brown county was George W. P. Maxwell, who derived the office by appointment from James H. Ralston, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. He was appointed in 1839. On the 30th of January, 1840, Peter Lott, who had succeeded Ralston as Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, appointed James M. Burt, who served till the 12th of April, when James Brockman, an appointee of Stephen A. Douglas, qualified, and assumed the duties of the office. Brockman held the office till his death, twelve years afterward. By the Constitution of 1848, the office was made elective, and Brockman was the first circuit clerk elected by the people. He died in March, 1853. The vacancy caused by his death was filled by the appointment of Robert N. Curry, who served till Archibald A. Glenn,

who was elected in November of the same year, took charge of the office. Glenn was returned to the office by successive re-elections till 1864, when Martin Brooks was chosen his successor. He served from December, 1864, to December, 1872. George B. Allen was elected in 1872, and re elected in 1876. Frank Orr, the present incumbent, has filled the office since 1880.

RECORDERS.

The Constitution of 1848 made the Clerk of the Circuit Court ex-officio Recorder of Deeds, and this arrangement has existed since, in counties of a less population than sixty thousand. John Putnam was the first Recorder. Albert G. Alexander and Benjamin D. Stout also filled the office previous to 1849.

SHERIFFS.

Elisha Davis, 1839–1841; Isam Nye, 1841–1844; Clark Dennis, 1844–1848; John L. McKasson, 1848–50; John C. Moses, 1850–1852; William L. Taylor, 1852–1854; Daniel J. Sarratt, 1854–1856; William L. Taylor, 1856–1858; Robert A. Cox, 1858–1860; Emsley Jackson, 1860–1862; Robert A. Cox, 1862–1864; Thomas Dawson, 1864–1866; Granville L. Kindred, 1866–1867; Charles L. Walker, 1867; John J. Leeper, 1867–1868; Hamilton Wash, 1868–1870; Edward A. Gordley, 1870–1874; John Harper, 1874–1878; Henry D. Ritter, 1878–1880; John Harper, since 1880.

Granville L. Kindred, who came into office in December, 1866, died shortly afterward. Charles L. Walker was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served a few months; John L. Leeper was then elected and served the remainder of Kindred's term.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Clark Dennis was the first treasurer of the county. He was elected in May, 1839. In 1846 Lewis Brockman was appointed. His successor in 1847 was W. D. Price, who died while in office, and James Wash was appointed September, 1848, to fill the vacancy. He resigned in February, 1849, when Clark Dennis was appointed. Granville Bond was made treasurer in 1850, and served till 1853, when Clark Dennis was made his successor. Dennis was in office ten years, from 1853 to 1863. The latter year Alexander K. Lowry was elected to the office; he resigned January 16, 1864, and Thomas Howell was appointed to fill the vacancy. The subsequent treasurers have been:

Clark Dennis, 1865–1867; James McCormick, 1867–1873; Leonidas Price, 1873–1875; Thomas S. Adams, 1873–1875; John R. Reid, 1875–1877; Daniel Six, 1877–1879. Daniel W. Miller, since 1879.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

The county in 1839, the first year after its organization, was divided into four districts for the purpose of the assessment of taxable property. The assessors appointed by the board of county commissioners were S. H. B. Clarkson, Robert Trabue, Isam Nye and James H. McClary. John Sevier assessed the county in 1840. The assessor in 1841 was James D. McPherson, His successor was Green Berry Orr; but in 1843 we find McPherson again in office. Lewis Brockman made the assessment for the years 1844, 1845, 1846 and 1847. William D. Price was appointed in 1848, but died while in office, September, 1848. James Wash was appointed to fill the vacancy, but resigned in 1849. His place was supplied by Clark Dennis, whose appointment dated from the month and year last mentioned. He was succeeded by Granville Bond in 1852, who held the office till township organization was effected, when the taxable property of the county came to be assessed by officers elected in each township.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.

The first person honored by the county commissioners with an appointment to the responsible position of collector of taxes was Harvey Lester, who, however, declined the office. He was appointed in May, 1839. On his refusal to serve Elisha Davis, the first sheriff of the county, was appointed to the office on the fourteenth of the next month, He held the office till September, 1840, when his place was filled by Thomas S. Brockman. Green Berry Orr was made collector in 1841; Clark Dennis in 1842; (though Clark Dennis was appointed the annual statement of the treasurer for this year appears on the records as filed by Isam Nye), and John P. Nye in 1843. Clark Dennis then served for four successive years, from 1844 to 1848, thus corresponding with his term of service as sheriff. Thereafter, till the adoption of township organization, the sheriff acted as collector, John L. McKasson from 1848 to 1850; John E. Moses from 1850 to 1852; and William L. Taylor from 1852 to 1854. Since the adoption of township organization the county treasurer has *ex-officio* served as county collector.

SURVEYORS.

George Harper, 1839–1843; Benoni R. Parke, 1843-1853; James L. Bradbury, 1853–1855; James D. McPherson, 1857–1859; James L. Bradbury, 1859–1861; W. W. Kendrick, 1861–1863; James B. Gilky, 1863–1867; Samuel S. Black, 1867–1869; Moses Black, 1869–1871; W. W. Kendrick, 1871–1875; Moses Black, since 1875. D. C. McKay was elected surveyor about 1855, but did not fill the office, shortly after his election moving out of the county. Samuel S. Black died in January, 1869, while occupying the office.

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

James Brockman served for a number of years as school commissioner after the organization of the county. John S. Bailey and Samuel S. Black afterward filled the office. The latter resigned, and in January, 1856, William Lee was appointed to serve in his place. Archibald A. Glenn was elected in November, 1857, and served till 1861. Alexander K. Lowry discharged the duties of the office from 1861 to 1863. William L. Vandeventer was elected in November, 1863, and resigned the office on the 19th of July, 1865. James H. Wallin was appointed to fill the vacancy made by his resignation. John P. Richmond came into the office at

the close of the year 1865. James Preston Amonett was elected in 1873. George H. Lee, the incumbent at the present writing, has been in office since 1877.

CORONERS.

Among the early coroners of the county were I. A. C. R. Shaw, Milton Sebastian and James C. Riggin. Sebastian was elected in 1842, and Riggin in 1844. James D. McPherson succeeded Riggin. Silas Campbell was elected in 1846, and served for several successive terms. Charles R. Bovinger then held the place for a long time by successive re-elections. John C. Hedenberg was coroner for a few months in 1874, by appointment to fill a vacancy. Henry D. Ritter was elected in November, 1874. He was succeeded by Isaac S. Whiteside, and he by the present coroner, Benjamin D. Stout, who has held the office since 1878.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Reference to the history of Schuyler county will show the names of a number of persons who hold the office of justice of the peace in what is now Brown county, while it was yet a part of Schuyler. After the organization of Brown county, the following magistrates were commissioned in the year 1839: Garland O. Wilson, Sept. 13th; S. H. B. Clarkson, probate justice; Harvey Lester, and Joseph M. Philips, Sept 14th; Robert N. Curry, Harvey Persinger, Henry Coughennour, and Thomas Davis, Sept. 17th; Robert Trabue, Sept 23d; Jas. C. Reid, William Barker and Thomas Sewell, on the thirtieth of the same month. Eli Hartley and David C. Long also filled the office of justice of the peace in this year. Fielding T. Glenn qualified on the 9th of January, 1840. Edward W. B. Newby, probate justice of the peace, qualified on the 15th of May, 1841. Thomas J. Rigg took the oath as justice on the 16th of February, 1842, and William O. F. Campbell on the 21st of December, 1844.

Among other early justices of the peace in the county, were James Harper, W. C. Hardin, J. R. Briggs, J. W. Wardwell, and John Haggarty. The list of justices commissioned in 1847, embraced Lewis Brockman, John C. Hedenberg, Jonathan Dearborn, John W. Price, William Lee, John Lomax, Emsley Jackson, Michael Summy, Samuel S. Black, John Bullard, Thomas Dawson, Thomas M. Barton, Arthur Martin, Thomas Wilson, and Joseph Miller. Some of these had served previously. Archibald A. Glenn and John Chapman were invested with the magistrate's office in 1848.

The new justices elected in 1849 were John Sevier, Benjamin D. Stout, Richard Mars, J. J. Pevehouse, Isaac Parker, Henry Ausmus, Bartholomew Boylan, Ichabod Perry, Alpius Brown, Thomas C. Reeves, George A. Taylor, Thomas J. Bradney, and George Windslow. In 1851 Abel H. Lamphier, William H. Glenn, and Morris U. Pettis came into office. Among the new justices in 1853, were David P. Metcalf, Willis Watts, John Miller, G. M. Pickett, Alexander Montgomery, and L. J. Hammond.

CHAPTER IX.

BENCH AND BAR.

MEN love liberty as they love life. Law makes liberty possible; is its guardian spirit and its earnest advocate. He is the freest man who least feels restraint, and not to feel restraint is to be so disciplined that one acts unconscious of the physical, moral and spiritual restrictions which hedge him about. It is thus that he "looketh into the perfect law of liberty and continuing therein shall be blessed in his deeds."

Patrick Henry had no juster conception of freedom when he exclaimed, "Give me liberty or give me death," than had the framers of our government of the means to secure that freedom when they enacted the fundamental laws of the land, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty." Law in its generic sense is a formal expression of authority. It is thus broad in application, "sets empress over thrones and globes." But our object is to show its social functions and bearings.

Nature fits man for association with his fellow-man, gives him affections, desires and ambitions that can be satisfied through no other agency, or avenue. History witnesses that in all ages, under all conditions of climate and vocation, men have grouped themselves into families, communities and nations. These groupings have never been mere social compacts, vouchsafing the faithful discharge of reciprocal duties, but result directly from the human constitution. Each attest the guiding hand of Him who gives parents authority to rear and discipline offspring and causes children intuitively to respect parental authority as exercised in love and for their good; who so impresses the community with the desirableness of common purposes that instinctively it recognizes the necessity of harmonious actions and the just regards of each for the rights of all; who so constitutes a nation that it dreads anarchy as the worst of political evils and lauds good order and wise government.

The human organism shows that "in union there is strength." Without the natural muscular strength of other animals we depend upon the co-operation of our species for protection against the attacks of beasts and enemies, and for the procuring of the necessaries of life. By means of speech labor is distributed so that a community accomplishes what the individual cannot attain.

This distribution cultivates reason, increases knowledge, develops new industries, points out unsupplied wants, keeps man in a progressive condition, whose achievements are a present satisfaction and a future incentive. Our emotional activities illustrate the same truth. To be banished and exiled from home, to be excluded from his kind has bereft man of his reason and speech.

Civil society is a fixed fact and needs no argument to prove its origin divine. We are born into the family membership. It is our natural state which we cannot avoid if we would, would not avoid if we could. It takes away none of our individual rights and adds nothing to the privilege of the masses. Besides the ordinary elements of existence, society furnishes the branches by which we climb to a higher civilizations, thus improving our own existence and that of our immediate dependents.

A history of civilization, which is but another name for law, only narrates the developments of society, and the deductions of historians simply edify its members as to personal obligations, as to the debt of gratitude each owes mankind and its creator. Disregard for the regulation of a benefaction, and disrespect shown the benefactor has in all ages of the civilized world been regarded as the gravest of moral delinquencies.

As society antedates membership in it, its regulations are paramount to individual wishes, and the most fitting method of discharging the obligations it imposes is to render a cheerful acquiescence, or patiently and unostentatiously to labor in reforming what is objectionable. Each member has certain inalienable rights as distinctive, essential, and God-given, as those of the mass. Among these are equality in creation, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, with power to suppress evil, and to repress the evil disposed, with additional power to advance common interests and individual worth.

Civil law is the basis of civil government, hence is the authorized expression of social authority and rights. As governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, each citizen of the state should recognize in its constitution the protection of his individuality, the security of his personal and political rights. Ignorance of law is no offset for crime—does not avert the penalty for wrong doing. He who is subject to a despotism is very foolish not to learn its characteristics, if for no higher purpose than self-protection; he who is a citizen of a republic such as ours, in which he not only is political in his personality, but helps to construct the government and administer its affairs, from a moral standpoint, is criminally negligent, if he fail to acquire the necessary knowledge for discharging the duties of citizenship.

Custom makes law—precedents rule its administration. Before men could make permanent records they resorted to current customs and traditions as the basis for deciding disputes. Thus originated the *Lex non scripta*, the unwritten law. After writing became established as an art laws were written, and took the statutory form. Undoubtedly the pivotal points of all law are: 1st. The nature, functions and limitations of government. 2d. The conditions and forms of ownership. 3d. The relations of family or domestic life, and 4th, The binding force of voluntary promises or contracts. From these centers the growth of the law has been complete and varied. It presupposes the existence of a supreme political authority, whose privilege and duty are to prescribe rules for the guidance of its subjects. This implies obedience and the possibility of violations with penalties to guard against the latter. The supreme authority can change its laws, of course—in fact, can subvert them at the risk of its own existence, and is expected to be continually devising changes as the condition of its subjects may demand. It must also have the right to decide what are violations, and to inflict proper punishments. Thus, it is, that governments are legislative, judicial, and executive, the one function being easy distinguishable from the others.

The independent chief of an independent clan usually is the legislator, judge and ruler. If he be tyrannical and passionate his administration becomes a despotism, for there is no political power higher than his own, to call in question his measures and motions. As society improves and arts develop, as men "say unto wisdom thou art my sister, and call understanding kinswoman," municipalities multiply, the body corporate becomes more complex, its traditions more numerous and less authentic, its customs more binding from the authority of age and repetition, its statutes more voluminous from the comments of legal expounders, the decisions of judges, the enactments of legislatures; precedents multiply technicalities, and specialists introduce terms meaningless to the unpracticed. This is the history of nations and law. So intricate is the jurisprudence of a civilized people that men lose faith in the spirit of law, because they are easily involved in its meshes.

The laws of our republic have to do with the individual, the family, the village, the town, the city, the county, the district, the state, the national government, and with other governments. They have been accumulating for ages, have a cosmopolitan origin, a language that needs an interpreter, are burdened with forms and technicalities, and are so minute in details as to render lawyers more than a convenience—a positive necessity. Laws are both repressive and expansive, are enacted to check and punish crime, reform criminals, protect the innocent, and promote the general welfare by advancing commercial and other interests The study of a lifetime could not master all these details, tracing them to their historical sources, and their application to the individual. That all men should know them is patent; that all men cannot acquire and know them is equally distinct. Hence the necessity for a class of men who study law as a profession, that they may place their knowledge thus obtained at the disposal of such of their friends and acquaintances as may need it.

THE BENCH OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

"Be it remembered, that the county of Schuyler having been established by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois and by said Act made a part of the First Judicial Circuit of said State, and in pursuance of an order of the judge of said Circuit, which are in the words and figures following, to wit:

To the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Schuyler, greeting:

By authority vested in me by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, I hereby appoint the first Thursday

in the month of November next for holding a circuit court in and for the county of Schuyler and State of Illinois. You will take notice thereof and govern yourselves accordingly. [Signed]

JOHN YORK SAWYER,
Judge of First Judicial Circuit.

Thereupon a circuit court for the said county of Schuyler is begun and held at Beardstown the seat of justice in and for said county on the 4th day of November, being the second day of the term in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in pursuance of the above order and in obedience to the statue aforesaid.

Present:—The Honorable JOHN YORK SAWYER, *Judge*,
JOHN TURNEY, *Attorney-General, Pro tem.*
HART FELLOWS, *Circuit Clerk*,
ORRIS MCCARTNEY, *Sheriff*.

The sheriff returned into court his venire of grand jurors who were regularly empanneled and charged to inquire for the body of Schuyler county.

The First Judicial Circuit then embraced all the counties lying north and including Fayette, wherein was then located the seat of the State goverment. The court was held in a little cabin just west of Pleasant View where the county seat, (called Beardstown) was located. The cabin was at that time owned by Samuel Turner, for the use of which he received two dollars for three days' services for court purposes.

It was made the order of this court that the next term be held at Rushville, on Friday, the 4th day of June, 1826. There is no record of any court being held at that time. The next term in course was held at Rushville, October 12, 1826, by Judge Sawyer. At that term of court Richard Cox was admitted and licensed to practice; Hart Fellows, the circuit clerk, was appointed judge of probate for the county of Schuyler, and Jonathan Pugh, in the absence of the attorney-general, was appointed public prosecutor. The October term was the last court in the county presided over by Judge Sawyer. There are but few persons now living in the county who knew him personally, but it has come down through tradition that he was a rollicking fellow, fond of company and amusement, and much given to lingering over the wine and those things which contribute to sensual enjoyments; he was a man of large, portly or, rather obese form, a fair judge of law. At best, in those days, justice did not sit enthroned wrapped in the mantle of frigid dignity, nor have we learned that the blind goddess was less impartial than at present. After Judge Sawyer's retirement from the bench he returned to Edwardsville where he engaged in publishing a newspaper. In 1832 he was elected public printer and returned to Vandalia, then the seat of the state government. At the May term, 1828, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood presided; he was one of the judges of the supreme court but under the then existing laws was required to do circuit duty. He was a man of stainless purity of character, as well as a distinguished jurist; he came to Illinois at an early period in the history of the state, and was prominently identified with its jurisprudence for many years.

At the October term in the same year he appointed William Brown to prosecute for the people. Mr. Brown subsequently became a circuit judge, and filled many offices of public trust; he was a man of brilliant talents, and was most devotedly attached to his profession. He is still a resident of Jacksonville, Illinois.

Judge Lockwood presided in the first judicial circuit until the June term, 1829, when he was succeeded by Hon. Richard M. Young, who then resided in Quincy, Illinois; he was also one of the first judges of the supreme court.

In 1831, the act of the General Assembly changing the circuits was passed and approved February 16th of the same year. It was entitled "An Act supplemental to the several acts regulating the Supreme and Circuit Courts of this State." It provided, among other things, "that the chief justice of the Supreme Court and the associate justices thereof, and the circuit judge of the fifth judicial circuit shall hold the circuit courts of the state at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided." The state was then divided into five judicial circuits. The counties of Cook, La Salle, Putnam, Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Knox, Warren, Jo Daviess, Mercer, Rock Island, and Henry constituted the fifth judicial circuit. "Samuel D. Lockwood shall perform circuit duties in the first judicial circuit; Theophilus W. Smith in the second; Thomas C. Brown in the third; William Wilson in the fourth, and Richard M. Young in the fifth." This arrangement of the judicial circuits continued until 1839, when an act was passed by the General Assembly creating more circuits, and reducing the number of counties in the old circuits. The act was approved February 23d, 1839. By this act the counties of Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Knox, Fulton, Schuyler, Brown, and McDonough composed the fifth circuit, Schuyler county remained in the fifth judicial circuit throughout all the changes from 1831 to 1874, when it became a part of the eleventh. No change was then made until the consolidation of the circuits and the creation of the appellate courts in 1877, then the counties of Pike, Brown, Fulton, Schuyler, and McDonough became the sixth judicial circuit in which they still remain.

At the October term of the circuit court, 1831, held at Rushville, Judge Young appointed Thomas Ford State's attorney for the circuit. Mr. Ford was an early resident of Schuyler county, and was the first successfully to prosecute the first crime of murder in the courts of Schuyler county. He was a young man then of fine talents and a promising future. He rose rapidly in his profession, became a circuit judge, and in 1842 was elected Governor of the State. He died some years ago at his home in Peoria. At the June term, 1835, Hon. Stephen T. Logan presided on change with Judge Young. While Judge Logan was not regularly appointed to this circuit, yet we cannot refrain from making bare mention of this remarkable man and jurist. He was a resident of Springfield, (where he lived for many years, and where he died a few years ago), and practiced in this circuit when not upon the bench. He was a man who, if he had

any fine social qualities, they were absorbed in the greater love and enthusiasm of his profession. His deep and profound knowledge of elementary law was apparently inexhaustible, and unsurpassed by that of any jurist in the west. Although having for opponents and contemporaries men of massive minds and brilliant intellects; men, who in after years achieved honor and renown, and stood in the very front ranks of fame, yet when measured by the incomparable legal mind of Stephen T. Logan they shrink into mediocrity. It is said of him that his unerring mind never failed to find the true line of equity in every case in which he was called upon to act or decide. Statutes enacted by the law-making power, precedents and decisions of courts were nothing to him, but law based upon the immutable and unchangeable principles of equity, everything.

JUDGE YOUNG continued to preside in the Fifth Circuit until the March term, 1837. He was in some respects a remarkable man. He is remembered as a most excellent Judge, possessed of a methodical mind; large in stature and imposing in appearance. He was elected to the United States Senate, and served one term. During the time that the state was in the throes of the "Internal Improvement" question, he was sent to Europe as agent for the State, to negotiate and sell her bonds, the proceeds of which was needed to carry on the improvements. He failed to find any purchasers, and returned home. After his return, he was made Land Commissioner. He died in Washington, about 1850.

HON. JAMES H. RALSTON succeeded Judge Young in the Fifth Circuit. He held the first term in March, 1837, and presided until 1841. He was a native of Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in that state. When he first came to Illinois, he settled in the southern part of the state. He presided as Judge in the St. Clair county courts as early as 1826; subsequently he removed to Quincy, in Adams county, and continued to reside there while upon the bench in the Fifth Circuit. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, he entered the service, and was appointed Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. After the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Quincy, and remained there until the discovery of gold in California. In company with others, he went by the overland route to the Golden State, and settled in Sacramento, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He amassed a fortune and rose to prominence in his adopted state. He was repeatedly elected to offices of high honor and trust. In the winter of 1870–71, he lost his life while attempting to cross the mountains in a terrible snow storm. He lost his way, and when found, was frozen to death. As a Judge, he was just and impartial. His scholastic attainments were not of a high order, but his native ability and strong common sense, aided by extensive and varied experience, counterbalanced the lack of them. During Judge Ralston's occupancy of the bench in this circuit, Henry L. Bryant was State's Attorney. He is a native of New York, and of the same family as the late poet and author, William Cullen Bryant. He is a resident of Fulton county, and was, for many years, County Judge. At the present time, he is Master in Chancery of that county.

HON. PETER LOTT succeeded Judge Ralston, and held three terms of the court. At the April term, 1841, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas presided for the first time. He was also one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The history and subsequent career of Judge Douglas is so well known to every student of American history that it is needless to reproduce it here. He presided up to and through the April term, 1843, when he was succeeded by Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, who held the courts until the April term, 1845. Of Judge Thomas, it may be said that he was more of a politician than a Judge. He was a gentleman of fine appearance and commanding mien, and whether in the senate, on the bench, or in a public assemblage, impressed the multitude with his dignified and respectful bearing.

At the April term, 1845, Hon. Richard M. Young presided on change for Judge Thomas.

During the same year HON. NORMAN H. PURPLE was appointed to the Judgeship in the Fifth Circuit. He held the first term in Rushville, in September, 1845, and remained on the circuit until 1849. He was a sound lawyer and possessed of much executive ability. Consequently, the business of the courts was expedited, and the docket cleared up in what was then regarded as a remarkably short time. In his manners, particularly upon the bench, Judge Purple was gruff, many times to such a degree that it bordered upon incivility. In consequence of this unsocial trait, he did not have that reverence and respect of the bar to the extent warranted by his ability as a lawyer. During his term as judge, James Johnson was state's attorney.

In 1849, at the March term, HON. DAVID M. WOODSON, of Carrollton, presided.

The same year WILLIAM A. MINSHALL, of Rushville, was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit He was a native of Ohio and came to Rushville at an early day. He represented his district in the General Assembly of the State, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1848. He was well educated, and, in addition, possessed much native ability. While a practicing attorney, he stood at the head of the bar of Schuyler county, which in that day was an exceptionally good one. He died before the expiration of his term as judge.

At a special election called to fill the vacancy, PINCKNEY H. WALKER was elected. In 1855 he was elected for the full term. He remained Judge of the Circuit until April 1858, when he was appointed to the bench of the supreme court by Governor Bissell, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge O. C. Skinner.

The same year Judge Walker was elected for the full term—nine years. In 1867 he was re-elected, and in 1876 again elected, and at present still remains upon the supreme bench. Judge Walker is a native of Kentucky. He emigrated to Illinois in 1834, and settled in Schuyler county. In 1838 he removed to Macomb, in McDonough county, and commenced the study of law in the office and under the tuition of his uncle, Cyrus Walker, a distinguished lawyer and advocate in the early courts of the state. Pinckney H. was admitted to the bar in McDonough county in 1839, and practiced in that and surrounding counties until 1848, when

he removed to Rushville. Here he continued the practice until elected judge in 1853. Judge Walker has been upon the supreme bench for nearly a quarter of a century. In that time he has acquired great legal learning, and his opinions and discussions are marked by great clearness, exhibiting profound knowledge of the principles of law, thorough research and careful analysis, and are held in high estimation by the bar throughout the state.

During Judge Walker's occupancy of the circuit bench John S. Bailey was State's Attorney. He was a resident of Mt. Sterling, Brown county, Illinois, and was there admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1858 he was elected Judge of the Fifth judicial circuit to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Walker who had, as stated above, been appointed and a short time after elected to a position upon the Supreme bench. Judge Bailey presided until the October term 1861. He was a painstaking careful Judge, of fair legal attainments, and suffered as few reverses as any of the judges who had preceded him. In 1846 he removed to Macomb, where he yet resides, and at present is master in Chancery of McDonough county.

Judge Bailey was succeeded by CHANCEY L. HIGBEE of Pittsfield, Illinois. He held his first term in Rushville in October 1861, and continued to be elected and re-elected and presided until 1877, when the circuits were consolidated and the appellate courts were formed. He became one of the Judges of the latter. Of Judge Higbee it may be said that no Judge presided in any circuit in Illinois who gave such complete and unqualified satisfaction, to both the bar and people as he did. He is not only a profound lawyer, but possesses executive ability to an eminent degree, and has the faculty of keeping every one about him busy in time of court, yet hurrying no one; his exceeding good humor, bland and gentlemanly manner, keeping lawyers and litigants in the best of humor at all times. There is but one opinion among all classes in the circuit, and that is that he was not only the ablest Judge, but the best one who ever presided in the Fifth Judicial circuit.

In 1877 HON. S. P. SHOPE of Lewistown was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial circuit (under the consolidation of the circuits it was changed to the sixth), and in 1879 was re-elected for the full term.

STATES' ATTORNEYS FOR DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

At this late day it is impossible to get the names of the Prosecuting Attorneys for the circuit, except as their names appear upon the court records. From them we have made up the following names and dates:

John Turney,	Attorney General,	1825 to 1826.
Jonathan H. Pugh,		1826, *pro tem.*
William Brown,		1826, "
Thomas Ford,		1831, 1834.
William A. Richardson,		1834, 1838.
William Elliott,		1838, 1844.
Henry L. Bryant,		1844, 1848.
Robert S. Blackwell,		1848, 1852.
John S. Bailey,		1852, 1858.
L. H. Waters,		1858, 1860.
De Witt C. Johnston,		1859, *pro tem.*
Thomas E. Morgan,		1860, 1868.
L. W. James,		1868, 1872.
E. P. Vail,		1872, 1876.
Sylvanus B. Montgomery,		1876, 1880.
Re-elected in		1880.

THE EARLY BAR OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

In the days of the first courts of Schuyler county, the bar numbered but few members. They were residents of Vandalia, Pittsfield, and Quincy. At the first and second courts, in 1825 and 1826, the lawyers were James Turney, Attorney General John Turney, Jonathan H. Pugh, A. N. Cavarly, and Daniel Prickett.

At the October term, 1826, RICHARD COX was admitted to the bar of Schuyler county. It is not known whether he was a practicing attorney prior to his admission here, but presume he was.

One of the earliest lawyers here was GEN. G. W. P. MAXWELL He was a resident of Rushville, and for many years the leading local lawyer. He represented Schuyler, Fulton, Knox, Calhoun, McDonough, and Warren counties in the State Senate, in the session of 1834–1836. He removed to Mt. Sterling after the county of Brown was erected, and died in Mt. Sterling a number of years ago.

ADOLPHUS HUBBARD was an early practitioner and local lawyer of Rushville. He came to the county in 1831. After the seat of government was removed from Vandalia to Springfield, practiced in Schuyler county and in the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

JOHN T. STUART, who is yet a resident of Springfield, commenced the practice here in 1833. He is well remembered by the older residents of Rushville, on account of his fine scholastic and dignified appearance, fine apparel, and affable and pleasant manners. He represented the district in Congress when it was composed of forty-eight counties, and was then the largest Congressional district in the United States.

JOSIAH LAMBORN also practiced here. He was a fine advocate and good lawyer, but to some extent marred his excellent legal reputation by a too free and habitual indulgence in the flowing bowl.

In after years, other members of the Springfield bar practiced here, conspicuous among whom was E D. BAKER, perhaps the most gifted and brilliant orator of his day.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the emancipator of a race and martyred President; and others of less national reputation, but all good lawyers, and many of them distinguished advocates.

The Jacksonville bar furnished a number of lawyers who followed the court around the circuit.

Of these WILLIAM THOMAS was perhaps the best. He was a painstaking, careful and safe lawyer, not so brilliant as some others, but always reliable. He was a fine special pleader, and it was exceedingly rare that he went out of court upon informalities or technicalities.

JACK GRIMSHAW was a lawyer of considerable note forty years ago. He was a resident of Pittsfield in Pike county, and was an able advocate but not so profound a lawyer as many others who were his colleagues and contemporaries.

At the May term of the court held in 1833, at Rushville

on motion of Gen G. W. P. Maxwell, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON was admitted to the practice in the courts of Schuyler county. Mr. Richardson was born in Fayette county, Kentucky. He received his early educational training in the rude log school-houses so common in the pioneer era of his native state. From them he was transferred to the Walnut Hill Seminary, where he was prepared for entrance to Center College, at Danville, Ky. Subsequently he entered the Transylvania University at Lexington, where he remained until he had completed his junior year, then he entered the law office of Allen & Simpson, as a student, and pursued his studies diligently until in March 1831, when he was admitted to the bar. The same year he came to Illinois and settled in Shelbyville, Shelby county. In the spring of 1833 he came to Rushville and opened a law office, and in May following was admi ted as above stated. In 1834 he was elected States Attorney for the circuit, and served the people as public prosecutor for a number of years. In 1836 he was elected to represent Schuyler county in the Tenth General Assembly, and in 1838 he was elected State Senator from the district. In the Eleventh General Assembly he met many of the leading men of both parties in the state, conspicuous among whom were Lincoln, Douglas, Browning, Hardin, Shields, Baker, Moore, French, Edwards, Ficklin, Thornton, Snyder, Gridley, and others who afterwards shed lustre upon the state and country. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he raised a company for the service, was elected captain, and led his men through many of the battles, and skirmishes up to and including the memorable battle of Buena Vista. At the close of the war he returned home, and in 1847 was elected to represent his district in Congress. In 1848 he was re-elected, and was continuously a member until 1856. He was the Democratic candidate for the speakership of the House in the memorable contest of 1856, and was defeated by N. P. Banks. He resigned his seat in Congress the same year to accept the candidacy for Governor, and was also defeated. He was soon after appointed by President Buchanan, Territorial Governor of Nebraska. In 1860 he was again elected to Congress, and in 1863, to the United States Senate, where he served until 1865, when he practically retired from political life, returned to his home in Quincy, Illinois, where he remained until his death, which occurred December 27th, 1875. He is well remembered by many of the older citizens of Rushville and by some of the present members of the bar. As a lawyer, he was not particularly brilliant, rather the opposite, yet withal, sound and practical. His strong points were his consummate knowledge of human nature, skill in selecting a jury favorable to him or his client, and his forcible manner of presenting his case. He was large, well formed, and possessed of much personal magnetism. His was rather an indolent mind, consequently his law points and citations were not generally voluminous nor the statutes exhausted in fortifying his case. Outside of the court room he was a most genial companion, of easy, pleasant manner, and fine social qualities whom everybody knew intimately, and everybody liked.

At the October term, 1834, of the circuit court, JOHN T. WORTHINGTON, and JAMES FAIRWEATHER were admitted to the bar. Mr. Worthington followed the profession of law for several years, then abandoned it and entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He died in Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, while engaged in his sacred calling. Mr. Fairweather remained in Rushville for a few years, then followed the stream of emigration westward, since which time all trace of him has been lost.

HON. CYRUS WALKER was probably the most able lawyer and advocate who ever practiced at the bar of Schuyler county. He was a native of Kentucky, and was there educated and admitted to the bar. He came west to Illinois, where his fame as an advocate and reputation as a lawyer had preceded him. He settled in Macomb, McDonough county, and attended the courts there and in surrounding counties for many years. As a criminal lawyer and prosecutor he had no equal in the state. His greatest effort at the Schuyler bar was the successful prosecution and conviction of the McFaddens, father and son, charged with the murder of John Wilson. He spoke for six hours, and his speech upon that occasion is remembered as the most powerful and masterly array of law and evidence, and the greatest forensic effort ever made before or since at the bar of Schuyler county. He is remembered by many of the older citizens, who all admit his superior ability as an advocate, but are divided in their opinions as to who was the ablest lawyer, he or O. H. Browning. The latter practiced at the Schuyler county bar for many years. Of this remarkable and good man, we cannot do better than quote from the address of Hon. James W. Singleton, delivered before the court of Adams county, announcing the death of that distinguished lawyer and amiable and exemplary citizen. He said: "His domestic life was beautiful and exemplary. Ardent and constant in his affections, he was a most tenderly devoted husband and father; to him there was truly no place like home. He was warm, generous, and confiding by nature, a liberal and unselfish friend, a kind neighbor, and public-spirited citizen, whose integrity and honesty were beyond question. Outspoken and straightforward in all his dealings, sincere in all he said or did, wholly without guile, and an entire stranger to duplicity, and intrigue. In all matters of public concern he was conspicuous for a manly independence of thought, and his opinions were always carefully formed, fearlessly expressed, and firmly maintained. In the Senate, the Cabinet, his office or his home, he was always the same accessible, easy, and courteous gentleman towards all who approached him. As early as 1835 he attained a high reputation for professional skill and knowledge and was retained in most important cases. His early success and popularity in his profession was owing no less to his powers as an advocate than to his knowledge of the principles of law and his familiarity with the proceedings of courts. He possessed a naturally vigorous mind, cultivated by close study and severe thought, until it was distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp and the delicacy of its tact. He had a most extraordinary quickness of perception, united to the close and clear reasoning of the logician. He was an ardent and eloquent speaker, his language copious and

chaste, and his arguments concise and forcible. His style was manly and perspicuous, evincing great sagacity and reflection by the clearness and ability with which he handled and discussed practical questions. He would gather the points involved in a discussion by intuition, and his comprehensiveness of view always led him to accurate generalization. As a lawyer he would have been called great in any age or country; as a citizen, he was watchful of its good and obedient to its laws."

At the March term, 1837, Judge Ralston presiding, William Perkins and Theophilus L. Dickey were admitted to the bar. The latter was then a young man of brilliant talents and fine oratorical powers. In 1840 he engaged in the newspaper business in Rushville, but soon abandoned it and resumed his profession. He removed to Ottawa in this state a few years later, and there he has made his home to the present. He rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1876 was elected to a position on the supreme bench of the state and at present is the chief justice of the court. Horace S. Cooley, a young lawyer and native of Maine, came to Rushville in 1840, and remained a few years, then removed to Quincy, Illinois. In 1846 he was elected secretary of state, and served under Gov. French's administration. He was a well-educated and bright young man. A lawyer of the name of Hewitt, of the Springfield bar, practiced for several years in this court. He is better remembered by his pleading law in the courts during the week, and preaching Campbellite doctrine on the Sabbath. He was quite an orator, but not much of a lawyer.

William Hinneman, son of Gen. Hinneman of revolutionary fame, was a native of New York. He came to Rushville about 1850, and practiced law for several years.

Daniel T. Berry was a native of Schuyler county, and was here admitted to the bar. He went to California, and there died. Hon. Jesse M. McCutcheon was one of the early lawyers at this bar. He represented Schuyler county in the Eleventh General Assembly, 1838–40. In 1846 he abandoned the practice and engaged in farming. De Witt C. Johnston was a native of Ohio, and there read law and was admitted to the practice. Prior to that, however, he had been regularly ordained a minister of the gospel, and was stationed on a circuit in the Southern States, and for a considerable portion of that time was resident minister in charge of a congregation at New Orleans. He came to Rushville in 1852, and a few years later engaged in editing a newspaper. In 1859 he was appointed States' attorney *pro tem.* He served one term as county judge, and also one term as county clerk. He was not a profound lawyer, but rather a fair average one. His strong points consisted in his powers as an orator, which were much above the average, and the faculty of gathering the strong points of evidence in a case, and presenting it in a forcible manner to the court or jury. He was an adept in the use of language, in which abounded beautiful metaphors, glowing and well-rounded periods, but which frequently lacked logic, solidity and compactness, very essential features when addressed to courts or juries. He was eccentric in his manners, though a kind-hearted and generous friend.

During William A. Minshall's term as circuit judge, Robert S. Blackwell was states' attorney. He was an able lawyer and prosecutor. In 1853 he removed to Chicago and there died. He was the author and compiler of a text book known as "Blackwell on Tax Titles," which is regarded as standard authority upon that subject, and is held in high repute by the bar of the state. In connection with judges Seates and Treat of the supreme court he compiled the statutes of Illinois.

Between the years of 1840 and 1845 the witty and eloquent U. F. Snider practiced at the Schuyler bar. He was a resident of Rushville for a short time, and moved from here to Charleston in Coles county.

L. H. Waters was a Kentuckian by birth and a resident of Macomb in McDonough county, when he attended the courts in this county. In 1858, he was appointed states' attorney for the circuit to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. John S. Bailey, who had been elected judge of the circuit. He continued in office until the fall of 1860. Soon after the breaking out of the late war, he entered the service and was appointed and commissioned colonel of the 84th regiment Illinois volunteer infantry. After the close of the war he returned to Macomb, and a few years later removed to Kansas City. At present he is United States' District Attorney for Northern Missouri.

Thomas E. Morgan was a resident of Macomb. He was elected states' attorney for the circuit in 1860, and in 1864 was re-elected and served until 1868. He was a vigorous and efficient prosecutor and able lawyer. He died in Macomb a few years ago. James Johnston, a lawyer and resident of Fulton county, practiced regularly for some years at this bar. He was states' attorney *pro tem.* for several terms of the court while Judge Purple was on the bench.

William Elliott was a resident of Fulton county, and was public prosecutor for a number of years. He served in that capacity when Judge Lott and Judge Douglas were on the bench in the fifth circuit.

Hon. L. W. James, now of Peoria, Illinois, practiced law for many years in Schuyler county. He was a resident of Rushville. He was regarded as an able lawyer and an excellent pleader. He represented the county in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly in 1864-66. At that time he was a resident of Lewiston, in Fulton county. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the circuit. At the close of his term in 1872 he removed to Peoria, where he has, by diligence and the exercise of his abilities, risen to a prominent position in the profession, and is regarded as one of the able lawyers of the State.

Mr. James was succeeded by E. P. Vail, who was the first State's Attorney elected under the new law establishing County Attorneys. He was elected in 1872, and served until 1876. In 1877 he removed to Decatur, at which place he has built up a reasonably lucrative practice.

James Laws Anderson, an old lawyer and successful practitioner, was a Scotchman by birth. He came to Rushville about 1840. He was elected probate judge for several terms. By his long experience in that capacity he became a most excellent judge of probate law. He formed a law

partnership with Hon. John C. Bagby, which continued for a number of years. He died in August, 1865.

Edgar Anderson, his son, read law in the office of Bagby & Anderson, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He formed a partnership with his preceptor after the death of his father, and remained in the practice until his death in 1879.

Henry S. Metz was a native of Schuyler county. He read law with Hon. P. H. Walker, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He died in 1881. He was a young man of much promise, but unfortunately had contracted habits that led to his untimely death.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE SCHUYLER BAR.

The oldest lawyer and practitioner at the bar in Schuyler county is Hon. John C. Bagby. He is a native of Kentucky, and was educated at Glasgow and Beacon College in that state. He read law with Judge Christopher Tompkins, of Glasgow, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. The same year he came to Illinois and settled in Rushville, where he opened a law office and has continued in the practice to the present. In 1874 he was elected to represent his district in Congress, and served with distinction in that body. At present he is Master in Chancery. He is a matter-of-fact lawyer, an excellent special pleader, and has been for many years in possession of a large and lucrative practice. He is recognized as the best lawyer at the bar of Schuyler county.

Hon. Ephraim J. Pemberton is a native of Kentucky. He came with his father's family to Schuyler county in 1836. He commenced the study of law in 1859, in the office of Hon. D. W. C. Johnson, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1861. He has been elected County Judge several terms, and at present is acting in that official capacity, in which he has merited the esteem and increased respect of those who honored him with their suffrages.

Sylvanus B. Montgomery is a native of Rushville. He received his education in the schools of his native town. He read law in the office of Hon. John C. Bagby, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. The same year he was appointed Master in Chancery. In 1876, he was elected State's Attorney, and in 1880, was re-elected. He is regarded as a vigilant and successful prosecutor and good lawyer.

Stephen E. Carlin is a native of Fulton county, Illinois. He received his legal education in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in the class of 1868. In January, 1877, he commenced the practice in Rushville. He is a diligent student, and has a bright future before him.

David H. Glass is a native of Indiana. He was educated in the Wabash College at Crawfordsville. In 1871, he came to Mt. Sterling, in Brown county, and read law in the office of Hon. William L. Vandeventer; then entered the Law Department of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and graduated; and was admitted to the practice in the Iowa courts. He returned home, and in 1878, came to Rushville, and commenced the practice in connection with S. B. Montgomery. He is of studious habits, and, in time, we hope to see him advance and honor the profession of which he has become a member.

THE BENCH OF BROWN COUNTY.

The County of Brown was erected in 1839. It comprised a part of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, from its first organization until 1872, when it became a part of the Eleventh. In 1877, when the circuits were consolidated, and the Appellate Courts were organized, it became a part of the Sixth circuit. The first term of the Circuit Court was held in Mt. Sterling, April 6th, 1840 The officers of the court were Hon. Peter Lott, Judge; William Elliott, State's Attorney; James M. Burt, Circuit Clerk; and Elisha Davis, Sheriff. At the April term, 1842, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas presided as Judge. He continued in the circuit until the September term, when Hon. Jesse B. Thomas was appointed Judge of the circuit. At the April term, 1845, Hon. Richard M. Young, who had been Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit from 1829 to 1837, presided on change and for Judge Thomas. On the 8th of September, 1845, Hon. Norman Purple came to the bench, and continued Judge of the circuit until in 1848, when he was succeeded by Hon. William A. Minshall, who was elected Judge of the circuit.

Judge Minshall died before his term expired, and Hon. P. H. Walker was elected to fill the vacancy. He held his first term of court in Mt. Sterling in April 1853. In 1855 Walker was elected for the full term. In 1858 he resigned the judgeship of the circuit to accept a seat on the supreme bench, tendered him by Governor Bissell. A special election was called to fill the vacancy. Hon. John S Bailey, a former resident and lawyer of Mt. Sterling, was elected. He was then serving his second term as state's attorney for the circuit. Judge Bailey retired in 1861, when he was succeeded by Hon. Chauncey L. Higbee, who continued judge of the circuit until 1877, or until the circuits were consolidated, when he became one of the judges of the appellate court. At the special election in 1877 Hon. S. P. Shope was elected judge of the circuit which had under the new organization been changed to the sixth. In 1879, Judge Shope was elected for the full term, and at present is one of the three judges who preside in this circuit.

As will be seen by the foregoing, Brown county has since its organization been in the same circuit with Schuyler county, consequently the same judges presided in both. We have given a slight sketch of each on the bench in Schuyler and deem a repetition here unnecessary.

THE PAST BAR OF BROWN COUNTY.

The members of the Quincy, Pittsfield, Rushville, Jacksonville and a few of the Springfield bar were the attorneys during the first courts of Brown county. Prominent among the foreign attorneys who frequented the early courts, were Judge O. C. Skinner, O. H. Browning, Archie Williams, I. N. Morris, Calvin Warren, Jack Grimshaw, Daniel M. Gilmer, William Brown, C. L. Higbee and members of the Rushville bar. Among the resident lawyers of Brown county thirty-five years ago, was Hon. John S. Bailey. He was admitted to the bar in Mt.Sterling in 1842. He rep-

resented Brown and Schuyler counties in the Fifteenth General Assembly, 1846-48. A more extended sketch of him will be found in the Bench of Schuyler county.

JAMES W. SINGLETON, now of Quincy, Illinois, was among the early settlers of Mt. Sterling. He was engaged in mercantile business as well as the law. He represented Brown county in the Seventeenth General Assembly, 1850-52.

JAMES B. MOORE was one of the early members of the Brown county bar, and is yet a resident of Mt. Sterling. During the late war he raised a company of men and was elected captain. He entered into active service and did gallant and meritorious work for the Union. After the war he returned home. He never regained his practice, which before the war was extensive and lucrative, and of late years owing to physical disabilities has been compelled to abandon it entirely. Thirty years ago he was regarded as a good lawyer, and stood in the front rank of attorneys in this circuit

L. B. WHEAT came to Mt. Sterling in 1843, and remained until 1862, then removed to Leavenworth, Kansas. He was a good lawyer.

JAMES S. IRWIN was admitted to the bar of Brown county in 1842, and remained in the practice here until 1862, when he removed to Pittsfield, in Pike county, Ills., where he still resides and practices his profession. He is a man of considerable ability and legal information, and is one of the leading and prominent attorneys of Pike county.

A young man by the name of THOMAS PAYNE practiced law in Mt. Sterling about the year 1848. He remained but a short time.

WILLIAM C. WAGLEY, of Warsaw, Ills., practiced in the courts of this county from 1848 to 1852.

WILLIAM L. and EUGENE GROSS, brothers, both lawyers, came to Mt. Sterling and remained until 1858 or 1859, then removed to Springfield.

A lawyer by the name of PETER STAATS came to Mt. Sterling in 1872, and remained here a short time; then removed to Pike county.

The county has not been prolific of lawyers, and at no time has the profession been over-crowded, as in most counties.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

HON. WILLIAM L. VANDEVENTER, may be regarded as the oldest practitioner at the Brown county bar. He is a native of Mt. Sterling, and was educated in the common schools and academy of his native town. The most of his education is self-culture. In 1857 he commenced reading law in the office of L. B. Wheat, and was admitted to the bar September 17th, 1859, and immmediately thereafter commenced the practice in Brown and surrounding counties. He rose rapidly in his profession, and is now confessedly at the head of the bar in his native county. In 1861 he was appointed master in chancery, and has held the office up to the present. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870–71, and in 1876 represented his district in the Legislature. He is an able lawyer and a superior advocate.

NELSON LOVETT is a native of Maine, and was educated in the Gorham Seminary. He came west to Bloomington, Illinois, and there read law in the office of General Asahel Gridley. Subsequently he read law in the office of Hon. Amasi McWilliams, of the same city, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He commenced the practice in Mt. Sterling in 1860. He has confined himself to the general practice, in which he has been very successful.

ALEXANDER H. LOWRY is a native of Pennsylvania. He came west at an early age, and settled in Powesheik county, Iowa, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice in McDonough county, Illinois. In 1861 he came to Mt. Sterling. The same year he was elected county superintendent of schools. In 1863 he was elected county treasurer, but soon after resigned and went to California. He returned to Mt. Sterling in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. He has no specialties, but engages in the general practice.

JOSEPH M. LOWRY read law in the office of A. H. Lowry and was admitted to the practice in Brown county. In 1872 he was elected States' Attorney for the county, but resigned before the expiration of his term of office. He has since that time abandoned the practice.

JOHN J. TEEFEY, the present efficient States' Attorney, is a native of Ireland. The family emigrated to America and settled in Brown county while he was yet young. He read law in the office of Nelson Loveitt of Mt. Sterling then entered the law department of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and graduated in the class of 1874. The same year he commenced the practice in Mt. Sterling. In 1875 he was elected to fill the vacancy in the office of States' Attorney, caused by the resignation of Joseph M. Lowry. In 1876 he was elected for the full term, and in 1880 re-elected. He is an able, vigilant and successful prosecutor.

JOHN J. MCDANNOLD is a native of Illinois. He received his education in the public schools of Quincy. In 1872 he entered the Law School in the Iowa State University, and graduated in June, 1874. He commenced the practice in Mt. Sterling the same year. He is a young lawyer of much promise. At present he is Mayor of the City of Mt. Sterling.

This, in brief, is a sketch of the past and present bench and bar of Schuyler and Brown counties. We have gleaned much of this information from the records and the best recollections of the present inhabitants and old settlers of both counties. We have carefully refrained from fulsome praise of any one, believing that it is not coveted by the scholarly or refined mind. The profession of law is unlike any other. Nothing but true merit will win in it. The law is a jealous mistress, and requires from her devotees their undivided attention, best thoughts and energies if they would succeed.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS.

BY D. MACKENZIE.

The Rushville Journal and Military Tract Advertiser, The Schuyler Advocate, Illinois Republican, The Rushville Whig, Prairie Telegraph, Rushville Times, The Schuyler Democrat, The Schuyler Citizen, Prairie Pioneer, Mount Sterling, Democrat, Mount Sterling Chronotype, The Western Spy, Mount Sterling Union, The Mount Sterling Record, Weekly Gazette, The Mount Sterling Weekly Gazette, Brown County Democrat, Illinois Weekly Message, Brown County Republican, The Versailles Weekly Independent, The Brown County Gazette, The Farmer.

E are particularly indebted to Edwin Dyson, editor and publisher of the *Rushville Times*, for facts and dates relating to the early history of the press in Schuyler and Brown counties, who kindly placed at our disposal copies of the first newspaper published in Schuyler and surrounding counties. From them we have gleaned much of the information composed in this chapter. We also desire to extend our thanks to Mr. Larash, of the *Citizen*, and G. W. Scripps, its former editor and publisher, for valuable information. In Brown county, we were placed under obligations to Eugene C. Brockman, editor and publisher of the *Illinois Weekly Message*, at Mt. Sterling, who gave us access to complete files of nearly all the papers published in the county. From them we learned much of the early history and trials attending the first attempt to establish a newspaper in Brown county. We also desire to extend our thanks to Hamilton Wash, James Wash, John J. Teefey, H. K. Davis, editor and publisher of the *Democrat*. Turner, Bros., publishers of the *Gazette*, and others for information which has enabled us to trace the history of newspapers from their first establishment in the county in the year 1835, down to the present time, and present it in such a shape as we hope will prove acceptable to our many readers.

That portion of Illinois known as the "military district," in which is embraced both Schuyler and Brown counties, was settled earlier than many other portions of the State lying as far north. Rushville, the county seat of Schuyler county, forty years ago, was, to some extent, the metropolis of western Illinois, and for some years it was a mixed question whether it, Peoria or Chicago, would become the metropolis of the great west. As early as 1836, it contained a population of fifteen hundred inhabitants. It was then the distributing point for emigrants seeking homes in the northern and western part of the country. In its laudable efforts to become the metropolis of the west a newspaper was an important and almost indispensable auxiliary to that end, therefore at a comparatively early date an enterprise looking to the establishment of a newspaper was set on foot. Prior to this time the *Missouri Republican* was the only paper that had any circulation in the "district," and upon it the people depended for their information from the outside world. That was in the days of stage coaches, consequently news was four or five days old upon its arrival in Rushville.

On the 16th of May, 1835, the first paper ever printed within the present confines of Schuyler county was issued. It bore the name of

THE RUSHVILLE JOURNAL AND MILITARY TRACT ADVERTISER.

In form it was a five column folio with wide columns. It was organized by private capital, based upon a certain amount of subscription pledged by business men and others. It was edited and published by G. W. Davis & Co. G. W. Davis was a practical printer. He lived in Cape Girardeau, Mo. He bought the press in St. Louis, and brought it here. R. W. Renfroe was the company. He was a young man. Abraham Marshall, a lawyer, did the principal editing, and he was assisted by others. The first page of the paper was well filled with local and a few foreign advertisements, and professional cards. Number twenty-four, of volume one, contained the tax list of lands advertised to be sold for the non-payment of taxes. Number thirty-three contained Governor Duncan's message to the Legislature. We also see by the columns of the *Journal* that as early as 1835 Rushville was agitating the question of building a railroad.

The citizens then realized the immense advantage resulting from these great thoroughfares in furnishing an outlet for the surplus products of the soil and means of quick communication between distant points. But for some cause unknown to the writer Rushville was doomed for many years thereafter to be an inland town, which fact we presume had much to do in retarding its growth and preventing the fruition of its hopes of being the proud metropolis of the west.

A few months after the paper was started it passed from the hands of G. W. Davis & Co. into the possession of R. W. Renfroe & Co., and by them was continued as an independent paper, neutral in politics. In the summer of 1835 candidates for the different offices to be voted on in the following November announced their names, and in long, written communications stated their superior qualifications, or reasons why, in their opinion, they should receive the votes of their fellow citizens. Some of them in glowing and eulogistic terms set forth their eminent fitness for the office solicited. Whether these communications were charged for at so much a line, we are not informed, but hope they were, for they would have been a source of much revenue to the paper. Of one thing we are assured that candidates were as plentiful in this country forty-five years ago as they are at present, and their methods of appealing to the dear people did not differ very materially from the present.

The entire tickets of both Democratic and Whig parties were placed at the head of the paper. For Congress there appear the names of John T. Stuart and William L. May. For Legislature, John Ren, Jacob Vandeventer, William A. Minshall, Col. Harry Lester and William A. Richardson, the latter afterwards United States Senator, and a prominent and distinguished statesman of Illinois.

In looking over the advertisers we find the names of some parties who are still residents of the county, but the greater portion have passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. In those days the list of advertised letters remaining in the post-office was much larger than at present. This, in a measure, is accounted for from the fact that the mails were slow and irregular, and the postage was paid on receipt of letter, which was more than double what it is at present and this fact may have had much to do in increasing the list to what would seem an unusually large number.

The columns of the *Journal* were much occupied with the news from Texas. That State had asserted her independence and thrown off the yoke of Mexico, and was then passing through a sanguinary struggle in order to maintain her position as a free and independent State. Her troubles culminated in her annexation to the United States and the war with Mexico.

For the benefit of our young readers we mention a fact gathered from the columns of the *Journal* to show the slowness of the mails, and what length of time it required for news to travel from the east to the west. With the issue of the *Journal* on the 23d of July, 1836, the sad news of the death of President Madison was made known to the people of the west. He died June 28th, 1836. The news was twenty-five days in reaching Rushville from Washington.

In the same paper is published the Act of the Legislature to continue the national road from Vandalia, Illinois, to the Mississippi river, in the direction of Jefferson City, Missouri. That road was then the great thoroughfare between the east and the west.

On the 30th of July, 1836, R. W. Renfroe sold his interest to Dr. Adams Dunlap, who had been connected with the paper since the withdrawal of Davis. He continued the *Journal* for several months then sold it to Benjamin J. Teel, who purchased it for Mr. J. B. Fulks. The office was closed for a short time and then Mr. Fulks commenced the publication of

THE SCHUYLER ADVOCATE.

The first number appeared May 27th, 1837. It was a six column folio. During the same year the tax lists of Hancock county were printed in a twenty-four page pamphlet form in the *Advocate* office. Dr. Dunlap of the *Journal* printed in same form the same year the tax lists of Knox and Henry counties, Illinois, prior to selling the office out to Mr. Teel. In February, 1838, the *Advocate* passed into the hands of R. A. Glenn and T. Lyle Dickey, the latter now one of the judges on the supreme bench of the State. They changed the name to

THE TEST,

and made it the organ of the Whig party. The paper was continued until the twenty-eighth number, then suspended, and the office remained closed for three months, then one more issue was made, after which the *Test* ceased entirely. In the last issue, number twenty-nine, the editors, in a card to the public, state the reasons and recite the causes that have led to the suspension of the paper. They say "The causes which have conspired to bring about this event are numerous. The principal one, however, has been the great difficulty in collecting our dues which are indispensably necessary to enable us to carry on the concern." They also state that "the press and material belonging to the office have passed into the hands of J. B. Fulks, the former proprietor, who will, we understand, commence the publication of a weekly paper in this place in a short time." The office, as per agreement, passed into Fulk's hands. It was closed until the winter of 1839, when it was sold to A. R. Sparks, and by him was issued the

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN.

The first number of the new paper appeared December 14th, 1839. It was, in form, a six-column folio—the columns sixteen ems wide. In politics it was Democratic. Mr. Sparks continued the publication of the paper until April 9th, 1840, when it passed into the possession of James L. Anderson. He changed the name to the

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

It was then made a five-column folio. It supported John T. Stuart for Congress.

This Congressional District then embraced forty-eight counties, and was the largest in the United States. It contained a population of two hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-nine inhabitants. Mr. Anderson continued the *Examiner* until October 1, 1843, when the name was changed to

THE RUSHVILLE WHIG.

The latter paper continued until 1844, when it suspended. From this date until 1848 Rushville and Schuyler county were without a newspaper. On the 8th of July, 1848, the

PRAIRIE TELEGRAPH

was established. It was edited by B. F. Scripps and R. R. Randall. The *Telegraph* passed from their hands into the possession of John Scripps and his son, J. C. Scripps. The date of the transfer was in 1850. It was then a six column folio. Messrs. Scripps and son published the paper until 1854, when the press and type were destroyed by fire. J. C. Scripps went to St. Louis and purchased an outfit, shipped it to Rushville and resumed the publication. The office was then sold to a stock company, J. C. Scripps retaining an interest in the paper. The stockholders selected DeWitt Clinton Johnston as editor to conduct the paper. They took charge on the 24th of May, 1856, when they issued the first number. They changed the name to the

RUSHVILLE TIMES.

It was the organ of the Democratic party, and the leading and prominent men of that political organization in the county were the stockholders. Messrs. Scripps & Johnston conducted the paper until 1859, when both retired, and Andrew J. Ashton took charge for the Company. Mr. Johnston was a lawyer by profession. He originally, before coming to Rushville, which was in 1852, had been in the

ministry; he abandoned that for the law. He was an able and fluent writer, and gave the *Times* a high standing among the Democratic journals of Illinois. Mr. Ashton was succeeded by A. D. Davis, who held control for three years. He some time after was elected superintendent of schools, and was in other ways honored by his fellow-citizens; but no withstanding these repeated honors, he turned away from an honorable career and went to the bad. He was succeeded in the management by J. C. Fox, and he in turn by Ethan Allen Snively, now Clerk of the Supreme Court Central Grand Division of Illinois.

During a great portion of this time, while owned by the stock company, Charles McCrosky had been foreman in the office, and had acquired a lien on it. In order to collect his money he had foreclosed his lien, and the office was sold out by the sheriff, and at the sale it was purchased by Edwin Dyson, the present editor and proprietor. When Mr. Snively took possession of the office for the Company, he added four or five hundred dollars' worth of type and material; this was also purchased by Mr. Dyson. The present proprietor took possession and issued the first number of the *Times* July 2, 18 8, and from that time to the present has edited the paper and remained sole proprietor. In January, 1872, the paper was changed from a folio to a five column quarto, which form it still retains.

Mr. Dyson is a practical printer. He learned the trade at the office of the *Schuyler Democrat*, and has followed the business to the present time. He is a good newspaper manager and was the first to introduce method and business tact into the office, and we may add, the first to bring the paper up to a paying basis. As a newspaper writer he is cons derably above the average, and has demonstrated his ability to give to the people of Schuyler county a paper of which they may well be proud, and to whose support they can most graciously contribute.

THE SCHUYLER DEMOCRAT.

The office of the *Democrat* was purchased by the leading Democrats of Schuyler county in the early spring of 1854. The first issue was made April, 20th, 1854. It was edited by Daniel E. H. Johnson. He afterward added the name of *Brown County Advertiser* to the *Democrat*. The reason for this action was, that he printed the tax list of Brown county in the year 1855. Mr. Johnson continued in the office until in the summer of 1856, when the paper was sold to G. W. Scripps.

Some time prior to this the Kansas–Nebraska troubles had commenced. There was a growing sentiment in the county that demanded that there must be no further extension of slavery and that it must be confined to where it already existed. There was considerable number of voters in the county who were known as Free Soilers, but were without a national organization. There were other factions that were extremists in their political views, and were only waiting for some organization to be effected to which they could ally their forces. And in that manner their views receive recognition, and by the union of forces hope for political supremacy. The constant aggressions of the slavery party drove these factions together, and in 1856 the young and aggressive Republican party for the first time in its history formed a national organization and presented a ticket at whose head was John C. Fremont. There were few members of the party in Schuyler county, but the principles presented in the platform of the new party were in unison with the half formed thought of the north. To properly present these principles of the party a newspaper was necessary. Therefore, with that purpose in view, Mr. Scripps purchased the press and type, and on the 6th of July, 1856, issued the first number of *The Schuyler Citizen*. We may here add that from that time to the present the *Citizen* has been the recognized organ of the Republican party in Schuyler county and one of the able journals of the old Tenth, now the Eleventh Congressional District. Mr. Scripps continued editor and publisher until 1865, when he leased the office to Messrs. Clark & Sweeney. They retained possession for several years. It was then sold to C. N. Whitney. He defaulted in the payments, and on the 1st of October, 1868, the office fell back into the hands of Mr. Scripps, its original owner, who edited and published the *Citizen* until April 1st, 1879, when he sold it to W. I. Larash, its present editor and proprietor,

Mr. Larash is also a practical printer. He learned the trade in the office of the *Tazewell Republican* in Pekin, Ill. He was afterwards associated with "Bob" Burdette, (the humorist of the *Burlington Hawkeye*) J. M. Cochran and four other printers in the publication of the *Peoria Daily Review*, a paper published upon the co-operative plan. He worked as a compositor in different places, and came to Rushville in 1875 and took charge of the mechanical department of the *Citizen*, which position he retained until he became the owner. Mr. Larash is yet young in the editorial harness, but notwithstanding he wields a graceful and vigorous pen, and has kept the *Citizen* up to the high standard of excellence given it by his predecessor.

BROWN COUNTY.

The first newspaper established in Brown county was called the

PRAIRIE PIONEER.

Its founder and editor was John Bigler, afterwards Governor of California and brother of William A. Bigler, Governor of Pennsylvania. The first issue was made in the summer of 1848. It was democratic in politics, and hoisted the name of Lewis Cass for the presidency. There are still citizens living in Mt. Sterling who recollect when it was first issued. A printing press was a novelty in those days. When the day was learned on which the press would be set to running for the first time, nearly all the people of the town were on hand to see it in operation. It is difficult to imagine the furore and enthusiasm with which the appearance of the *Pioneer* was greeted. It was the first actual step beyond frontier life. Soon the press was to give to the county name and fame among its contemporaries. The citizens of Mt.

Sterling had come to hail the appearance of the newspaper. As stated before it was strongly democratic in politics, and left no doubt of the views of its editor upon the current topics of the day. Mr. Bigler continued editor and proprietor until he went to California. He sold the *Pioneer* to the County Clerk, who engaged Mr. P. L. Shutt to edit it. The latter was a young man, a clerk in the office of Gen. Cooley, Secretary of State, at Springfield. He continued editor for eight months, then Mr. George S. Meyers published it, and J. B. Moore became the editor. In form the *Pioneer* was a six column folio, and contained very few advertisements, and those were nearly all foreign, and of the patent medicine order.

The paper and its functions passed into the hands of E. T. Hollister, who changed the name to the

MOUNT STERLING DEMOCRAT,

the first number of which was issued August 14th, 1851, James R. Bailey was the editor. In 1852 the *Democrat* hoisted at its masthead the name of Stephen A. Douglas for president, subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Bailey afterwards obtained control of the paper. He changed the name from the *Democrat* to the

MOUNT STERLING CHRONOTYPE.

He conducted the paper until the fall of 1855, when its publication was suspended for a short time, then A. L. Snow brought a press and type from Beardstown, and issued *The Western Spy*. The first issue was made February 24, 1856. G. W. Gross, then reading law in the office of Judge Samuel G. Black, was associate editor. In 1857 it was sold to B. H. Irwin, and afterwards sold to Messrs. Nicholson & Shurtleff, and by them moved to Beardstown. There was, for a short time, no paper published in the county. The mutterings of the political storm that was gathering in 1856 were heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Democratic party was warned that the young and aggressive Republican party had effected a national organization and would for the first time, in organized shape, contend for the supremacy and control of the nation. A newspaper was needed to call in the guards, fill up the ranks and be prepared to resist the encroachments of this new enemy to the great Democratic party. Two young men, by the names of Robert A. Glenn and J. R. Gordon, with commendable industry and enterprise undertook to establish a Democratic organ in Brown county. On the 10th of July, 1856, the first number of the

MOUNT STERLING UNION

made its appearance. Its motto was "Put none but white men on guard." It was a neat seven column folio. It hoisted the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge for president and vice president, and William A. Richardson for Governor of the state, and Richard Hamilton for Lieut. Governor. The remainder of the state ticket was, for Auditor, Samuel K. Casey; Sec. of State, William H. Snyder; for Congress, Isaac N. Morris; for Representatives to the Legislature, John R. Grimes and King Kerley. The county ticket was Sheriff, William L. Taylor; Circuit Clerk, A. A. Glenn. On the 14th of August of the same year in which the *Union* was started, Glenn withdrew from the paper. His place was supplied by John C. O'Neil. On the 15th of April, 1857, Gordon sold his interest to his former partner, R. A. Glenn. The firm of Glenn & O'Neil continued until the 24th of July of the same year, when O'Neil retired, and Mr. Glenn conducted the paper until the 15th of August following, when the publication was suspended. The office remained closed until October 1st, when J. C. O'Neil took possession and continued editor and publisher until February 28th, 1861, when his brother, Martin O'Neil, became a partner in the concern under the firm name of J. C. O'Neil & Brother. This arrangement continued but a few weeks, when Martin retired. John C. continued publishing the *Union* until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1863. The press, type fixtures and subscription list were then sold, and purchased by Martin and Samuel S. Brooks. They changed the name from *Union* to

THE MOUNT STERLING RECORD.

At the time of the change it was a six column folio. On the fourth of May, 1866, they changed its form to a seven column folio, and March 5th, 1868, increased it to an eight column same form. The Brooks Brothers continued the publication of the paper from 1863 to April 2d, 1879, when they sold it to James S. H. Hambraugh, of Versailles, Illinois. He changed the name to the

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

On the 13th of August the *Gazette* was increased to the mammoth size of a nine column folio, which form it retained until October 13th, 1871; when, in consequence of the great fire in Chicago which consumed the concern that printed "outsides," the paper was cut down to a seven column and all printed at home. At the same time the name was changed to

THE MOUNT STERLING WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Hambraugh continued the publication with indifferent success until January, 1872, when the paper was sold to Gervis M. Russell. He following in the footsteps of his predecessors changed the name to the

BROWN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

He remained editor and proprietor until December 15th, 1874, when he sold out to H. K. Davis and S. N. Jones. The latter's interest was purchased by his partner February 12th, 1875, since which time Mr. Davis has edited and published the *Democrat*. When Mr. Davis took charge, the paper was the organ of the Grange, and afterwards advocated the principles and theories of the Greenback party. In the presidential campaign of 1876 it supported Peter Cooper; in 1880 it came back to the Democratic party, and advocated the claims of Winfield S. Hancock for the presidency.

Mr. Davis is one of the veteran printers and pioneer journalists of the West. His father, Samuel H. Davis, was also a printer. He established the *Peoria Register and*

Northwestern Gazetteer in Peoria as early as 1837. Henry Kirk Davis, the present editor of the *Democrat*, was born in Winchester, Virginia. He learned the printer's trade in Baltimore, came West soon after, and in 1849 was engaged in the publication of a paper in Peoria, Illinois, called the *Champion*. In 1851–52 he published the *Illinois State Bulletin* at Bloomington, Illinois. From there he went to Urbana, Illinois, where he and W. N. Coler published the *Urbana Union*, which was the first paper ever printed in Champaign County. Soon after he went to Washington, where he received a Federal appointment under President Pierce. In 1862 he organized and started the *Union* in Lexington, Missouri, and in 1867 bought the *Kansas City Daily Advertiser*. He afterwards published the *Chartist* in Paris, Texas, where he remained until 1874, when he came to Rushville and purchased the *Democrat* as above stated. Mr. Davis is a strong, forcible writer, and in his many years of experience as a newspaper man has learned much that is valuable in a newspaper sanctum.

In 1871–72, the Democrats of Brown county became dissatisfied with Mr. Hambraugh's manner of conducting his journal. He was of a visionary mind, and was more occupied in making inventions than he was in conducting his paper. Its management was given to young men who had but little or no experience. The party wanted a live, wide-awake newspaper, that would present the issues between the two great parties in an able and vigorous manner. Not being able to impress Mr. Hambraugh with their wants and views, they made overtures to two young men, both practical printers, named Henry A. Glenn and Eugene C. Brockman, to start a paper, promising to give it a proper support. The material and press were purchased new from McKellar, Smith & Jordan, of Philadelphia, and the Boston Type Foundry, and brought to Mt. Sterling, and on the 11th of January, 1872, the first number of the

ILLINOIS WEEKLY MESSAGE

was issued. In their salutatory to the public, Messrs. Glenn & Brockman declare themselves unalterably in favor of Democratic principles, but also declare that "their views expressed in our columns *must* be a reflex of our *own* private opinion." On the 27th of June, 1872, the form, which was then an eight column folio, was changed to a five column quarto, which form it still retains. The firm of Glenn & Brockman continued until January 30th, 1873, when Martin Brooks purchased Glenn's interest. The firm of Brooks & Brockman was dissolved by mutual consent, January 10th, 1876, Mr. Brooks retiring from the firm. Mr. Brockman has continued sole proprietor and editor from that time to the present. He is a native of Mt. Sterling, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Record* when under the control of the Brooks Brothers. Under his management, the *Message* has risen to be one of the potential Democratic organs in the Military District.

The county of Brown has been for many years under the political control of the Democratic party. That organization is largely in the majority,—consequently, the establishing of Republican newspapers has been attended with considerable difficulty. The first effort to establish a paper that would reflect the sentiments of the members of the Republican party in Brown county was made in 1866. A number of the prominent men of that organization subscribed a liberal amount, and the press and materials were purchased; and on the 4th of May, 1866, the first number of the

BROWN COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

was issued. It was a six column folio, neatly printed, and presented quite an attractive appearance. J. S. Nicholson was placed in charge as editor. He remained in charge until November 23d, 1866, when he was succeeded by W. O. L. Jewett. On the 18th of January, 1867, Mr. Higgins became associated with Mr. Jewett in the management. That arrangement continued until May 3d of the same year, when Messrs. Barrett & Wilson took editorial charge. David D. Wilson succeeded the latter firm June 28, 1867, and continued in control until the paper suspended.

THE VERSAILLES WEEKLY INDEPENDENT.

No. 1 of Vol. 1 was issued July 3d, 1877. Walker and Mehl were the editors and proprietors. It was a small four-column quarto, neutral in politics. It appeared semi-occasionally, and closed entirely with the twenty-ninth number.

The last aspirant for journalistic honors in Brown county is the

BROWN COUNTY GAZETTE.

The first number was issued October 14th, 1880, by C. B. and F. G. Turner as editors and publishers. In form it was a neat five-column quarto. April 20, 1882, it was changed, and is now a six-column quarto. In politics it is Republican. The material and presses were purchased new in Chicago. The office is well fitted with the latest styles in type, and also with a new improved Prouty power-press.

The Turner Bros. were formerly editors and publishers of the *Clayton Enterprise*. They are both young in journalistic experience, but from the evidence that the *Gazette* presents, and their industrious habits, we have no doubt that, in time, they will acquire both name and fame in the field of journalism.

THE FARMER,

A sixteen-page, sixty-four column paper, devoted to the interests of agriculture and kindred subjects, is edited and published monthly by F. G. Turner & Co. It is a neat paper, and made its first appearance on the 1st day of June, 1882. It is issued from the *Gazette* office.

This, in brief, is the history of journalism in Schuyler and Brown counties. They have been fairly representative of the progress and have kept pace with the business growth of the county. It has numbered among its workers men of culture and literary ability, several of whom afterward occupied positions of high honor and trust in the states of their adoption. The influence and character of the county papers have grown with the material and intellectual growth of those they have represented. No industry can show a better record or number more patient or enthusiastic workers. To them more than to any other class belongs the honor of building up the reputation that Schuyler and Brown counties possess and in which they delight.

CHAPTER XI.

PATRIOTISM OF BROWN AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES.

IN relating a few of the incidents of the Black Hawk War, and before entering into detail of the causes and results of it, we give our readers a brief sketch of the celebrated warrior who figured so conspicuously in those sanguinary campaigns. Macuta Mahictah, is the Indian name for Black Hawk. He was born in the Sauk village in the year 1767, and was an Indian of considerable talent and sagacity, shrewd and eloquent in council; he, however, deported himself in that demure, grave and formal manner incident to almost all Indians. It is said he possessed a mind of more than ordinary strength, but slow and plodding in its operations. In comparison he could not be classed with the great Indian characters, such as Philip, Brant, Logan, Tecumseh, and such illustrious men. By the portrait of him now extant, the reader of character will readily observe in his large, high forehead, and the lines worn by care in his face, massive jaws and compressed lips, a character indicative of more than ordinary ability. His ambition was to distinguish himself as a great warrior; yet he was merciful to the weak, the women and children. The only road for an Indian to distinguish himself and become a great man, is in war. So soon as he kills an enemy he may paint on his blanket a bloody hand, which will entitle him to a seat in the councils. In 1810 and 1811 Black Hawk and comrades were "nursing their wrath to keep it warm" against the whites. A party of Sacs, by invitation, went to see the prophet at Tippecanoe. They returned, more angry against the Americans. A party of Winnebagoes had massacred some whites, which excited for murder the Sac band headed by Black Hawk. A part of his band and some Winnebagoes attacked Fort Madison in 1811, but were repulsed. Black Hawk headed the Sacs in this attack.

In 1812 emissaries from the British arrived at Rock Island with goods, and secured Black Hawk with five hundred warriors to go with Col. Dixon to Canada. When they reached Green Bay there were assembled there bands of the Ottowas, Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes and Kickapoos, under the command of Col. Dixon. Black Hawk and band participated in the battles of River Raisin, the Lower Sandusky, and other places, but getting dissatisfied with the hard fighting and small amount of spoils, he, and twenty companions, left for the Sauk village at Rock Island, where he remained for many years at peace, with the exception of a small battle on the Quiver River settlement in Missouri, in the present limits of St. Charles county, where one white man and an Indian were killed.

The principal cause of the Indian troubles in 1831–'32, better known as the Black Hawk war, was the determination of Black Hawk and his band to remain in their ancient village, located on Rock River, not far from its junction with the Mississippi. The government having some time previously, by various treaties, purchased the village and the whole country from the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, had some of these lands surveyed, and in 1828 some of the lands in and around the ancient village were sold; the collision between the two races for the possession of the property produced the first disturbance between the Indians and the government. Seeing that war was inevitable, the Governor of Illinois made a call on the militia of the state for seven hundred men on the 26th of May, 1831, and appointed Beardstown, on the Illinois river, as the place of rendezvous. The call was responded to with that promptness characteristic of the early pioneers of the state. Their habits of life were such that all were familiar with the rifle. After marching eight days, the mounted militia reached a point a few miles below the Sac village on the Mississippi, where they joined the United States forces under Gen. Gaines, and encamped in the evening. The next morning the forces marched up to an Indian town prepared to give the enemy battle; but in the night the Indians had escaped and crossed the Mississippi. This ended Black Hawk's bravado, and his determination to die in his ancient village. The number of warriors under his command was estimated at from four to six hundred men. Black Hawk and his band landed on the west side of the Mississippi, a few miles below Rock Island, and there camped. "Gen. Gaines sent a peremptory order to him and his warriors that if he and his men did not come to Rock Island and make a treaty of peace, he would march his troops and give him battle at once. * * * * In a few days Black Hawk and the chiefs and head men to the number of twenty-eight, appeared in Fort Armstrong, and on the 30th of June, 1831, in full council with Gen. Gaines and Governor John Reynolds, signed a treaty of peace."

THE BLACK-HAWK WAR IN 1832.

During the winter of '31–'32 rumors were rife that Black-Hawk and his band were dissatisfied, restless, and preparing for mischief. A chief of the Winnebago Indians who had a village on Rock river, some thirty miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, joined Black-Hawk, who was located on the west bank of the Father of Waters. The chief had great influence with Black-Hawk and his band. He made them believe that all the tribes on Rock river would join them, and that together they could bid defiance to the whites. By this unwise counsel Black-Hawk resolved to recross the river, which he did in the winter of 1832. That move proved to be their destruction. Through his influence and zeal Black-Hawk encouraged many of the Sacs and Foxes to join him at the head of his determined warriors. He first assembled them at old Fort Madison, on the Mississippi; subsequently, marched them up the river to the Yellow Banks, where he pitched his tent April 6th, 1832. This armed array of savages soon alarmed the settlers, and a general panic spread through the whole frontier, from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Many settlers in terror abandoned their homes and farms, and the Governor decided, on the 16th of April, to call out a large number of volunteers to operate in conjunction with General Atkinson, who was in command of the regular forces at Rock Island. The Governor ordered

the troops to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d of April.

The force marched to the mouth of Rock river, where General Atkinson received the volunteers into the United States service and assumed command. Black-Hawk and his warriors were still upon the Rock river.

The army under Atkinson commenced its march up the river on the 9th of May. Gov. Reynolds, the gallant "Old Ranger," remained with the army, and the President recognized him as a Major-General, and he was paid accordingly. His presence did much toward harmonizing and conciliating those jealousies which generally exist between volunteers and regular troops. Major John A. Wakefield and Col. Ewing acted as spies for a time in the campaign of '32, to discover the location of the enemy, if possible. A Mr. Kinney acted as guide for them; he understood the Sac dialect. On the 14th May, 1832, Major Stillman's command had a sort of running battle with the Indians at or near what is now known as Stillman's Run, a small sluggish stream; in the engagement eleven white men and eight Indians were killed. Black-Hawk and his warriors fought with the spirit born of desperation. Black-Hawk says in his book that he tried at Stillman's Run to call back his warriors, as he thought the whites were making a sham retreat in order to draw him into an ambuscade of the whole army under Gen. Whiteside. The hasty retreat and a rout of Stillman and his army was in a measure demoralizing to the entire force; undoubtedly the cause of the defeat was a lack of discipline. When Gov. Reynolds learned of the disaster of Major Stillman, he at once ordered out two thousand additional volunteers. With that promptitude characteristic of the old "War Governor," he wrote out by candle-light, on the evening of Stillman's defeat, the order for the additional troops, and by day-light despatched John Ewing, Robert Blackwell and John Wakefield to distribute the order to the various counties. The volunteers again promptly responded. On the 10th of July the army disbanded for want of provisions. Gen. Scott arrived soon after with a large force at the post of Chicago, to effect if possible a treaty with the Indians. Small detachments of Black Hawk's warriors would persistently hang on the outskirts of the main body of the army, thieve and plunder, and pounce upon and kill the lonely sentinel or straggling soldier. On the 15th of July the soldiers were reviewed, and those incapable of duty were discharged and returned home. Poquette, a half-breed, and a Winnebago chief, the "White Pawnee," were selected for guides to the camp of Black-Hawk and band. Several battles and skirmishes occurred with the enemy, the principal of which was on the banks of the Mississippi, where the warriors fought with great desperation; over one hundred and fifty were killed in the engagement, and large numbers drowned in attempting to swim the river. After the battle the volunteers were marched to Dixon, where they were discharged. This ended the campaign and the Black-Hawk war. At the battle of the Bad Axe, Black-Hawk and some of his warriors escaped the Americans, and went up the Wisconsin river, but he subsequently surrendered himself. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, was the place appointed where a treaty would be made with the Indians, but before it was effected that dreadful scourge, the cholera of '32, visited not only the regular army, depleting its ranks far more rapidly than the balls of the Indians had done, but it also sought out its victims in the dusky bands of the Black-Hawk tribe.

On the 15th September, 1832, a treaty was made with the Winnebago Indians. They sold out all their lands in Illinois and all south of the Wisconsin river and west of Green Bay, and the government gave them a large district of country west of the Mississippi and ten thousand dollars a year for seven years, besides providing free schools for their children for twenty years, oxen, agricultural implements, etc., etc.

September 21st, 1832, a treaty was made with the Sac and Fox tribes, on which they ceded to the United States the tract of country out of which, a few years afterward, the State of Iowa was formed. In consideration of the above cession of lands, the government gave them an annuity of twenty thousand dollars for thirty years, forty kegs of tobacco, and forty barrels of salt, more gunsmiths, blacksmith shop, etc., etc., six thousand bushels of corn for immediate support, mostly intended for the Black-Hawk band.

The treaties above mentioned terminated favorably, and the security resulting therefrom gave a new and rapid impetus to the development of the state, and now enterprising towns and villages, and beautiful farms adorn the rich and alluvial prairies that before were only desecrated by the wild bands who inhabited them.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

Among the number, who then resided in the territory, now comprising Brown county, but then a portion of Schuyler county, that responded to the first call for troops made by Gov. Reynolds, May 26th, 1831, were: R. N. Curry, S. P. O'Neal, Green McHatton, Daniel Kendrick, Matthew Alexander and John Six, who enlisted in a company at Rushville commanded by Captain Hart Fellows. Also Philip S. Howes, John Ausmus, Henry Ausmus, Samuel Hollingsworth and Philip Ausmus, who joined a company raised by Captain Vance of the same town.

Hostilities being again resumed in 1832, the Governor issued another call for the troops to assemble at Beardstown, on the 22d of April of that year. The quoto of men required from Schuyler county was one hundred and fifty, the county then being under the militia law of the state. The 23d day of April, 1832, was appointed as the day of mustering the required number at Rushville, either by voluntary enlistment or by draft. About four hundred men met at Rushville on that day; and William Minshall, orator of the day, made a stirring speech, setting forth the object of the meeting; and urged the men to come forward and voluntarily enlist and shun the brand of cowardice, which would naturally attach itself to the county did it permit a draft to be made. At the close of his speech he ordered the crowd to divide, the martial band to proceed, and he at once fell into line as the first man to enlist. Not an hour elapsed until the requisite number of one hundred and fifty men were enlisted. The company was organized by electing the officers, after which the men were given a leave of absence of two days, when

they again re-assembled, and on the 25th day of April they commenced the march to the rendezvous at Beardstown, where they arrived and were attached to the 3d Regiment, commanded by Col. Abram B. De Witt, of the Brigade of Mounted Volunteers, then commanded by Brigadier-General Samuel Whiteside. The business of this Brigade was to precede the main body of the army, and clear the way. We append the roster of company:

Officers.—William C. Ralls, captain; James Blackburn, first lieutenant; John Stinnett, second lieutenant; John M. Jones, first sergeant; George W. Penney, James Hunter and James P. Hinne, sergeants; Theodore Jourdan, Stephen A. St Cyr, Jeremiah White and Alfred W. McHatten and Jacob Wilkerson, coporals.

Privates.—James Boothe, John Briscoe, Noah B. Ballard, Rosnel Bryant, Jefferson Conrad, Stephen Combs, John D. Crawford, Johnson Chapman, Gabriel De Witt, John Davis, David Edmonson, Aaron Earnest, Robert A. Glenn, Lewis Gay, Thomas Hayden, Stephen D. Hambaugh, James Hill, Joel Ives, Michael Killion, William Morris, Daniel Moore, William McKee, Luke Owen, Benjamin Palmer, Jacob Richardson, Aaron Richardson, William B. Ross, Thomas Reddick, John H. Starr, Thomas Sellers, Lester Seward, Fleming Tice, Alexander Van Winkle, John Van Vatter, Cornelieus Vandeventer and Benjamin Wilson.

This company was mustered out of the service of the United States at the mouth of Fox river, May 28th, 1832, and started for their homes a distance of 220 miles.

In a short time after the enlistment of the men comprising the company whose history we have just briefly recited, another company was organized at Rushville, and attached to the Old Battalion of Mounted Rangers, called into the service of the United States on the requisition of General Atkinson, by the Governor's proclamation, dated May 30th, 1832. The roster of the company was as follows;

Officers.—John Stennett, captain; Daniel Mahoney, first lieutenant; Joel Pennington, second lieutenant; John R. Smith, first sergeant; Samuel L. Dark, Morris Hobart, Philip Horney, sergeants; Robert Martin, Eli Williams, James Beel, and Josiah Price, corporals.

Privates.—William Allen, William Brown, Isaac Brisco, Matthew C. Brisco, Elias Briggs, Charles Bakewell, Jesse Buson, Abel Friend, Fielding F. Glenn, Benjamin Goldston, James Howard, Eli Hartley, Jesse Hunter, Sanford Holliday, George W. Harrison, John M. Jones, Allen Isaacs, Jesse Luster, William McGeehy, James McKee, Daniel Matheny, Jr, Richard D. Martin, Simon P. O'Neil, Joseph Osborn, Riggs Pennington, Peter Peckingham, Wesley Penningham, Stephen O. Pennington Riley Pennington, George M. Pettigrew, Nicholas Rice, Stephen Rice, Stephen Rose, William T. Rigg, John S. Ross, George Smith, Oliver P. Sallee, Samuel Smith, Samuel Stewart, Hugh Smith, Joel Tallis, John Van Winkle, Mervin Williams, William McKee, Jeremiah White, Samuel Horney, and William Kennett.

A third company was attached to the Third Regiment, Col. Abraham B. Hewitt. Brigade of Mounted Volunteers of the Illinois Militia, commanded by Brig. Gen. Samuel Whiteside; and we give the roster:

Officers.—Nathaniel Winters, captain; John D. Pinson, first lieutenant; John L. Kirkpatrick, second lieutenant; Leander J. Walker, first sergeant; William D. Johnson, David Grattan, and Thomas J. Cox, sergeants; Asa C Earle, Bird Smith, James F. New, and George W. Sawyer, corporals.

Privates.—James Adams, William Asher, John Axby, Cornelius Brown, Jefferson Black, Benjamin Beasley, Arthur Bell, Alexander Beall, John Carson, William T. Cox, Benjamin Crisp, James G. Campbell, Asa Cooper, William Coultis, David Campbell, Thomas Dixon, Joseph Drew, Tresley Fink, Johnson Forsythe, John Fulton, William H. Green, Thomas M. Gillham, Curtis Holmes, John Hobson, Samuel Johnson, Henry James, Yancey Little, David Moore, James McGee, Robert D. Neal, Elijah Powell, James B. Riggs, David W. Rue, and James Sawyer.

This company was mustered out of the service at the mouth of the Fox river, on the 28th day of May, 1832.

Another company, attached to the Fourth Regiment, Mounted Volunteers, Col. Samuel M. Thompson, belonging to the brigade of Brig. Gen. Samuel Whitside, completed the quota of troops from Schuyler county. The roster of the company was as follows:

Officers.—Moses G. Wilson, captain, promoted to major, April 30th, 1832; Alexander Hollingsworth, first lieutenant; Harvey Skiles, second lieutenant; John B. Watson, first sergeant; G. W. P. Maxwell, Samuel Hollingsworth, and J. G. Randall, sergeants; Avanant Hollingsworth, James Martin, David Traynor, L. B. Skiles, corporals.

Privates.—Thomas Abbot, H. Abbott, George Butler, Wm. Barnett, Samuel Bogart, William Cox, Elijah Collins, Adam Dunlap, James Frakes, William Guinn, G. H. Harrison, Abram Hollingsworth, John Hollingsworth, J. S. Holliday, Chauncey Hobart, Gamaliel Hill, Moulin Horney, Ishmael Hills, Samuel Horney, I. W. Justus, Ezra Kirkham, Wm. Lockhart, Rutherford Lane, John McFadden, Robert Murphy, John Murphy, John Morgan, Willis Moore, George Naught, Daniel Riley, Jonathan Reno, Caleb Riley, Benjamin Skiles, William L. Wilson, Moses Wallace, Henry Wright, Eli Williams, William Young.

This company was mustered out of service at the mouth of Fox river, on the 28th day of May, 1832.

THE MORMON WAR.

One of the dark spots on the pages of the history of Illinois, is attributable to the troubles growing out of the settlement of the Mormons at Nauvoo, and their enforced withdrawal from the State.

To enable the casual reader to more readily understand the facts connected therewith, it will be necessary to present a brief history of the growth of the social ulcer—Mormonism.

In the little village of Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, Joseph, the leader and "Prophet" of Mormonism," first saw the light of day, December 23, 1805. His parents being poor, Joseph received an indifferent education. His parents removed to Palmyra, New York, when he was but ten years of age, and there he spent his boyhood days in rambling through the forests, listlessly dreaming of buried treasures, and endeavoring to locate them by means of a forked stick,

or by looking through enchanted stones. While thus engaged—and being ignorant of everything that pertained to science, but being possessed of a cunning, and a power of invention and constructiveness, which partially supplied the deficiencies of an education—the future "prophet" of Mormonism was discovered by one Sidney Rigdon, a man of talents and information, who discovered in this bright promise of future profligacy, a ready dupe and willing instrument for his purpose,—that of founding a new religious sect, by promulgating a religious romance written by a Presbyterian clergyman, then deceased, of Ohio.

Between the knaves it was agreed that Joseph Smith should assume the role of a prophet: a story was devised that golden plates had been found buried near Palmyra, New York, upon which were inscribed, in characters only decipherable through inspiration, and with the aid of the two stones, Urim and Thummim, used by ancient seers in reading the mysteries of the past, present, and future. The report of his discovery becoming known, attempts were made to rob him, and caused Smith to go to Northern Pennsylvania, where he claimed, with the aid of the magic stones, to have deciphered the characters upon the golden plates. He claimed that they contained a history of the twelve lost tribes of Israel, and their wanderings through Asia into America; and such translation was given the name of the Book of Mormon.

Smith was not long without followers, and on the sixth day of April, 1830, a considerable number of his adherents met in Manchester, New York, and founded the Mormon church. Their numbers increased rapidly, and a large portion sought a refuge in Jackson county, Missouri, and began to build the town of Independence, in 1833. Another rendezvous was established at Kirtland, near Cleveland, Ohio, and there Joe Smith remained. That portion that settled in Missouri soon made themselves so obnoxious to the public, that they were compelled to seek other quarters in Clay county, Missouri. The Ohio portion, under Smith, held a grand convocation of several hundred Mormon elders, in 1836. There Smith embarked in the banking business, and issued notes resembling notes of a bank in New York. His success as a banker was of short duration, however, for want of capital and an absence of integrity of its managers, and was closed, leaving large indebtedness, and accompanied by the lowest depravity. Ohio becoming no longer suited to the schemes of Smith, and also proving irksome and dangerous to the Mormons, an early emigration to the Missouri community was effected, where large tracts of land in Caldwell and Davis counties were purchased from the United States, and the city of the "Far West" was built, as well as many smaller towns. Here they soon set the laws at defiance, robbed and plundered, depositing all their booty in one place, termed the "Lord's Treasury." The depredations of the Mormons became so bold, that an armed force was sent against them by Governor Boggs; the leaders, including Smith, were captured, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death for treason. Reason, however, took the place of revenge, and their lives were saved; they were carried before a circuit judge, and committed to jail, to await their further trial by the civil authorities; but, before they could be brought to trial, they made their escape from jail and fled from the State, and found shelter with the main body of the sect in Illinois. The whole body of Mormons came to Illinois in 1839 and 1840, at the time of the capture of the leaders, and found a hearty welcome and sympathy awakened by their tales of persecution.

The place selected by the Mormons, in Illinois, was on the Mississippi river, and was afterwards called Nauvoo, in Hancock county.

While residents of Missouri, the Mormons were ardent supporters of the Democratic party; but having been driven from that State by a Democratic governor, and subsequently being refused aid, upon an appeal, by President Van Buren, they became embittered towards that party, and upon their settlement in Illinois sought new affiliations with the Whigs, and in 1840 and 1841 gave their unanimous support to the Whig candidates. The politicians of the State saw that the Mormon vote was an important factor in political warfare, and both political parties in the General Assembly of 1840 and 1841 vied with each other to secure their political support by the bestowal of favor of such unlimited power, in the use of which they brought upon themselves banishment from the State. They were given the most complete control of the new territory of the State, selected by them. The concessions granted to them caused them to change from party to party, whenever they received greater promises from one party than the other, oftentimes upon the very eve of an important election, and brought upon them the abuse or praise of the party favored or deceived.

The city government of Nauvoo, under the charter granted by the session of the Legislature of 1840 and 1841, was organized in 1841, and Joe Smith was elected mayor. This charter virtually established for the Mormons, a government within a government, a legislature with power to pass ordinances in conflict with the laws of the State; courts to execute them with but little dependence upon the constitutional judiciary, and a military force at their own command, and governed by their own laws, and subject to no State authority, but that of the Governor. The flagrant abuse and use of the anti-Republican principles contained in the charter caused their banishment, and the death of Smith and his brother. The Democrats in 1842 captured the Mormon vote, and the Whigs, to repair this disaster to them, raised a crusade against the Mormons. Duplicity on the part of the Mormons to the Democratic party in the election for Congressman in the contest between Hons. O. H. Browning and Joseph P. Hoge, during 1843, caused many Democrats to favor the expulsion of the Mormons. In the winter of 1843 and 1844, the common council of Nauvoo, with its unlimited power, passed an ordinance to further protect the Mormon leaders from arrest on warrants from Missouri. The ordinance provided that no writ issued from any other place than Nauvoo, for the arrest of any person in it, should be executed in the city, without first receiving the endorsement of the mayor, and any officer attempting to execute any such writ without complying with the ordinance, should be subjected to imprisonment for life, and that the Governor should not have the pardoning power without the consent of the mayor.

Owners of property stolen in other counties, in making pursuit of the same into the city of Nauvoo, were fined by the authorities for daring to seek their property in the holy city. The Mormons at this time also petitioned Congress to establish a territorial government for them in Nauvoo, independent of the State.

In 1844, the minds of the people were further inflamed by the announcement of Joe Smith as a candidate for President of the United States. The leading cause of popular fury, was the conduct of the Mormons in casting their votes as a unit, thus making it apparent that no one should have honor or office in the county without their consent and votes. Indignation meetings, inflammatory speeches, and the circulation of exaggerated reports of Mormon depredations followed; and at a public meeting, resolutions were passed to expel or exterminate the Mormons. Those persons who advocated more peaceful measures were met with derision, and denominated "Jack Mormons," against whom some of the more excitable advocated expulsion or extermination.

Dissensions were also springing up in the Mormon household, and many of the prominent leaders were expelled from the Church, and at once commenced to assist in inciting the Anti-Mormons against their enemies. On the 17th of June, 1844, Gov. Ford was waited upon by a committee of citizens from Carthage, requesting him to call out the militia to assist in enforcing the laws, which had been repudiated and defied by Smith. Gov. Ford visited Carthage, arriving there on the morning of June 21, 1844; and found that the General of the brigade had ordered the entire body of militia from McDonough and Schuyler counties. He found a large armed force assembled and rapidly increasing under summons of the constables of the county, to serve as a *posse comitatus*. Gov. Ford dispatched a messenger to Nauvoo, informing the Mayor and Councils of the nature of the complaint made against them—that of riot—upon which a warrant had been issued. Before demanding the surrender of the accused, Gov. Ford, seeing the tendency of the populace favoring mob violence, he exacted a promise from the militia to support him in strictly legal measures, and to protect prisoners in case they surrendered. This was unanimously assented to by the officers and men. Having obtained these assurances, the Governor informed Smith and his Council that if they surrendered they would be protected; and if they did not, the whole force of the State would be called out to enforce submission. Upon the arrival of the guard and constable, Smith and the Council expressed their readiness to surrender and proceed to Carthage on the following morning at eight o'clock; but when the time arrived, the accused did not make their appearance. Nauvoo was one vast military camp, patrolled by sentinels, who allowed none to enter or depart from the city. A demand was then made for the arms of the State, which had been furnished to the Nauvoo legion, and met with a ready response and delivery to the Governor's agent.

On the 24th of June, 1844, Joe Smith, with his brother Hiram, the members of the Council, and all others demanded, came into Carthage and surrendered, and were recognized before a justice of the peace on the charge of riot; and all were permitted to return to their homes, with the exception of Joe and Hiram Smith, who were committed to jail on the charge of treason. Immediately after the surrender, Capt. Singleton, with his company from Brown County, were sent, at the request of Smith, to Nauvoo to guard the town, and take command of the Mormon legion. On the 27th day of June, 1844, Joe Smith and his brother Hiram were killed in the Carthage jail by a mob. Nauvoo soon attained a population of 16,000; and improvements of great value were continually being made.

During the summer and fall of 1845, trouble again made its appearance, and continued to increase until the Spring of 1846. An agreement between the hostile parties was made for the voluntary removal of the greater part of the Mormons. An armed force was stationed in the county by the state authorities to keep the peace. The force gradually diminished, until the last of May, 1846, when it consisted of ten men under Major Wm. B. Warren. During the winter of 1845 and 1846, the Mormons were busily engaged in preparations for their removal; and by Spring they had twelve thousand wagons completed, and by the middle of May, 16,000 Mormons had started for the West. In June, 1846, the anti-Mormons again favored their expulsion by force of arms, fearing they might vote at the approaching August election. Turmoil and oppression again supplanted peace, and September 1st, 1846, the *posse comitatus* was again called into the field. General Singleton and Colonel Chittenden retired and Colonel Thomas S. Brockman of Brown County was placed in command; and to him belongs the honor of seeing them placed on the West side of the Mississippi river.

Mormon settlements were not confined to Hancock; but spread themselves over surrounding counties. There were a number of Mormons settled in these counties at an early day. In the southern portion of Brown county, a colony had gathered in 1840; and it was voted to build a church. The point selected was just southeast of the present town of Versailles; and a committee was sent to Nauvoo, but were advised by Joseph Smith, that it was not advisable to build a church at that time.

Brown and Schuyler had much to do with the removal of Mormonism, and in 1844, a company of volunteers left Rushville for the seat of war; but upon reaching Augusta they were sent home by the Governor.

Roster of Brown county volunteers, attached to the 36th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers in the Mormon War. The list bears date of June 28th, 1844, and is given in its original form; and the forces responded to a call of Governor Thomas Ford.

Thomas S. Brockman, Col.
Aaron Pauly, Lieut. Col.
Joseph Robison, Major.
George S. Meyers, Adjt.
James Maulby, Quartermaster.
James Brockman, Surgeon.
William Taylor, Captain.
George W. Timmons, Captain.
Harvey Lester, Captain.
Arthur Martin, Captain.
John W. Smith, 1st Lieutenant.
Alexander Summy, 1st "
John E. Nix, 1st "
James C. Rigging, 2d "
Geo. W. Maulby, 2d "
Elisha Davis, 2d "
Geo. W. Gibson, 1st Sergeant.

Privates.

William H. Bates.
Stephen Bryant.

John Cox.	Geo. W. Saddler.
Charles McQuinney.	Joseph Strahan.
Alexander Jones.	D. Ausmus.
Thomas Guesford	J. C. Davis.
William Haley.	C. Wright.
Thomas A. Campbell.	Samuel Miller.
Anderson Jones.	H. W. Clifford.
William Brunk.	E. S. Wells.
S. Wambsly.	Wm. Campbell.
James J. Smith.	Edward Perry.
R. J. Stivers.	Philip Ausmus.
Josiah Brunk.	Isaiah Hix.
William Ishmael.	Louis Briggs.
William Wilson.	John R. Briggs.
Samuel Brierton.	J. H. Rose.
M. Knowlen.	E. Henry.
J. G. Orr.	B. W. McFarland.
William Langan.	Wm. H. Stewart.
John Carney.	M. Hewett.
Isaac Barker.	R. C. Thomas.
Lemuel Bailey.	J. Paine.
Peter Coplantz.	Jas. Gaddis.
A. McPhail.	J. A. McCoy.
William Angel.	P. Z. Abbott.
Robert Dennison.	Wm. Stabler.
Reuben Wilson.	Robert Brown.
Joseph Gilson.	W. Williams.
William New.	D. T. Harbour.
Thomas Corbit.	C. W. C. Tolle.
William Stableton.	J. S. Tolle.
John Orr.	Nathan Perry.
Alex. McKean.	Gideon Perry.
Alfred Wilgus.	Henry Hills.
A. B. Beard.	Nelson Davis.
Wm. Taylor.	B. Robinson.
Wm. Curry.	E. Frederick.
L. Ely.	Matthew Todd.
B. Gristy.	Thomas Poiner.
D. A. Kendrick.	Richard Ancutt.
Ira Shanon.	H. C. Davitt.
Ely Smith.	Geo. W. Summy.
Thomas Grover.	James Bonds.
Hugh Shanon.	Hugh Colovan.
M. C. Smith.	Wm. L. D. Gearnes.
James Keath.	Wm. T. Crawford.
Wm. Hartley.	John R. Guessford.
H. A. Pope.	Wm. Mallery.
Wm. Bates.	S. D. Smith.
John Beckman.	J. S. Dunbar.
Wm. A. Nix.	Thomas Radick.
Richard Bruce.	James Smith.
Peyton Keith	Wm. Henry.
John Wood.	R. Crisp.
Jno. D. Crawford.	S. W. Miller.
David Long.	John Lomax.
Wm D. Lester.	Jno. B. McDaniel.
Emsley Jackson.	Wm. Patterson.
M. C. Nokes.	Jno. D. Patterson.
Rufus Nokes.	Silas J. Smith.
David Scott.	John R. Brockman.
John Jennings.	Louis Brockman.
Allen P. Keith.	E. Harris.
James H. Orr.	Wm. Lee.
James M. Kendrick.	E. G. Morell.
G. S. Richardson.	E. Morell.
Parmer Soper.	J. M. Adams.
Philip Ausmus.	Elijah Adams.
Josiah Hix.	Caleb Jennings.
James Strahan.	Philip Ausmus.
Horatio Orton.	E. Warden.

MEXICAN WAR.

From 1821, the time that Mexico severed her connection with Spain, until 1836, all the vast extent of country lying between Louisiana and Mexico, was a province of Mexico. It had been the policy of Spain and Mexico to keep the territory uninhabited, for the purpose of preventing an inroad from the Americans. A large land grant was at last secured by Moses Anstine of Connecticut, from Mexico, the only consideration being the settlement of three hundred American families within his domain. The grant was subsequently confirmed to his son, and permission granted to increase the number of families to five hundred. This was the first step taken which ultimately led to the Mexican war.

The policy of the Mexican government was of the most oppressive and tyrannical nature, so much so that "forbearance ceased to be a virtue"; and in 1835, the people openly rebelled. The bloody battle of San Jacinto in 1836, decided the rebellion in favor of the Texans, Santa Anna, the Dictator of all Mexico was captured and under duress he signed a treaty in which he acknowledged the independence of Texas, which treaty, however, the Mexican government ever afterwards repudiated. The independence of the new State was soon afterwards acknowledged by the United States, Great Britain and France. From the moment of gaining her independence, the Texans, looked forward to annexation to the Union, and overtures looking to that end were frequently made to the United States Government; and Mexico as often notified the United States that an attempt to comply with the request of the Mexicans would be treated as a sufficient cause for war. During the administration of President Van Buren, who feared a war with Mexico, the petition of the Texans, met not only with no encouragement; but was declined. In the last year of Tyler's administration the subject of annexation was again agitated without success. Texas had now increased her population to two hundred thousand persons, her territory embraced an area, more than five times as great as the State of Pennsylvania. Annexing this vast territory, whose area was two hundred and thirty-seven thousand square miles, was like adding a new Empire, and the question was one of vast importance, and became the leading issue with the people in the presidential election of 1844. Annexation was favored by the Democratic party and opposed by the Whigs. The voice of the people was in favor of Annexation, and James K. Polk was elected president, defeating Henry Clay, the Whig candidate. Upon the convening of Congress in December, 1844, the proposition to admit Texas was one of the first acts formally presented. The measure engrossed the attention of our National Legislature during the entire winter, and was frequently debated; and on the first day of March, 1845, three days prior to the inauguration of President Polk, the bill of Annexation was adopted, and President Polk immediately gave his assent to the bill. Upon the adoption of the resolution of Annexation, Almonte, the Mexican minister at Washington, demanded his passports and left the country. The Texan Legislature ratified the act of Annexation on the 4th of July, 1845, and became the twenty-seventh star in the constellation of liberty.

Texas immediately applied to the President of the United States to send an army into the state for protection against the Mexicans. Gen. Taylor was ordered to move into and occupy Texas, which he at once did, marching from Camp Jessup in Louisiana, where he had been stationed. The germ of the difficulty between the United States and Mexico had its origin as far back as 1821, when Mexico gained her independence by throwing off the Spanish yoke, which she had worn for three hundred years. At that time Mexico, in arranging her civil administration, united Texas and Coahuila under one provincial governor, as both lay east of the Rio Grande. When Texas repudiated her allegiance to Mexico and gained her independence, she also claimed that her success carried with it the success of Coahuila and made that province a part of Texas; and this theory the joint legislature of Texas and Coahuila put into practice, by putting the same into statutory form, by passing a resolution to that effect. December 19th, 1836, Mexico claimed that the boundary of Texas was the Neuces river, while Texas insisted upon the Rio Grande river as the boundary, in order to include Coahuila; and upon the admission of Texas into the Union the dispute as to the boundary was unsettled. The government of the United States sought to settle peaceably the dispute regarding the boundary line, through an envoy, in the winter of 1845

and 1846. This proposition was scornfully refused by the Mexican authorities; and Gen. Taylor was ordered to proceed with his army as near to the Rio Grande as he could. Gen. Arista, the Mexican commander, notified Gen. Taylor on the 26th of April, 1846, that hostilities had begun. These acts upon the part of the Mexican authorities, induced Congress to pass an act on the 11th day of May, 1846, declaring that "by the act of the republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that government and the United States;" and at the same time authorized the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers and appropriated $10,000,000 to carry on the war.

The call for volunteers was apportioned mostly to the southern and western states. Illinois was requested to furnish "three regiments of volunteers or riflemen." The pay was $8 00 per month and commutations, amounting in all to $15.50; the time of service one year; the men to furnish their own uniforms, for which they would be remunerated; select their officers in compliance with the militia laws of the State; and the number in each company was limited to eighty men. Governor Ford issued the call for volunteers on the 25th of May, 1846; and within ten days time thirty-five companies duly organized reported to the governor, and were ordered to rendezvous at Alton, and by the middle of June the requisition was exceeded by more than forty companies.

The first regiment of Illinois volunteers organized July 2d, 1846, by electing Gen. J. J. Hardin, colonel. To the first battalion of this regiment was attached the company E, raised in Schuyler county by Col. William A. Richardson. This regiment, in company with the second, left Alton on the 17th, 18th and 19th of July, 1846, on board the steamers Convoy, Missouri and Hannibal and passed down the Mississippi to New Orleans, reshipped and were landed at Levacca, Matagorda Bay, on the 29th of the same month.

Under the leadership of Gen. Wool, who accompanied them from Alton, they arrived at Pallida creek, twelve miles from the coast, on the 4th of August, and after a rest of four days resumed the march under a tropical sun—no good water, and scourged by the mumps and measles, and reached their destination, Camp Crockett, on the San Antonia, August 23d, 1846. Many of the members of this company fell at the battle of Buena Vista, and in the battles of Monterey and Saltillo. It is unnecessary to enumerate the different battles of the Mexican war, as the information can be obtained from any common school history.

The war continuing longer than had been anticipated, a second call for 6,000 troops was made. Illinois received notice from the Secretary of War, April 19, 1847, to furnish ten additional companies of infantry and one company of cavalry. In compliance with the requisition of the Secretary of War, Gov. French issued an order on the 27th of April, calling for volunteers. The call met with a prompt response, and the quota was readily supplied and the regiment ordered to assemble at Alton, May 10, 1847, and was known as the Fifth Regiment. The infantry was composed of ten companies, one of which, company D, was raised in Brown county, by E. W. B. Newby, who was elected colonel on the organization of the regiment June 8th, 1847. The cavalry company was enlisted in Schuyler county, and commanded by Capt. Adams Dunlap. On the 18th day of June, 1847, the regiment left Alton on a steamboat and reached Fort Leavenworth, on the 24th of the same month, from which place they commenced a long and tiresome march across the plains, burned by the scorching heat of the day, and chilled by the coolness of the night, for Santa Fe, New Mexico. While stationed at Santa Fe, the regiment was divided into two battalions—the first, in which the Brown and Schuyler county troops, was placed under command of Col. Newby and sent on an expedition south to El Paso. The war being at an end, the regiment saw no active service with the enemy, but sustained many hardships, and was ravished by disease. The fall of the city of Mexico virtually ended the conflict, and the war was formally closed with the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848. By the terms of the treaty the boundary lines between Mexico and the United States commenced at the mouth of the Rio Grande river to the southern limit of New Mexico, thence following the southern boundary of that territory westward, thence north along its western border to the river Gila, thence, down that river to the Colorado river, thence west to the Pacific Ocean, including not only Texas and Coahuila, but also the whole of New Mexico and Upper California. Mexico also guaranteed the free navigation of the Gulf of California and the Colorado river. The obligations assumed by the United States in the treaty was the surrender of all places held by military occupation in Mexico, the payment of fifteen million dollars into the Mexican treasury, and the assuming of all debts due from the Mexican government to American citizens, not exceeding three million five hundred thousand dollars.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

At the second call for troops in the Mexican war, which was issued by the President, under the act of Congress approved May 13, 1848, Schuyler county responded promptly, and Capt. Adams Dunlap at once raised the Independent company of Illinois mounted volunteers, being the only company of cavalry from this state. The company was raised in the month of May, 1847, at Rushville, and marched thence to Alton, Illinois, where it arrived May 21, 1847, a distance of one hundred and ten miles from Rushville. The company embarked upon a steamer for New Orleans, where it re-shipped to Brazos Island and thence up the Rio Grande river to Matamoras where it remained, doing garrison duty, until the close of the war. The company suffered severely from sickness, and at one time of the whole number only thirty-five were able to report for duty. The company returned to Alton, Illinois, where it was mustered out of the service on the 7th day of November, 1848.

The roster of company E., first regiment Illinois volunteers, John J. Hardin, colonel, was raised by William H. Richardson at Rushville, Illinois, and was composed of men from both Schuyler and Brown counties, many of whom fell at the battle of Buena Vista. Those marked with a star were from Brown county, the remainder from

Schuyler. The company left Rushville in June, 1846.

Officers.

Captain. W. A. Richardson, promoted Major at Buena Vista.
2d Captain. G. W. Robertson.
1st Lieutenant. Allen Persinger.
2d Lieutenant. George S. Meyers.
3d Lieutenant. John T. May.
Orderly Sergeant. George W. Calvert.
2d Sergeant. Francis R. McElroy.
3d Sergeant. Luke P. Allphin, Schuyler Co.
4th Sergeant. James Coakeman.
Corporal. Robert H. Lawler.
Corporal. Moses Lettaker.
Corporal. Reuben Allphin, Schuyler Co.
Corporal. Wm. Peterfish.
Musician. James H. Carden.

Privates.

Allphin, William R., Schuyler Co.
Billings, Jonathan.
Black, John, Jr.
Beach, Cyrus.
Brooks, William, Schuyler Co.
Bennett, Lemuel.
Berry, George L.
Curry, Isaac.
Curtis, George W.
Crane, Goodsell.
Clarkson, Franklin B., Schuyler Co.
Carter, Irvin F.
Davis, Moses W., Brown Co.
Dalton, Franklin.
Doyle, James, Schuyler Co.
File, Henry.
Garrett, John.
Gray, George L.
Gray, Hiram H.
Horney, Leonidas, Schuyler Co.
Harris, James H.
Hewitt, Allen O.
Harris, William.
Ishmael, George W., Brown Co.
James, Anderson.
Jacobs, Daniel.
Koch, Isaac.
Littaker, Joseph H.
Lee, John P.
Luttrell, James H.
Luttrell, Benjamin.
Luttrell, Rowland G.
Lawler, Joseph T., Schuyler Co.
Lansdon, Richard.
McClelland, Daniel.
*Martin, Brown Co.
*Morris, Barton W.
Ogden, Jonathan B.
Rose, Isaac.
*Richardson, Green B., Brown Co.
Richardson, William.
Richardson, Watson R.
*Stapleton, William.
Strahan, James.
Smotherman, Thomas.
Smith, Charles.
St. John, William H.
Thompson, John B.
Turner, Berry.
Thorp, L. M.
*Van Tassel, Francis M.
Wilson, James O.
Wilson, Thomas.

The following is a complete roster of the company, as obtained from the original Muster Roll at date of discharge, at Alton, Illinois, November 7, 1848, now in the possession of Captain Adams Dunlap, of Buena Vista township, Schuyler county, Ill., and to whose courtesy we are indebted for its appearance in this work. Where not differently stated, the men were mustered out November 7, 1848.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Adams, Dunlap
1st Lieutenant, Samuel Lambert.
2d Lieutenant, Simon Doyle.
2d Lieutenant, Calvin Jackson.
Orderly Sergeant, Samuel W. Boring.
2d Sergeant. James B. Wright.
3d Sergeant. Geo. O. Bachman, promoted from private July 9, 1847.
4th Sergeant, Richard W. Stephenson promoted from private May 1, 1848.
Corporal, Victor C. Putnam.
Corporal, William Richey.
Corporal, Newton De Witt.
Corporal, John W. Snyder, promoted from private February 16, 1848.
Bugler, Theodore Smith.
Bugler, Charles Hynes.
Farrier and Blacksmith, David Duff.

Privates.

Angle, John.
Allen, Mark, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Brown, Robert, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Brown, Alexander, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Bowen, James F.
Buckler, Henry.
Berry, Daniel F.
Beale, Samuel O.
Boyd, David.
Boyd, Robert,
Chipman, Seth.
Chapman, William W.
Cummings, Alfred,
Cunningham, Caleb.
Chipman, Philip.
Cram, Henry.
Carden, Washington A.
Curtis, Jesse, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Corbridge, Thomas, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Carter, Rutherford, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Carnes, John T., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Duhomell, Benj. F., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Densmore, James C., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Derickson, Joseph M.
Erwin, George W.
Easley, William,
Easley, Thomas M.
Elliott, William.
Fisher, Jacob, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Geiger, Donelson M., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Gillett, Charles W., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Gilbreath, Samuel, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Green, William.
Gitchell, Calvin L.
Green, David.
Gordon, Franklin.
Gibson, Isaac W.
Haverclust, Christopher C.
Holloway, William.
Hatfield, Abraham.
Hymer, George.
Hoyt, Albert.
Hurry, David, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Hopkins, Lemuel B., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Hopkins, David R., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Hansen, William B., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Jump, James C., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Jones, James B.
Jones, Levi.
Kelly, Patrick.
Lambert, Henry.
Lamaster, Ervin.
Lincoln, Jefferson, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Mullane, Carroll, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Mauck, Abram R., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
McGee, Elijah, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Myers, Jacob L., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Maynard, Robert H., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Mars, John L., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Martin, George W.
McKinney, John.
McNeeley, John.
McMasters, William.
Murran, John.
Patterson, Charles R.
Parrott, Josiah.
Peeler, Jefferson.
Presson, William A.
Pierce, George.
Parker, Oscar J., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Robert, DeWitt C., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Redman, William, joined as recruit in Mexico, July 9, 1847.
Rhodes, Hinman.
Scott, George R.
Scott, William B.
Spencer Elijah.
Smith, William E.
Smith, Robert.
Sidwell, James C., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Sieman, Cornelius, joined as recruit in Mexico, July 9, 1847.
Stetson, Clinton, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Turnbull, Thomas, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Todd, Simeon, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Tucker, William, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Troy, Jerome, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Thompson James.
Thompson, James D.
Thoroughman, John.
Vance, John,
Vancourt, Benj. P., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Winsor, Clark, joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Weatherbee, William B., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Whitehurst, Willis G., joined as recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848.
Ward, Alfred.
Whitlock, George C.
Wright, Isaac S. W.
Ward, Luke G., joined as recruit in Mexico, July 9, 1847.

The following named died in service

Tyre, Thomas, 4th sergeant, Matamoras, July 10, 1847.

Porgolia, Anthony, 4th corporal, Matamoras, Oct. 8, 1847.
Rew, Thos., private, Matamoras, July 15, '47.
Clark, John, private, Matamoras, Aug. 1, '47.
Fletcher, Jas. C., priv., Matamoras, Aug. 7, '47.
Smith, John, private, Matamoras, Sept. 27, '47.
Cook, Wm W., priv., Matamoras, Sep. 23, '47.
Beales, Aug. F., priv., Matamoras, Sept. 28, '47.
Gibson, B. F., priv., Matamoras, Oct. 13, '47.
Smith, Silas J., priv., Matamoras, Oct. 16, '47.
Edmonson, N. H. R., pr., Matam's, Oct. 18, '47.
Biggs, Henry, priv., Matamoras, Oct. 23, '47.
Castle, Henry, priv., Matamoras, Oct. 28, '47.
Dyson, Samuel, priv., Matamoras, Oct. 30, '47.
Burton, Geo. W., priv., Point Isabel, Texas, July 18, 1848.
Gillett, Phinney P., priv., joined as a recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848, died at Alton, Ills., August 13, 1848.

The following named deserted:

Smith, Thomas J., private, Alton, Ills., June 5, 1847.
Hovey, Simeon H., private, Alton, Ills., June 9, 1847.
Wright, Daniel, priv., N. Orleans, June 25, '47.
Brunk, Wm., priv., Matamoras, Dec. 1, 1847.
Brooks, William, priv., joined as a recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848; deserted at Camargo, Aug. 4, 1848.

The following were discharged on surgeons' certificate?

Serrott, Marcus, 2nd serg't, Matamoras, April 27, 1848.
Lansden, William A., priv., Matamoras, Dec. 5, 1847.
Dickson, Frs., priv, Matamoras, April 27, '48.
Cross, Thomas J., priv, joined as a recruit in Mexico, May 26, 1848, left sick at San Antonio, to be discharged, Sept. 9, '47.
Whitcher, Patterson V., private, joined as a recruit in Mexico May 26, '48, disch'ged at San Antonio, Oct. 3, 1848, for expiration of term of service.

In this war Brown county contributed Company D of the Fifth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers (infantry). This company was raised in Mt. Sterling by Captain E. W. B. Newby, in May, 1847, and marched to Alton, where it was mustered into the service on the 22d day of May, 1847. The regiment was organized, and at an election for regimental officers, Captain Newby was chosen colonel; and First Sergeant John C. Moses was selected as captain of the company.

The following list gives the names of the members of Company D:

Capt. John C. Moses, mustered out Sept. 30, '48.
1s: Lieut. G. A. Keith, must'd out Sept. 30, '48.
2d Lieut. J. H. Easley, mus'd out Aug. 31, '48
3d Lt. S. B. Alexander, must'd out Sept. 30, '48.
Or. Serg't W. E. Oscar, must'd out June 30, '48.
2d Serg't Ths. B. Love, must'd out June 30, '48.
3d Serg't Ems. Harris, must'd out June 30, '48.
4th Serg't J. T. Brooks, mus'd out June 30, '48.
1st Corp. Alex. Parker, mus'd out June 30, '48.
2d Corp. T. M. Roberts, mus'd out June 30, '48.
3d Corp. C H. Wilson, must'd out June 30, '48.
4th Corp. Ths. Dragoo, must'd out June 30, '48.
Music'n Eli Dennis, must'd out June 30, '48.
Music'n Mat. Johnson, must'd out June 30, '48.

Privates.

Angel, Joshua, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Adams, Thos. D., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Brisco, Wm. H., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Bass, Geo. W., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Burk, Geo. J., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Berry, Wm. C., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Baker, Jacob, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Barker, C. W., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Coppage, Jos. W., must'd out June 30, 1848.
Clark, Geo. W., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Carter, Jos. R., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Dalton, John W., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Davis, Geo. W., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Emery, John T., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Forsythe, William, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Fuller, Bradford, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Glenn, Samuel R., mustered out June 30, 1848
Gibson, Thomas, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Grant, Hardin H., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Giddings, Geo. H., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Gaston, William, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Hamsell, Nath'l, mustered out April 30, 1848.
Higgins, Clark B., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Hunt, William, mustered out June 30, 1848.
House, John, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Hills, Richard, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Heddleston, John, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Ingles, Noah, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Ishmael, Wm. S., mustered out June 30, 1848.
King, James M., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Kendrick, Geo. W., must'd out June 30, 1848.
Kelly, Isaac, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Lomax, John, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Lake, Myron, mustered out June 30, 1848.
McCauley, And'w, mustered out June 30, 1848.
McMeans, John, mustered out June 30, 1848.
McLane Jno. E., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Nix, Jasper L., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Parker, Orlando M., must'd out June 30, 1848.
Parker, Newborn P., must'd out June 30, 1848
Preston, Lyman, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Preston, Jas H., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Pitchford, Wm H., must'd out June 30, 1848.
Roberts, Silas H., must'd out June 30, 1848
Raney, Abram C., must'd out June 30, 1848.
Starks, John, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Smith, Jas. J., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Smith, John, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Simons David B., must'd out June 30, 1848.
Steel, James M., must'd out June 30, 1848.
Shober, John L., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Taulbee, Daniel, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Taylor, John H., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Vanwey, Charles, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Wilson, Cavil K., mustered out June 30, 1848.
Woods, Joseph, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Wells, James F, mustered out June 30, 1848.
Watts, John, mustered out June 30, 1848
White, Edmond R., must'd out June 30, 1848
Walker, John M., must'd out June 30, 1848.

The following died in the service:

John McDiggins, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., June 27, 1847.
Thos. Angel, Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 28, 1847.
Sam'l Huffman, Santa Fe N. M., Oct. 15, 1847.
Jno. K. Putnam, Sante Fe, N. M., Oct. 16, 1847.
Jos. H. Phillips, Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 18, 1847.
Aug. Green, near Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 9, 1847.
Jno. Nowells, Santa Fe, N. M., May 17, 1848.
John Bostick, Jeinez, N. M., May 28, 1848.

The following were discharged on account of disability:

Hiram Bennett, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 19, 1847.
Jacob Lewis, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 24, 1847.
John J. Studdy, Ft. Leavenwerth, Kan., Aug. 24, 1847.
Chas. L. Raymond, Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 8, 1848.
John Harris, Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 20, 1848.
Wm. Taylor, Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 29, 1848.
John M Bowen, Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 29, 1848.
Horatio M. Hamilton, Las Vegas, N M., June 8, 1848.
Sam'l B. Vansickle, Las Vegas, N. M., June 8, 1848.

Discharged at expiration of service:

Jas. R. Langley, Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 10, 1848.
Henry Nunn, Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 10, 1848.
Jas. G. Phillips, Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 10, 1848
Eli W. Waldon, Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 10, 1848.
H. P. Salmon, joined as a recruit, Aug. 1, 1848, and discharged for expiration of service, Aug 10, 1848.
Hiram Davis, drummed out of service at Santa Fe, N. M., June 14, 1848.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The fires of internal dissensions, engendered by many long years of political and sectional strife, which had been smouldering since 1820, wanting but the slightest concussion to burst forth and plunge the whole Nation into a fratricidal combat, received the needed blast to fan the hidden volcano into activity and cause it to burst its restraint and belch forth hydra-headed secession in 1860. The presidential contest of 1860, which resulted in the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to the chief magistracy of the United States was utilized as the signal for the slave-holding states to prepare for secession peaceably if they could, to inaugurate a war of such magnitude as had never before been chronicled by any historian, if necessary to accomplish their purpose

On the twentieth day of December, 1860, South Carolina took the initiative step towards the dissolution of the Union, by passing an ordinance of secession. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas followed the example of their sister state, and passed in their respective order, ordinances of secession prior to the inauguration of President Lincoln.

On the 4th of February, 1861, delegates from six of the seceded states met in convention at Montgomery, Alabama, and formed a new government, "The Confederate States of America," and selected Montgomery, as the seat of government, from which place it was removed to Richmond, Va., after the secession of that State. On the 8th of same month Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi was chosen President, and Alexander Stephens of Georgia, Vice-President.

Upon the accession of President Lincoln, he found the country on the verge

of a great war—a war in which one section of our fair land would be arrayed against the other, father against son and brother against brother.

The bloody conflict opened with the firing on Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C., on the morning of April 12, 1861, and in thirty-four hours the fort was in the possession of the Confederate government; and the stars and stripes dragged in the dust. The news sped with rapidity throughout the country, producing the greatest consternation and excitement, and in three days' time white-winged peace drew apace; and grim-visaged war usurped her place. The roll of the drum and the music of fife were heard throughout the land, where just before were the sounds of busy workshops and the quiet of the rural fields. The mechanic laid aside his tools, the professional man his books, the merchant his counter, and the farmer his plow, to girdle on the sword and knapsack and to shoulder the musket, in vindication of their flag's dishonor, and in response to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers, to serve three months. The stars and stripes were clothed with a new significance to many and a determination to maintain the Union unbroken was stamped upon the countenances of every loyal being. The requisition for 75,000 volunteers was immediately supplied; and another call for 83,000, on the 3rd of May, 1861. for a term of three years or during the war, was as readily answered.

The first bloodshed of the war, occurred in the morning of April 19, 1861, in Baltimore, Md., while the Massachusetts regiments of volunteers were passing through that city, on their way to Washington, being fired upon by a mob and three of their number killed.

As the history of the late war is so fully set forth in numerous volumes upon that subject, and the events are of so recent date and yet fresh in the minds of many, we will not devote further space in recounting them, beyond the statement that this war was one of the bloodiest in the annals of all time, costing millions of treasure and thousands of lives.

The war virtually closed on the afternoon of Sunday, April the 9th, 1865, when Generals U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee met in conference in the parlor of William McLain, at Appomattox Court House, Va., where the terms of surrender of Lee's Army to the Union commander, U. S. Grant, were arranged. The surrender of the main body of the Confederate Army, under General Lee, was followed by the surrender of the forces of General Joseph E. Johnson to General W. T. Sherman, at Raleigh, N. C, April 26th; and the capture of Jefferson Davis, at Irwinsville, S. C.. by General Wilson's Cavalry on the 10th day of the following May, were closing events of the downfall of the Southern Confederacy.

The patriotic sentiment of the people of Schuyler and Brown counties was strong and enthusiastic, and at the call of the President for troops to resist the foes of the nation and repel the insult to the symbol of liberty, responded promptly; and sent many of their brave citizens forth to the battle for the Union. Their names as they are enrolled at the Adjutant General's office are given under the head of the commands to which they belonged.

Seventh Infantry—Three Years Service—Muster Roll Company D.—Men from Brown county.

Privates.

Baker, George, mustered out July 9, 1865.
Evans, Edward, mustered out July 9, 1865.
Nicholas, George W. mustered out July 9, '65.
Williamson, John H. mustered out July 9, '65.
Whites, John, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Eighth Infantry—Three Years Service—Muster Roll Company K.—Unassigned Recruits—Men from Brown county.

Drafted and Substitutes

Roach, John

Ninth Infantry (Consolidated) Three Years Service—Muster Roll Company G.—Men from Brown county.

Corporals.

Julius Vandeventer transferred from Co.,C. 27, Ill., M. O. July 9, 1865.

Privates.

Hammonds, Albert transferred from Co. C. 27 Ill., M. O. July 9, 1865.
Hulbert, James, T. transferred from Co. C. 27 Ill., M. O. July 9, 1865.
Knep, Joel transferred from Co. C. 27 Ill., M. O. July 9, 1865.
Tucker, Lewis A. transferred from Co. C. 27 Ill., M. O. July 9, 1865.

Twelfth Infantry—Three Years Service.

We find in the roster, two men quoted from each county that belonged to this regiment. This regiment was first called into service under proclamation of the President, April 16, 1861. It was organized at Springfield and mustered into service April 30, 1861, by captain Pope, for three months, after which term it reenlisted for three years service. The regiment was in many hard fought battles, losing in all, killed in the field and died of wounds—145. It was mustered out July 14, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company B.-Men from Schuyler County.

Privates.

Cook, John, discharged Sept. 12, 1864.
Stephens, Jacob, killed at Lays Ferry, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Muster Roll, Company B.—Men from Brown County.

Drafted and Substitutes Recruits.

Gorsid, Samuel, mustered out July, 10, 1865.

Thirteenth Infantry—Three Years Service. Muster Roll, Company G.—Men from Brown County.

Corporals.

William H. Jones mustered out June 18, '64.
Thomas J. Kennedy killed at Chickasaw Bayou Dec. 29, 1862.

Privates.

Boldry, Sylvester, died Feb. 12, 1863.
French, Anthony M., died Mar. 17, '64.
Jackson, Addison, died Dec. 1st, '63, wounds.
McIntosh, George, deserted Jan. 20, '63.

Recruits.

Bartholomew, Alvin, killed at Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 29, '62.
Kennedy, Henry A., trans. to Co. I. 56 Ill., must'd out Sep. 3. '64.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Three Years Service.

This regiment was first called into the State service, for thirty days, under the "Ten Regiment Bill." It was mustered into service of the State for thirty days, on May 4, 1861, and on the 25th of the same month it was mustered into the United States' Service for three years, by Captain Pitcher, U. S. A.

The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, until late in June, where it received instructions; then proceeded to Quincy, Illinois, and from thence to Missouri, where, in connection with the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, July 5, it did good service in keeping down the spirit of the rebellion. In February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Fort Donelson, where it arrived the day subsequent to its surrender; was

brigaded with the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois, and Twenty-fifth Indiana, and assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, under Brig. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut. In the meantime, Col Palmer had been promoted, and Maj. Hall was promoted to the Colonelcy. From Fort Donelson, the regiment proceeded to Fort Henry, where it embarked on transports and proceeded up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing. In the engagement, April 6th and 7th, when the regiment was for the first time under fire, the loss in killed and wounded was fully one-half the command engaged. The colors, which came out of this bloody conflict, with forty-two bullet holes through them, fully attest the gallantry of the command in this memorable struggle. The grand charge on the night of the 7th, was made with this regiment in advance, led by Col. Hall. The Fourteenth took an active part in the siege of Corinth, and after its evacuation, proceeded to Memphis, and thence to Bolivar, Tenn. The regiment also participated in the fight with the retreating enemy from Corinth, in which it sustained its former reputation. Was with Grant in northern Mississippi; was at Vicksburg; in the siege of Jackson, Mississippi. At Atlanta, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois regiments were consolidated, and known as the veteran battalion. In October, 1864, when rebel General Hood made his attacks against Sherman's rear, a large number of the battalion were killed, and the major part of the balance were taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville prison. Those who escaped capture were mounted, and on the grand march to the sea, acted as scouts and were continually in advance, being the first to drive the enemy's pickets into Savannah, Georgia. The battalion was the first to enter Cheraw, South Carolina; Fayetteville, North Carolina; and also took part in the battle of Bentonville. Took part in the grand review of Sherman's army, at Washington, D. C., May 24, 1865. The regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 16, 1865.

During the four years and four months of arduous service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail 2,330 miles, and by river 4,490 miles—aggregating 11,670 miles.

Muster Roll Company A.—Men from Schuyler county.

Privates.

Bell, Isaac.
Boyd, Archibald, died Oct. 11, 1862.
Day, George W.
Harris, John H.
Hatfield, Andrew, vet. sergt., M. O., Sept. 16, 1865.
Hatfield, Charles W.
Hollingsworth, Orman, disch'd March 3, 1863, disability.
Leeds, Gideon R., vet., M.O., Sept. 16, 1865.
Muck, William J.
Randall, Josiah.
Shaw, Eli.

Muster Roll, Company A (Reorganized).

Private.

Cole, Wm. H., recruit M. O., June 24, 1865.

Fourteenth (Reorganized) Infantry—Muster Roll, Company B.—Men from Brown county.

Captains.

Nelson Lovett, hon'bly must'd out May 31, '65.

First Lieutenants.

Jared P. Harbour, resigned Aug. 14, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Julius V. Cox, mustered out June 19, '65.
John Forsyth, mustered out Sept. 16, '65.

Sergeants.

James W. Lampman, must'd out July 27, '65.
Thos. J. Harvey, mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Wm. M. C. Hix, mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Robt. C. Simpson, mustered out Aug. 11, '65.

Corporals.

Napoleon Cox, mustered out July 6, '65.
Joseph McCay, must'd out Aug. 8, '65 as prv.
John Brunt, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
John Boggs, mustered out July 31, '65, as ser.
Amos Williams, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Douglass Glassgow, must'd out Sept. 16, 1865.
James R. Gurty, deserted March 6, 1865.
Geo. H. Bradney, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, as sergeant.

Musicians.

Daniel McKaskill, mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
James W. Post, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Wagoner.

Solomon Ranney, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Privates.

Atkins, Thomas, died Aug. 6, 1865.
Baird, John F., mustered out Sept. 16, '65, as sergeant.
Barlow, James D., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Barlow, John C., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Burkey, John, mustered out July 1, 1865.
Buvinger, Wm., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Ball, Robert, mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Brady, John mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Bond, Benj., mustered out June 9, 1865.
Bean, Louis A., deserted June 26, 1865.
Biggs, Wm. R., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Bell, Francis M., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Brown, Jay, mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Barton, Boon, must'd out Sept. 16, '65, as cor.
Biggs, John, mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Bean, James W., died March 7, '65.
Crabb, Benjamin F., deserted June 26, '65.
Chapman, John M., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Curry, John C., mustered out Sep. 16, 1865.
Clark, John, deserted June 26, 1865.
Cox, Wm. E., must'd out Sep. 16, '65, as corp.
Davis, Elisha, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Davis, Aaron, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Dexter, Albert C., mustered out Sept. 16, '65 as corporal.
Davis, William, deserted June 26, 1865.
Ellis, William H., Disch'd April 16, '65; dis.
Ellis, Robert, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Fenn, Robert, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Forsyth, Robert, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Greenwell, Henry, drowned Aug. 3, 1865.
Gillis, Milton C., must'd out June 22. 1865,
Green, James, must'd out Sept. 16, '65, as cor.
Glenn, Samuel R, died March 15, 1865.
Grady, Jesse, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Harvey, Milton Q., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Haley, Michael, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Huston, Esquire, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Howell, Wm. H., died March 10, 1865.
Jones, John, mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Ketz, Barney, mustered out Aug. 8. 1865,
Keller, Edwin. mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Kendrick, John, mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Larkins, Charles, died March 7, 1865.
Lake, Solomon, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Munick, Adzora P., must'd out Sept. 16, 1865.
Masterman, Geo., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Miller, Isaac, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Masterman John, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, as corporal.
McPhail, James T., must'd out Sept 16, 1865.
Maden, Jourden H., deserted June 6, 1865.
Myers, Peter, mustered out July 6, 1865.
McAlfee, Daniel, mustered out July 6, 1865.
Osborn, William F., mustered out July 6, 1856.
Orr, Arthur, mustered out July 6, '65. as Co'pl.
Parker, John B., mustered out July 6, 1865, as Corporal.
Patterson, Washington, deserted June 26, '65.
Post, Wm. H., died July 9, 1865.
Ray, James, mustered out September 16, 1865.
Richmond, John P., mustered out Sep. 16, '65.
Stephenson, Robert, mustered out July 6, '65.
Schenck, Chs., mustered out Sep. 16, '65, as Cp'l.
Shields, Robert H., mustered out Sept. 16, 65.
Stephenson, Dike B., mustered out Sep. 16, '65.
Stephenson, Jeremiah, mustered out Sep. 16, '65.
Smith, James J., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Stover, James H. mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Shafer, Marion, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Taylor, Andrew, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Taylor, Franklin, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Taylor, Isaac, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Taylor, Peter, mustered out June 13, 1865.
Tucker, Colson. mustered out Sept. 16. 1865.
Tony, John, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Vaughn, Isaac, died Sept. 2, 1865.
Wilson, Joseph, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Wiatt, William M., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Williams, Joseph, mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Waters, James, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Walker, David W. mustered out Aug 8, '65, as Corporal.
Yaples, James E., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Fifteenth (Reorganized) Infantry—Three Years Service—Men from Schuyler county.

First Sergeant.

Job. T. Lane, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Corporal.

William J. Dawson, mustered out Sep. 16, '65.

Privates.

Hyde, McClure, mustered out July 19, 1865.
Hyde, James W., mustered out Sep. 19, 1865.
Holdren, David, mustered out Sep. 19, 1865.
Hough, Samuel, mustered out Sep. 19, 1865.
Huling, James D., mustered out Sep. 19, 1865.
Lewis, David, mustered out June 7, 1865.
Melngin, William J., mustered out Sep. 16, '65.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Three Years Service.

The Sixteenth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized and mustered into the United States service at Quincy, Ill., under the "Ten Regiment act," on the 24th day of May, 1861. It was mustered in by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A. Robert F. Smith was made colonel.

On the 12th of June, 1861, moved to Grand River as railroad guard; and on the 10th, Col. Smith's force was attacked at Monroe Station by 1600 mounted rebels, but he held his position until the arrival of re-enforcements, when the enemy fled. On the 16th, lost two men killed and two wounded at Caldwell Station. September 10, was ordered to St. Joseph, Mo.; 14th, together with the Third Iowa Infantry, had a skirmish at Platte City, and returned to St. Joseph on the 17th. Was ordered to Bird's Point, Mo., and on the 3d was ordered to New Madrid, where it was attached to the army of Mississippi, Second Brigade, Col. James D. Morgan, First Division Brig., Gen. E. A. Pain commanding. March 13th, it participated in the battle of New Madrid, supporting the siege guns. April 7th, were landed on the opposite side of the Mississippi, with the Tenth Illinois, and followed the retreating enemy to Tiptonville, Tenn., where they captured 5,000 prisoner, a large amount of artillery, small arms and ammunition. It participated in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation, pursued the retreating enemy to Boonville. July 20, moved to Tuscumbia; 29th, crossed the Tennessee to Florence. September 15th, arrived at Nashville, after a seventeen days' march, with continual guerrilla fighting—loss one killed and five wounded. Garrisoned at Edgefield, guarding railroad bridge. Nov. 5, garrison was attacked by rebel Gen. Morgan, who was repulsed, leaving many dead upon the field. The regiment lost one killed and five wounded

It participated in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and accompanied Sherman in the march through Georgia and the Carolinas. Of the more important engagements the following is the list. Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peachtree Creek, siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro. At the latter the brigade to which the 16th was attached formed the assaulting column and handsomely carried the enemy's works, held by Govan's Arkansas brigade, at the point of the bayonet, capturing a 6-gun battery. In the march through Georgia and at the siege of Savannah the regiment bore an honorable part, it being the first organized body to enter Savannah just after daybreak on the morning of December 21, 1864. On the march northward, the 44th corps, to which the 16th was attached, occupied a position in the extreme left, and was constantly exposed to the attack of the enemy's cavalry, kept hanging constantly upon Sherman's flank. At Black River, or Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865, the regiment met the rebel forces retreating from Charleston, and drove them at the point of the bayonet, losing Capt. White, commanding regiment. At Bentonville, N. C., March 19 and 20, the command participated in what was probably the most savage fighting of the war for the numbers engaged with the remaining regiments of the brigade driven back, the 16th and 14th Michigan were surrounded by Hake's Virginia and North Carolina divisions. Three several times did the 16th drive back the rebel 25th North Carolina until the men refused to advance again; just at this time they were menaced by a rebel line in the rear, and jumping over their unfinished earthworks the regiment, almost annihilated the 54th Virginia whose colors fell into the hands of the Illinoisans. The next day accompanied by the comrade regiment, the 14th Michigan, the 16th led the attack upon Johnson's entrenchments. The first line was carried without difficulty, but the attacking party was repulsed from the second, with heavy loss. The command afterward participated in some slight skirmishing in the neighborhood of Raleigh, but no more active service was required of them.

The regiment was mustered out of service July 8, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. Arrived at camp Butler July 10, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Men from Schuyler County.

Commissary Sergeant.

James H. Wilson, mustered out June 28, '65.

REGIMENTAL BAND.—THIRD CLASS.

Baxter, Jas, formerly of Co. B. M. O., May 8, '62.

Muster Roll, Company B.

Privates.

McKinley, Charles, vet., Pro. Serg't., M. O., July 8, 1865, wounds.
Thompson, Isaiah, vet., mus. out July 8, 1865.

Recruits.

Brown, Wallace, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Bowers, Martin, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Baxter, James, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Effert, Philip, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Plymate, Benson, mustered out July 12, 1865; wounded.

Muster Roll Company C.

Recruit.

Roberts, John, discharged July 8, 1862.

Muster Roll, Company E.

Recruits.

Brumback, Irvine, mustered out June 12, 1865.
Cox, David J., mustered out July 8, 1865.
Moore, Wm. B., vet., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Pennington, Isaac, died Dec. 13, 1864.

Muster Roll, Company G.

Captains.

William H McAllister, resigned June 21, '62.
William G. Ritchey, dismissed June 7, 1863.
Marcus D. L. Manlove, resigned (as Lieut.) July 27, 1863; commission canceled.

First Lieutenant.

George W. Parrott, resigned Jan. 7, 1865.
William S. Marlow, mustered out July 8, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Lewis E. Garrison, must. out as Serg't, July 8, '65

Sergeants.

George Barnhart.
William J. Dodds, tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864; M. O. June 23, 1865.
John Trush, killed at Columbia Sep. 10, 1862.
Matthew H. Belomy, discharged July 17, '62.

Corporals.

John E. Smith, tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Thomas A. Lashmet, vet., must. out July 8, '65
Lyman, Ryley.

Privates

Abbott, Charles, vet., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Baker, William H.
Berry, Frederick E., tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Botchlett, Adam, vet., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Bennett, John, tr. 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Bowman, Jacob L., vet., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Cramer, Walter, died Oct. 16, 1861.
Curtis, Jefferson E.
Dimmick, James M., tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864, disch.
Dimmick, Joseph W., tr. to 60 Ill.. Jan. 1, 1864, disch. for disability.
Easley, Barton W., vet., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Jordan, James M., tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Leonard, Orlando, vet., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Milby, William, vet., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Nelson, Andrew H., tr. to 60 Ill., Jan 1, 1864.
Nokes, Ranson, tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Owens, Washington W., tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Sidebotham, Isaac, vet., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Stodgell, Tilman, died March 9, 1862.
Willard, Marshall, tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.

Veterans.

Applegate, Albert, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Barry, John, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Blackburn, Thomas J., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Collins, John, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Cannon, William, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Currier, Elon T., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Crook, Reuben I., tr. to Co. A. 16th Ill.; April 1, 1864.
Dunken, John, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Dupo, Moses, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Garrison, Lewis E., mus. out July 8, 1865, as sergt.
Heiser, Joseph F., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Hunter, William A., mus. out July 8, 1865, as corpl.
Jones, Elijah, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Kelly, Thomas, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Kunkell, John A., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Lander, John, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Lester, Cyrus, deserted June 3, 1864.
McFarland, James E., mus. out July 8, 1865.
McGrath, Thomas C., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Matthews, Ebenezer D., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Moriarty, John, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Marsh, Lemuel G., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Mitchell, Edward, miss. in act., Mar. 20, 1865.
Naught, Charles, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Newell, Thomas, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Owens, Francis M., mus. out July 8, 1865, as corpl.
Owens, Andrew J., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Stockburger, Matthias, mus. out July 8, 1865, as sergt.
Schofield, George, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Shaw, Samuel, killed Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 18, 1865.
Wilson, Jeremiah M., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Westlake, Matthew, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Westlake, Jesse, mus. out July 8, 1865. as cor.
Wyat, Andrew A., mus. out July 8, 1865.

Recruits.

Blair, James, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Boyce, John D., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Barnes, Wilber A., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Eaves, Enoch, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Gapen, E. U.
Howe, James C., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Howe, Edward, mus. out July 8, 1865.
McAnley, James, disch. Jan. 1, 1865.
Marlow, James.
Manlove, Solon L., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Nelson, Peel, mus. out July 8, 1865.
Prickett, John J., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Pitman, Baird D., killed at Nashville Dec. 15, 1864.
Riddings, David A., mus. out June 12, 1865.
Rose, William B., mus. out June 13, 1865, as corpl.
Rhodes, Isaac N., mustered out July 8, 1865.
Tole, Reuben H., disch.
Woods, Enoch.

Muster Roll, Company B.—Men from Brown county.

Private.

McKinney, Middleton, disch. May 4, 1862.

Muster Roll, Company C.

Recruits.

Clarkson, Andrew D., vet., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Sheff, Hardin, vet., pro. sergt., mus. out July 8, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company E.

Captains.

Samuel E. Taylor, resigned June 20, 1862.
Calvin H. Wilson, died June 16, 1864.
Robert A. Glenn, mus. out July 8, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Jefferson Burton, resigned Dec. 4, 1862.
Benjamin F. Putnam, resigned May 9, 1863.
Geo. W. Brown, mus. out July 8, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry C. O'Neal, mus. out as sergt. July 8, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Miles D. Murphy, tr. to Co. H, 50 Ill., Oct. 16, 1861.

Sergeant.

Willis H. H. O'Neal, mus. out July 8, 1865.

Corporals.

John Massey, tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Arthur J. Means, tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Benjamin J. Barker, vet., pro. sergt., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Henry O'Neal, vet., pro. sergt., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Leroy T. Judson, vet., pro. corpl., mus. out July 8, 1865,
Daniel O'Neal, tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Benjamin Haley, vet., pro. sergt., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Alexander January.

Musicians.

Thomas M. Birdwell, died March 5, 1862.
Thomas M. Sanders, vet., mus. out July 8, '65.

Privates.

Allen, Christopher.
Burton, Luther C., vet., pro. corpl., mus. out July 8, 1865.
Baird, Francis S.
Butler, John B., tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Bell, John, tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Bollinger, John.
Breeding, John, deserted June 10, 1864.
Curry, William J., tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Chapman, James H., mus. out June 23, 1864.
Coffman, John F., mus. out June 23. 1864.
Clifford, William E., died July 15, 1862.
Dennis, Sylvester, pris. of war, mus. out June 7, 1865.
Dawson, George W., tr. to 60 Ill., Jan, 1, '64.
Decker, Solomon, tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Flemming, Elijah, died Dec. 7, 1862.
Gibson, James J., vet., mustered out July 8, 1865.
Gibson, Elijah B., vet., pro. Serg't., M. O., July 8, 1865.
Gibson, John A., killed at St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 22, 1862.
Gray, Andrew, vet., M. O., July 8, 1865.
Grimsley, Harrison, vet., died Jan. 5, 1865.
Hall, Charles R.
Hamilton, Alexander, disch'd. Oct. 18, 1862.
Hemphill, James, killed Nov. 5, 1862.
Hagerty, Paul, vet., must. out, July 8, 1865.
Himer, Jas. J., transf'd. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Haley, John M., transf'd. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Harding, Wm. H., transf'd. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Jaynes, Cyrus R., vet., prisoner of war, M. O. July 8, 1865.
Kendrick, Robert S., vet. died 1862, Jan. 2, 1865.
Knowlton, Chas. A., died 1862.
Kasinger, Philip.
Lewis, Benjamin W., trans. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Lewis, Thomas A.
Lewis, Abraham, vet. pro. corp'l. M. O., July 8, 1865.
Mennium, Sampson P., died Dec. 5, 1861.
McDevitt, Patrick, vet., pro. corp'l., M. O., July 8, 1865.
McDonald, John.
Norton, Wm., killed Edgefield, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1862.
Patterson, George N., vet., pro. corp'l., M. O., July 8, 1865.
Paugh, Miles M., vet., pro. corp'l., M. O., July 8, 1865.
Parker, George W., tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 18, 1864.
Patton, Edward, vet., M. O., July 8, 1865.
Perry, John E., disch'd. July 18, 1862.
Rush, Harvey C., mustr'd out, June 23, 1864.
Rockwood, John A.
Sands, Wm. D., mustr'd out, Aug. 1, 1864.
Shields, Cyrus, trans. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Shields, William.
Stockton, Robert.
Trabue, George A., vet., must'd. out, July 8, 1865.
Thompson, John.
Tolle, Caleb.
Taylor, Wm., vet., must'd. out, July 8, 1865.
Woods, Wm. W., tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Wheeler, John N., disch'd. April 10, 1862.
Wartherby, Wm. B., died Feb. 19, 1862.
Woerth, Mathias, vet., must'd out, July 8, 1865.
Welsh, Patrick, tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.

Recruits.

Brunk, Jacob A., tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Bell, James E.
Burnett, Leonard F., must'd. out, July 8, 1865
Cannon, John, vet., must'd. out, July 8, 1865.
Clark, Martin, must'd. out, July 8, 1865.
Dalton, John, must'd. out, July 8, 1865.
Donald, Thomas P., tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Dewier, Michael, must'd. out, July 8, 1865.
Ellis, Wm., vet., must'd out, July 8, 1865.
East, Thomas B., must'd. out, July 8, 1865.
Fanning, Samuel T., from 101 Ills. Inft'ry. died.
Glenn, Henry A., must'd. out, July 18, 1865.
Hedrick, Sevier, must'd. out, July 18, 1865.
Hall, Alexander, must'd out, July 18, 1865.
Hammond, Lyman J., killed Bentonville, N. C. Mar. 19, 1865.
Hindman, Chas., must'd. out, July 8, 1865.
Henderson, Hiram.
Lutes, Allan, pro. corp'l., M. O. July 8, 1865.
Mallory, Warren, must'd out, July 8, 1865.
Mallory, John, must'd. out, July 8, 1865.
Nichols, John, must'd. out, July 8, 1865.
Orr, James, must'd. out, July 8, 1865.
Price, Arthur, tr. to 60 Ill., Jan. 1, 1864.
Roberts, Stephen, must'd out, July 8, 1865.
Rolly, Seymore, must'd out, July 8, 1865.
Salthouse, Thomas, tr. to 60 Ill. Jan. 1, 1865.
Shields, Chas., must'd. out, June 12, 1865.
Stelter, Henry, must'd. out, July 8, 1865.
Townsend, Spencer must'd out, July 8, 1865.
Vance, Ellison, disch'd. Apr. 14, 1865.
Walker, Wm., tr. from 101 Ill., M. O. July 8, 1865.
Warmon, John, died July 17, 1864.

Eighteenth (Reorganized) Infantry.—Three Years Service—Men from Schuyler county.

Second Lieutenant.

Daniel R. P. Johnson, resigned Oct. 21, 1865.

Privates.

Bishop, Daniel J., must'd. out, Dec. 16, 1865.
Homman, Michael, died at Little Rock, Ark., May 18, 1865.
Hangstler, Berhard, must'd. out, Dec. 16, 1865, as corp'l.
Klinert, Augustus, must'd. out, Dec. 16, 1865, as corp'l.

Nineteenth Infantry. Three Years Service. Muster Roll, Company F.—From Schuyler County.

Veterans.

Hamilton, Thomas A., tr. to head quarters, 14, A. C.

Twentieth Infantry.—Three Years Service. From Schuyler County.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Evan Richards, killed in battle, May 12, 1863.

Twenty-First Infantry.—Three Years Service.

This was Grant's regiment. It was from the Seventh Congressional District and was organized at Mattoon, Illinois, on the 9th of May, 1861. On the 15th of May it was musterered into the State service for 30 days, by Capt. U. S. Grant, and June 28th it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, with U. S. Grant as colonel. Grant was commissioned Brig. Gen. Aug. 6, 1861, and was succeeded by Col. J. W. S. Alexander, who was killed Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga. The regiment did good service, and was mustered out Dec. 16, 1865, at San Antonia, Texas. The few names below were from these counties.

Muster Roll Company D.—Men from Schuyler county.

Recruits.

Hall, George W. transferred from 75 Illinois, M. O. Dec. 16, 1865.
Hubbard, Albert, transferred from 75 Illinois, M. O. Oct. 12, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company F.

Recruits.

Standard, Charles B. transferred from 75 Illinois, M. O. Oct. 12, 65.

Muster Roll, Company F.—Men from Brown county.

Recruits.

Grady, Charles M. tr. from 84 Ill., M. O. Dec. 16, 1865.
Myers, Gilbert K., tr. from 84 Ill., M. O. Dec. 16, 1865.
Myers, George T., tr. from 84 Ill., M. O. Dec. 16, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company C.—Twenty-Seventh Infantry — Three Years Service — Men from Brown county.

First Lieutenant.

Andrew J. Sides, died June 27, 1864.

Privates.

Biddle, W. H., mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Brown, Samuel, died at Decatur, Ala., Sept. 1, 1862.
Brown, John, mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Conner, Thomas H., veteran.
Dawson, John O., dishonorably discharged Dec. 8, 1865.
Feban, Robert, capt'd May 9, 1864, ex. never rep. to Co.
Huston, James W., discharged Feb. 28, 1862, accidental wounds.
Jaquish, Almo, wounded at Belmont, Chickamauga, and Dallas, M. O. Sept. 20, 1864
Lisembee, Joseph, discharged June 15, 1864, wounds.
Reeves, Noble, veteran, tr. to U. S. V. V. engs, July 18, 1864.
Reed, James, discharged Feb. 18, 1863, disability.
Scanlan, George, died at Tuscaloosa, Sept. 10, 1862, prisoner.
Sullivan, William, vet., died at home April 14, 1864.
Whitehead, George W., discharged March 13, 1862, disability.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Three Years Service.

This regiment volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in August, 1861, by Lieutenant-Colonel Louis H. Waters and Major Charles J Sellon. September 9th it reported at Bird's Point, Missouri, and thence into Fort Holt, Kentucky, and was assigned to Col. W. L. Smith's brigade, Gen. Lew Wallace's division February 6th took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Heiman. On the 13th, a detachment of forty-eight men and twelve officers, under Col. Johnson, met the enemy (five hundred strong), at Little Bethel Church, five miles from Fort Henry, and immediately attacked and routed them. At Pittsburg Landing, April 6th, 1862, it was called into line, early in the morning, and marched half a mile to the front, where it met the enemy, driving Gen. Prentiss. It was assigned to a position on the left of the line, in the Peach Orchard, and the enemy immediately attacked it, but were repulsed, and it held its position until 3 o'clock, P. M., when it was ordered to retire by Brigadier-General S. A. Hurlbut, commanding the "Old Fighting Fourth Division."

The following morning it took position on the right of the line and was hotly engaged until the battle closed and the victory was won. The regiment sustained, in these two trying, bloody days, a loss of 239 killed and wounded.

It also participated in the siege of Corinth during the month of May, 1862. October 5th, engaged in the battle of Matamora, on the Hatchie river, losing 97 killed, wounded, and missing. Engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, from June 11th to July 4th, 1863, and occupied a position to the left of the centre, on the Hall's Ferry road. July 12th, 1863, near Jackson, Mississippi, the 41st, 53d, and 28th Illinois, and 3d Iowa Infantry, not exceeding 800 men, were ordered to charge across an open, level corn field, about six hundred yards, and carry a strong line of the enemy's works, mounting twelve guns, and manned by at least 2000 men. The brigade marched gallantly forward under a destructive fire of grape, canister, and minnie bullets. The enemy appearing upon both flanks, as it reached the ditch, it was compelled to fall back, with a loss of more than half of the rank and file killed or wounded. Of the eight companies of this regiment in line, numbering 128 men, it lost 73 killed and wounded, and 16 taken prisoners. January 4th, 1864, the regiment, having re-enlisted as veterans, was mustered for three years' veteran service. May 18th, proceeded to Illinois for veteran furlough. Returning, arrived at Natchez, July 8th. October 10th, regiment was consolidated into four companies. November 23d, the regiment was at Memphis, and received 200 recruits, which were organized into two companies. It was at Spanish Fort, March 27th, when in the advance, the regiment occupied the extreme right of the division and corps, which position it held during the entire siege of fourteen days, losing fourteen killed and wounded, including two captains. The regiment was mustered out March 15th, 1866.

Men from Schuyler County.

Major.

Barclay C. Gillam, resigned Nov. 21, 1862; wounded in left arm at Shiloh.

Muster Roll, Company G.

Captains.

Oregon Richmond, resigned Mar. 14, 1862.

First Lieutenants.

Elias G. W. Bridgewater, resigned Jan. 10, '63.
John McGorie, killed July 16, 1863.
John J. Asmer, mustered out Oct. 9, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Michael Gapin, killed July 16, 1863.

Sergeants.

William Thompson, discharged for disability.
William Deal, wounded at Shiloh Apr. 6, 1862.
Abraham Bell, accidentally killed, May 6, 1864, on R. R., at Camp Butler, Ill.

Corporals.

Wm. H. Bell, disch. Aug. 26, 1864, as Serg't; term expired.
Wm. B. Ross, disch. Mar. 29, '62, disability.
A. J. Ruark, vet., sick in hos'al at m. o. of regt.
William F. Robbins, vet.

Privates.

Black, Wm., disch. Nov. 1, 1861, disability.
Bounser, Jno. M., disch. Aug. 26, '64; term ex.
Bridgewater, James H., vet., m. o. Mar. 15, '66.
Casteel, John C., vet., disch. Apr. 29, '62; dis'y.
Clifton, Geo. W., disch. Sept. 19, '62; disabil'y.
Dixon, Charles, deserted July 29, 1862.
Dupuy, Geo. W., disch. Aug. 26, '64; term ex.
Dodds, David, vet., on furlough at m. o. of regt.
Dance, Jacob, killed at Shiloh Apr. 6, 1862.
Edminston, John.
Flaury, Michael.
Frisby, Hiram, vet., mustered out Mar. 15, '66.
Gossage, Hiram, disch. Aug. 26, '64; term ex.
Gillett, Chas. C., disch. Aug. 26, '64, as sergt.; term expired.

Hardy, James M., vet., must. out Mar. 15, '66.
Haskell, Chas. F., deserted June 30, 1862.
Hamilton, Wm H., vet, m. o. Mar. 15, '66 as corporal.
Hill, Nathan, disch. Aug. 26, 1864; term ex.
Hamilton, Joseph, died at Natchez, Miss, Sept. 1st, 1863.
Ingram, Geo. W., killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '66.
Johnson, Andrew J., dis. June 17, '64; disab'y.
Jones, Albert, died at Ft. Holt, Ky., Jan. 30, '62.
Keller, Joseph, vet., disch. to re-enlist in 1st U. S. artillery.
Kirkham, Wm. H., disch. Aug. 26,'64; term ex.
Kirkham, Geo. H., vet., m. o. Mar. 15, '66, as corporal.
Lesure, Wm. J., absent, sick at m. o. of regt, sergeant.
Leslie, Albert G., killed at Shiloh Apr. 6, '62
League, Richard A., vet., m. out Mar. 15, '66.
Lynch, Edward, died at Ft. Holt, Ky., Oct. 4, 1861.
Mitchell, Jas. M, disch. Nov. 29, '62; disab'y.
Mason, Abraham T., disch. Apr. 26,'62; disab'y.
Mason, George H.
Mason, William E.
Masterson, Sylvester T., dis. vet., m. o. Mar. 16, 1866.
Mann, Robert, died at Ft. Holt, Ky., Jan. 4, '63.
Maxwell, H. C., disch. Aug. 26, 1864; term ex.
Martin, George, disch. Apr. 16, 1862; disabil'y.
Parker, John W., deserted Feb. 11, 1862.
Pridmore, Geo., vet., m. o. Mar. 15, '66, as corp.
Parks, Henry J., disch. Aug. 26, 1864; term ex.
Robbins, John M., disch. Aug. 26, '64; term ex.
Roberts, Wesley E., wounded, m. o. Apr. 6, '65.
Ruark, Robt. M., vet. must out Mar. 15, 1866.
Suddeth, Rice D., disch. Nov. 22, 62; disab'y.
Shaw, Duncan, disch. Feb. 27, 1862; disability.
Starr, Edward, vet., must. out Mar. 15, 1866.
Sypes, Joseph B., disch. Nov. 1, '61; disability.
Stockwell, Jasper, disch. Aug. 26, '64; ter. ex.
Tyson, Wm. T., disch. Aug. 26, '64; term ex.
Tyson, Geo. W., vet., disch. to re-enlist in 1st U. S. artillery.
Tyson, Cornelius, died at Mound City Oct. 25, 1861.
Taylor, Duncan, disch. Aug. 26, '64; term ex.
Tucker, Green B., killed at Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.
Vanorder, Andrew J., vet., m. o. Mar. 15, 1866.
Vanorder, John E., disch. Aug. 26, '64; ter. ex.
White, Jasper, deserted Feb. 11, 1862

Veterans.

Ruark, Andrew J., sick at m. o. of regiment.
Robbins, Francis M.
Sargent, James W., mustered out Mar. 15, '66.

Recruits.

Adams, John Q., disch. to enlist in U. S. artil'y.
Best, Napoleon, died at Ft. Heiman, Feb. 15, 1862.
Casteel, Wm. M., disch. Apr. 29, '62; disab'y.
Davis, Cyrus, killed at Hatchie river, Oct. 5, '62
Paisley, Wm. W., disch. Aug. 16, '62; disab'y.
Rittenhouse, Henry, disch. Dec. 17, '61; disab'y.
Rittenhouse, Enoch, disch. Aug. 11, '62; disab'y.
Sloat, Ansel W., disch. Mar. 29, 1862; disab'y.
Suddeth, George W.
Suddeth, William H.

Muster Roll Company H.

Corporals.

Chas. Potts, disch. Aug. 26, 1864; term expired.
Larkin, Cameron, disch. Aug. 26, '64; term ex.

Privates.

Harmon, Standfield P., disch. Aug. 26, 1864; term expired.
Hollingsworth, Jno., Jr., disch. Aug. 26, 1864; term expired.
Hooker, Reuben, veteran.
Hollingsworth, Jno. P., vet., m. o. Mar. 15, '66.
Milby, Edward, disch. Dec. 24, 1862; wounds.
Manlove, Jno. R., died Pittsburg Landing, Mar. 22, 1862.
Potts, Nelson, disch. Aug. 26, 1864; term ex.
Sparks, Edward B., disch July 25, '62; wounds.

Recruits.

Harmon, John P., provost sergeant.
Potts, Wilson, disch. Sept. 4, 1864; term ex.
Potts, James, disch. Sept. 27, 1864; term ex.
Potts, Geo., disch. July 22, 1864; disability.

Muster Roll, Company E.—Men from Brown county.

Private.

Johnson, Owen M., disch'd Aug 26, '64, tm. ex.

Muster Roll, Company G.

Privates.

Canada, Wm. A., woun'd at Shiloh, vet. M. O. Mar. 15, 1866.
Killian, David, killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, 1862.
Miller, Bouredder A., wounded at Shiloh, Vet-disch'd to enlist in 1st U. S. Artillery

Twenty-Eighth (Consolidated) Infantry. Muster Roll, Company K.

First Sergeant.

James N. Mitchell, mustered out Mar. 14, '66.

Sergeants.

John Crawford, mustered out Mar. 15, 1866.
James Neville, " " "

Privates.

Henderson, Charles, deserted April 1, 1865.
McLean William P., mustered out Mar. 15, '66.
Skiles, Lewis B.
Wheeler, John, died of wounds, Aug. 8. 1865.

Thirty-first Infantry.—Three years service. Muster Roll, Company D.—Men from Brown county.

Private.

Adams, Joel K.

Thirty-second Infantry.—Three Years Service.—Muster Roll, Company H.—Men from Brown county.

First Lieutenant.

William H. York, resigned Sept. 29, 1864.

Sergeant.

Edmund N. Hobson, deserted July 4, 1862.

Corporal.

Geo. W. Langdon, vet. mus'd out Sep. 16, '65.

Privates.

Cross, John, died at Camp Butler, 1861.
Sullens, Washington, mus. out Sep. 16, 1865.
Stewart, Robert, killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62.
Sargent, John T., woun. at " discharged.

Recruits.

Dewitt, Wm. T., killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62.
Gunning, Evan L., vet., deserted July 5, '65.

Thirty-third Infantry.—Three Years Service.—Non-Commissioned Staff from Schuyler County.

Drum Major.

William C. Rolls, disch. May 18, '65, disab'lty.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Three Years Service.—Muster Roll, Company B.

Private.

Marshall, Frank, vet., must'd out July 12, '65.

Recruits.

Ohmert, Jesse.
Quackenbush, David J., mus. out July 12, '65.
Upton, Geo. Y., vet. recruit, M. O. July 12, '65.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Achman, Stephen N., sub. M. O. May 24, '65.

Muster Roll, Company G.

Recruit.

Davis, Wm. R., died at St. Louis, Jul. 11, '62.

Thirty-ninth Infantry, Three Years Service. Muster Roll Company B.—Men from Brown County.

Corporal.

Eliott B. Hill, disch. Aug 5th, 1862; disability,

Muster Roll Company H.

Corporal.

Miles B. Edmiston, disch. Oct. 17, 1862; disability.

Muster Roll Company I.

Recruits.

Rue, John A, died Oct. 18, 1864; wounds.
Weedman, Norman A. M. O. Dec. 6, 1865; as Corpl.

Forty-first Infantry, Three Years Service.—Muster Roll Company F.—Men from Brown County.

Privates.

Dixon, William, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Gesford, Henry, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Murphy, William, m. o. Aug. 20, '64; as sergt.
Murphy, John P., died at Paducah, Ky., Dec. 17, 1861.
McDonald, George, tr., to V. R. C. Sept. 19, 1863.
Page, Spencer C., killed Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62.
Page, Justin, m. o. Aug. 20, 1864.
Wright, James, m. o. Aug. 20, 1864.

Forty-sixth Infantry, Three Years Service.—Muster Roll Company D.—Men from Schuyler County.

Privates.

Wittenmeyer, John H., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

Muster Roll Company E.—Men from Brown County.

Privates.

Mann, Frank, m. o. Jan. 20, 1865.
Plantz, Victor A., m. o. Jan. 20, 1865.

Forty-seventh Infantry, (Consolidated) Three Years Service.—Muster Roll Company F.

The above named regiment was organized at Peoria, Aug. 16, 1861. This was a strong and gallant regiment, and did good service, always manifesting bravery and courage on the field of battle. It was mustered out Jan. 21, 1866. The following named persons were from these counties in this regiment:

Men from Schuyler County.

Privates.

Bailey, John H., mustered out Jan. 21, 1866.
Black, Bernard, mustered out Jan. 21, 1866.
McKinney, James O., m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

Recruits.

Pestil, Joseph, mustered out Jan. 21, 1866.

Muster Roll Company F.—Men from Brown county.

Corporals.

John F. Keller, or Keffer, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

Musicians.

William F. Cox, m. o. Jan. 21, '66 as pv't.

Wagoner.

Shipton R. Cox, m. o. Jan. 21, '66, as pv't.

Private.

McCormick, James, m. o. Jan, 21, 1866.

Fiftieth Infantry.--Three Years Service.

Was organized at Quincy, Illinois, in August, 1861, by Col. M. B. Bane, and mustered into United States' service, September 12, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A. On the 9th of October it moved to Hannibal, Missouri; 19th, to Chillicothe; November 27th, to St. Joseph, reporting to Col. R. F. Smith, commanding post; January 21st, 1862, was ordered to Cairo, Illinois, and from thence to Smithland, Kentucky, where the regiment reported to Colonel Lauman, January 28th; February 6th, marched into Fort Henry; 12th, formed a part of Col John Cook's Third Brigade, of the Second Division, and moved against Fort Donelson, in which battle it took an active part, February 14th and 15th; on the 25th of March, was ordered to Pittsburg Landing; engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, and in the siege of Corinth in May, 1862; October 3d, moved out against the enemy, who were approaching under Price, Van Dorn, and Villipigue; on the 5th, it engaged in the battle of Corinth; December 18th, went on a scout to Lexington, Tennessee; had a skirmish at Bear Creek, 17th; also at Cherokee, and at Newsome's Farm; 27th, moved toward Town Creek, and fought the enemy under General Forrest, at Town Creek, on the 28th; November 17th, the regiment was mounted, by order of Major-General Dodge. January 1st, 1864, three-fourths of the men of the regiment re-enlisted, and were mustered January 16th, and started on veteran furlough to Illinois; left for the field again, February 28th, moved from Quincy; 13th, was ordered to Athens, Alabama; on the 17th of May met the enemy at a cross-roads near Oostanaula river, and after some fighting, drove him from the field, the regiment losing one man killed and seven wounded. June 3d, one hundred and fifty men from the brigade, and one hundred from the First Alabama Cavalry, made an expedition to Cedar Town, Major Hanna, of the Fiftieth, commanding, and returned, and on the 6th to Cave Spring, and returned, both times capturing prisoners and horses. In August, Colonel Rowett, of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, took command of the brigade. October 4th, took cars for Allatoona, at 8 o'clock, P. M., arriving there at midnight. Began skirmishing at daylight, and by 10 o'clock the whole force was fiercely engaged with Hood's army. The enemy was repulsed, the regiment losing eighty-seven killed, wounded, and missing. October 13th, Lieutenant-Colonel Hurlbut commanding brigade, and Captain Horn commanding regiment, it moved out on Cave Spring road, and met the enemy six miles out, with two pieces of artillery. January 20th and 21st, fought the enemy at Bentonville, losing two killed and fourteen wounded.

July 3d, in the prize drill between the Sixty-third Illinois, Seventh Iowa, and Fiftieth Illinois, the regiment won the prize banner.

It was mustered out of service by Captain W. B. Guthrie, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteers, and A. C. M. Arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 14th, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

The list below gives the names of those who enlisted from these counties.

Muster Roll Company B.—Men from Schuyler county.

Privates.

Seater, Lewis C., m'd out July 13, '65, as c'pl.

Muster Roll Company H.

First Lieutenant.

John Cooper, resigned Aug. 20, 1864.

Corporals.

David C. Long, vet., died at Pulaski, Tenn., Mar. 23, '64.

Privates.

Bruner, Zachariah, died at St. Joseph, Mo., May 9, '62.
Friday, George W., vet., ab. sick, at mus. out of regt.
Friday, Jacob, vet., discharged June 20, 1862.
Long, John P., vet., mus. out July 13, 1865, as sergt.

Recruits.

Bailey, William H., mus. out June 2, 1865.
Bowman, Newton, mus. out June 22, wounds.
Howser, Charles F., mus. out July 13, 1865.
McClure, Charles, mus. out June 22, 1865.
Moody, James W., mus. July 13, 1865.
Wilmot, James, mus. out July 13, 1865.

Men From Brown county.

Major.

Sauel, R. Glenn, discharged Oct. 9, 1862.

Corporal.

Leopold, Purpose.

Muster Roll Company B.

Musician.

George Thomas, trans. to 56 Ill., pro principal musician, M. O., Aug. 20, 1864.

Privates.

Farmer, William, mus out July 13, 1865.
Gill, Frederick, vet., mus. out July 13, 1865.
Giese, Adolphus, mus. out Sept. 27, 1864.
Ketsly, Lorenzo, vet., mus. out July 13, 1865.
Long, John T., disch. Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enlist as vet. in 1st Mo. artillery.
Lambert, Steven H., mus out Sept. 27, 1864.
Miller, Abraham, mus. out Sept. 27, 1864.
Pyle, Elbert, mus. out Sept. 27, 1864.
Shank, John, vet., mus. out July 13, 1865.
Thompson, Thomas, died at Corinth.

Recruits.

Kinehart, John H., died at Louisville, April 1, 1862.
Scroggan, Isham, mus. out July 13, 1865.
Scroggan, James A., mus. out July 13, 1865, was prisoner.
Scroggan, Younger A., mus. out July 13, 1865.
Scroggan, Taylor, mus. out July 13, 1865.
Sweed, Edward, mus. out June 24, 1865, was prisoner.

Muster Roll Company C.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas Kennedy, mus. out July 13, 1865.

Privates.

Cooper, Henry C., vet., mus July 13, 1865.
Cook, Hiram, mus. out Sept. 27, 1864.
Milledge, Mortimer L., disch. Nov. 10, 1862, disability.

Muster Roll Company E.

Private.

Price, Joseph, disch. or died Oct. 22, '62 w'nds.

Muster Roll Company H.

Captains.

Miles D. Murphy, resigned Sept. 2, 1862.
Isaac McNeal, mus. out July 13, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

William S. Ishmel, resigned Mar. 3, 1863.
Perry Logsdon, mus. out July 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Fielding T. Glenn, resigned Mar. 19, 1863.
James T. Atchison, mus. out as serg't July 13, 1865.

Sergeant.

James M Swain, mus. out Sept. 29, 1864.

Corporals.

Hiram E. Cooper, disch. July 30, 1862.
James M. Glenn, mus. out Sept. 29, 1864, as private.
Gale Martin, disch. Aug. 4, 1862.
David Collins, disch. June 16, 1865, as private.
William H. Hardin, mus. out June 2, 1865, as private.

Privates.

Abbott, John, wounded April 6, 1862.
Ammonett, James P., disch. Sept. 14, '62, w'd.
Briggs, William A, disch. May 14, 1862
Benton, Timothy D., disch. July 13, 1862.
Burnett, Newton T., disch April 15, 1862.
Bates, Matthew, vet., died at Athens, Ala., April 15, 1864.
Bissel, Benjamin, vet., mus. out July 13, 1865, absent sick.
Bissel, Horace. disch. Sept. 10, 1862.
Bolliard, Franklin, disch. June 5, 1862.
Bigge, William R., disch. Sept. 28, 1862.

Bowen, Andrew J., vet., mus. out July 13, '65.
Bell, John D., mus. out Sept. 29, '64, as sergt.
Baker, Albert, vet., mus. out July 13, 1865.
Byers, James M., disch. June 30, 1862.
Coffman, Joshua, vet., mus. out July 13, 1865.
Coffman, John, vet., killed at Allatoona. Ga., October 5, 1864.
Clark, George W., died at Lynnville, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1864.
Clark, Harrison, mus. out Sept. 29, 1864.
Chapman, Samuel V., disch. Sept. 28, 1862.
Dowell, George R., vet., mus. out July 15, 1865, on furlough.
Dixon, Francis M., vet., mus. out July 15, 1865, as corporal.
East, Thomas B., Disch. Sept. 28, 1862.
Friday, Simon, vet., mus. out July 15, 1865.
Friday, John, vet., mus. out July 15, 1865, as corporal.
Gibson, Jesse, vet., disch. April 7, '63, disblty.
Hendricks, Rudy, deserted Nov. 1, 1862.
Lewis, Thomas F., disch. Oct. 15, 1862.
Mikesell, Charles, mus. out Sept. 2, 1864.
Milton, William T., deserted Oct. 15, 1861.
Measles, James M, died at St. Joseph, mus. out Jan. 30, 1862.
Marietta, Chauncey F., mus. out Sept. 29, '64.
Miller, Isaac W., vet., mus. out July 13, 1865.
Nesbitt, James T., mus. out Sept. 29, 1864, as sergt.
North, Bernard A., vet., mus. out July 13, 1865, as sergt.
Oatman, Christopher C., died at Pittsburg Landing T., May 9th, 1862.
Powell, Rufus, died at Corinth June 26, 1862.
Queen, William J., vet., mus. out July 13, '65
Roberts, William C., vet., mus. out July 13, '65.
Roberts, Levi, mus. out Oct. 1, 1864.
Reeves, Alma, vet., deserted June 24, 1865.
Radinger, Isaac J., mus. out Sept. 29, 1864.
Radinger, Jesse, died at Fort Donelson, Feb. 21, 1862.
Radinger, James, vet., mus. out July 13, 1865, on furlough.
Roberts, George W., mus. out July 13, 1865.
Randall, Return R., disch. July 8, '62, wounds.
Snodgrass, Geo. H., died at Mound City, Mar. 8, 1862, wounds.
Spencer, Mark, killed at Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862.
Tapp, William H., mus. out Nov. 2, 1864.
Wilson, Jonathan, discharged March 27, '62.

Veterans.

Albert, William, mustered out July 13, '65.
How, Bela W., must'd out July 13, '65, as serg't.
Long, David C., died at Pulaski, Tenn., Mar. 23, '64.
McConnell, Wash'ton, must'd out July 13, '65.
McDaniel, John, mustered out July 13, '65.

Recruits.

Beecher, John W., deserted Sept. 3, '62.
Burnett, Alfred, mustered out June 2, '65.
Cole, Andrew S., died at Clarksville, Tenn., Mar. 10, '65.
Carter, Andrew J., mustered out July 13, '65.
Dennis, Lamb't P., serg't, deserted Mar. 28, '62.
Dennis, William B., discharged Mar. 27, '62.
East, Haley, died at Corinth, July 18, '62.
Floyd, Richard J., mustered out July 13, '65.
Gordon, James R., died at Corinth.
Gough, Chas., must'd out July 13, '65, absent, sick.
Hughes, Wm. H., mustered out July 13, '65.
Herring, Francis M., must'd out July 13, '65.
Herring, John W., must'd out July 13, '65.
Ishmael, Francis D., deserted Mar. 26, '62.
Lake, Jonathan, mustered out July 13, '65, absent sick.
Logsdon, William, mustered out July 13, '65.
Matherson, Wm. B., discharged June 3, '62.
Marietta, Joseph T., mustered out June 2, '65.
Marietta, Jacob, mustered out June 2, '65.
McKenzie, Henry, mustered out July 11, '65, as corporal.
Snodgrass, Alexander, died Mar. 21, '62.
Taylor, Creed S., mustered out July 11, '65.

Muster Roll, Company K.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Hammond, Richard, mustered out July 13, '65.

Fifty-fifth Infantry.—Three Years Service—Muster Roll Company I.—From Schuyler county.

Privates.

Holden, Dennis, died, Nashville, Tenn., April 3, '64.

Sixtieth Infantry.—Three Years Service.—Non-Commission Staff—Men from Brown county.

Q. M. Sergeant.

John W. Foler.

Muster Roll, Company A.

Recruit.

Brayd, William C.

Muster Roll, Company E.

Private.

Boswell, Geo. W., vet., killed near Marietta, Ga., July 4, '64.
Clark, Leander J., vet., m. o. July 31, '65.

Muster Roll, Company H.

Privates.

Merill, Nimrod.

Sixty-first Infantry.—Three Years Service

The Sixty-first regiment contained a few men, who enlisted from Schuyler and Brown counties. Their names may be seen in the list following this short memoir. The regiment was organized at Carrollton, Illinois, by Col. Jacob Fry. Three full companies were mustered February 5, 1862, and on the 21st they moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., where a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies. On the 26th of March, 1862 embarked for Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived on the 30th inst, and was assigned to the brigade of Col. Madison Miller, Eighteenth Missouri, division of Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss. April 6th, 400 men were formed into line, in time to receive the first assault of the enemy, and stood their ground for an hour and a quarter, and until every other regiment in the Division had given away, and were then ordered to fall back. For this gallant stand, the regiment was complimented by Gen. Prentiss. It was then ordered to support a battery of the First Missouri Artillery, and later, was ordered to the support of Gen. Hurlbut, and assisted in maintaining his line until relieved by a fresh regiment, when it was ordered to a position supporting the siege guns. April 7th, was in reserve. Lost in this engagement, 80 killed, wounded and missing, including three commissioned officers. From this time until December 18th, 1862, the regiment did nothing of note; made several marches, etc., but at that date, 240 men of the Sixty-first, proceeded by rail, to Jackson, and moving out the Lexington road, under command of Col. Engleman, with the Forty-third Illinois and a detachment of cavalry, took position at Salem Cemetery, and on the morning of the 19th repulsed the enemy under Forrest, with three pieces of artillery, and pursued him some distance. The regiment also participated in several skirmishes, and always sustained a good reputation. Was mustered out September 8, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company J.—Men from Schuyler county.

Recruits.

Anderson. Samuel M., M. O., March 24, 1865.
Boon, John, vet., mustered out June 28, 1865; prisoner war.
Black, Samuel, mustered out March 24, 1865.
Campbell, Lewis C., must'd out July 20, 1865.
Duke, Abram, disch'd May 2, 1862, disab'ty.
Jones, John B., vet., died Dec. 23, 1864, w'nds.
Kirkham, Chas., disch'd Mar. 30, 1863, disbly.
Londry, Wm., vet., mustered out Sept. 8, '65.
Londry, John W., vet., killed at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15. 1864.
Low, Wm. A., missing since battle of Shiloh.
Misenheimer, Marion, must'd out Mar. 24, '65.
Misenheimer, Isaac, must'd out March 24, '65.
Ryan, Chas. W., died in prison at Montgom'y, Ala.
Spangler, Cyrus, mustered out Mar. 24, 1865.
Spiller, Isaac, disch'd Dec. 9, '62, disability.
Tucker, Francis, pro. corp'l, vet., pro. sergt., paroled pris. war; died at Vicksb'g, Miss., April 15, 1865.
Wisdom, Granville L., vet., M. O. Sept. 8, '65, as sergeant.
Wilson, Wm. S., missing since bat. of Shiloh.

Muster Roll, Company E.—Men from Brown county.

Recruits transferred from 83 Ill. Infantry.

Burns, Jesse, mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Barrett, Wm. H., mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Monroe, Geo. N., mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Nichols, Geo., mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Russsell, Wm., mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Williams, James H., must'd out Sept. 8, 1866.

Muster Roll, Company I.

Recruits transferred from 83 Ill. Infantry.

Honge, Joseph D.
Osborn, Andrew or James.

Sixty-Second Infantry—Three Years Service.

The 62d. Regiment, was organized by Col. James M. True, at Camp Dubois, Ill., April 10, 1862. Moved to Cairo, Ill., on the 22d., and thence to the field of action. From Holly Springs, Tennessee at midnight, Dec., 13th, it started

for Jackson, leaving about 200 men sick and on duty at Holly Springs. Just before reaching Jackson, found the railroad bridge on fire, and overtaking the enemy under Gen. Forrest, followed him twenty miles, skirmishing as they went. December 20th, Van Dorn, captured Holly Springs, paroling 170 men of the sixty-second, including the Major and three Lieutenants, and destroying all the records, papers and camp equipage of the regiment.

Aug. 12, 1864, left for Illinois on veteran furlough. The non-veterans, were ordered to Illinois for muster out. April 10, 1865, the veterans and recruits were consolidated into seven companies, and served out their time. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, March, 6, 1866. Below are the names of those who enlisted from these counties in this regiment.

Muster Roll, Company I.—Men from Schuyler County.

Captains.

Joseph McLain, resigned June 20, 1863.
John J. Wyatt, resigned Aug. 5, 1864.
John Parcel, transferred as consolidated.

First Sergeant.

Wm. D. Ellis, dis. Mar. 9, 1862, disability.

Sergeants.

Robert Thursh, dish'd Sept. 8, 1862, disability.
Daniel Richey, tr. to V. R. C., Oct. 17, 1864.
D. C. Paine, mustered out May 2, 1865.

Corporals.

Chas. Persing, dis. May 21, 1863, as sgt., disby.
John Stiles, vet., died Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 5, 1864.
James Log, mustered out May 2, 1865.
Geo. Ellis, mustered out May 2, '65, as sergt.
Joel Cooper, disch'd June 25.

Privates.

Ainsworth, Nelson, vet., tr. to comp'y G, consolidated; M. O. March 6, 1866.
Baker, or Barker, dis. June 25, 1864, disability.
Bates, Jas., vet., tr. comp'y, G, consolidated; M. O. March 6, 1866.
Barton, Elijah, died at Paducah, Ky., June 1, 1863.
Barnaby, G. W., died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 12, 1863.
Comberlidge, Nicholas S., vet., tr. to com'y G, consolidated; M. O. March 6, 1866.
DeWitt, Geo., corp'l, died Littleton, Ill., April 22, 1864.
Dodge, John S., mus. out May 2, 1865, as crpl.
Dark, Jos., died at Paducah, Ky., May 27, '62.
Deedridge, Lewis, vet., corp'l, died Littleton, Ill., Sept. 25, 1864.
Downie, Aaron, died at Frederick, Ill., Jan. 27, 1863.
Freaks, John, disch'd Sept, 8, 1862, disability.
Fream, David, dis. Apr. 23, 1868, disability.
Hatfield, Chas. W., returned to 14th Reg't.
Hicks, Henry C., disch'd Oct. 8, 1862, disability.
Johnson, Wm., vet,, tr. Co. G. consol'd; M.O. March 6, 1866, as sergeant.
John, Ferdinand, vet., died at Littleton, Ill., Sept. 18, 1864.
Lowderman, Cornelius M., mus. out May 2,'65.
Lowderman, Austin H., vet., died at Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 5, 1864.
Lee, David, dishon'bly mus. out May 2, 1865, for desertion sentence of G. M. C.
Lain, Jas., disch'd April 20, 1862, disability.
McCheva, George, mus. out May 2, 1862.
Peeler, Samuel, disch'd Oct. 26, '63, disab'ty.
Roberts, Thos. D., vet., tr. to Co. G, as consol'd, M. O., March 6, 1866, as 2d lieutenant.
Starr, Robert, mustered out May 2, 1865.
Stoneking, Samuel, tr. to V. R. C., M. O. Apr. 10, 1875.
Stoneking, David, disch'd April 23, '63, disbty.
Towland, James W., mustered out May 2, '65
Vanwinkel, Jas., mustered out May 2, 1865, as corporal.
Vanwinkel, Moses, mus. out May 2, '65.
Whiteman, Mathias, disch'd June 25, disablty.
Whiteman, Calvin, disch'd March 25, disably.
Wheat, David H., vet., tr. to Co. G, consol'd; M. O., March 6, 1866, as sergeant.
Young, John, died at Kenton, Tenn., July 11 1862.
Yaap, Otto, vet., tr. to Co. G, consol'd: M. O. March 6, 1866, as corporal.

Recruits.

Chandler. Seth, died at Doddsville, Ill, Sept. 11, 1864.
Cooper, Joel, died at Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 16, 1864.
Cooper, Noah A., died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 16, 1864.
Cooper, Arthur L., died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 4, 1864,
Devolled, James. tr. to Co. G, consol'd; M. O. June 2, 1865.
Devolled, Samuel, tr. to Co. G, consol'd; M. O. March 6, 1866.
Fraim, David, died at Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 6, 1864.
Green, James. tr. to Co. G, consol'd, disch'd June 8, 1865, disability.
Merrick, Morris, tr. to Co. G, consol'd; M. O. Aug. 2, 1865.
Peak, Robert, tr. to Co. G, consol'd; M. O. Aug. 26, 1865.
Roper, Smith M., tr. to Co. G, consol'd; M. O. Aug. 2, 1865, as corporal.
Tatham, Thomas, tr. to Co. G, consol'd; M. O. Aug. 2, 1865.

Muster Roll Company I.—Men from Brown County.

First Lieutenant.

James L. Bradbury, t'm exp'd April 14, '65.

Corporal.

Absalom Hughes, mustered out May 2, 1865.

Privates.

Briggs, James M., mustered out May 2, 1865.
Coffman, Benjamin F., died Dec. 21, 1862.
Cooper, Don C., vet., must'd out May 2, 1865.
Herring, George W., died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 12, 1862.
McDermid, George, died at La Grange, Tenn., —— 29, 1863.
McPherson, Richard T.
Sweeney, Jas., mustered out May 2, 1865.
Tapp, Jas. M., disch. June 25, 1862, disability.
Uriah B., or Baker U., died at Kenton, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1862.

Recruits.

Cessna, Theod., transf. to Co. G, Consol. M. O., March 6, 1866.
De Witt, James C., tr. to Co. G, Consol. M. O., discharged June 8, 1865, disability.
Kesinger, Peter, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 30, 1864.
McDermid, Chas. N., died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 30, 1864.
Mallory, Wm., mustered out June 20, 1865.

Muster Roll Company I,, Sixty-Fourth Infantry—Three Years Service.—Men from Schuyler County.

Privates.

Archer, Lewis, died at Rome, Ga., July 20, '64
Grafton, G. W., died at Rome, Ga., July 6, 64.
Logue, Harrison, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Parrish, Charles, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Smith, Elijah, absent sick at M. O. of reg't.
Tracy, T. C., must'd out July 11, '65, as corp'l.
Tipton, Jas. W., mustered out July 11, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Barnes, James.
Bugher, Hiram.

Muster Roll Company C.--Men from Brown county.

Privates.

Debord, John, in confinement at M. O. of regt.
Ginn, Edward C., deserted March 2, 1862.

Recruit.

Debord, D., died at Chattanooga, Nov. 7, '64.

Seventy-second Infantry.—Three years service.

Was organized at Chicago, as the first regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade. Was mustered into service August 23, 1852, and on the same day started for Cairo. It served out its full term of service, and was mustered out at Vicksburg, Aug. 6, 1865, and returned to Chicago, where it received final payment and discharge.

The following little table of statistics, will give an idea of what their service has been.

Number of officers killed in service,	7
" men " "	78
" officers died of disease	3
" men " "	130
" officers wounded	10
" men "	120
" officers taken prisoners,	3
" men " "	76
Total	427

Muster Roll Company C.--Men from Schuyler county.

Private.

Flannery, John, abs't, pris w. at M. O. of regt.

Muster Roll Company G.

Privates.

Goble, C., tr. to 33d Ill. Inf. M. O. Nov. 24, '65.
Johnson, Alonzo, mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.

Muster Roll Company H.

Second Lieutenant.

Hezekiah Stout, resigned June 8, 1863.

Privates.

Andres, Armenis, killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
Brooks, G. S., mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.
Husted, Henry, discharged Feb. 26, 1862.
Husted, Frs. M., mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.
Jones, John G., deserted Oct. 24, 1862.
Ridenour, W. died at Helena, Ark. Ap. 20, '63.
Scott, James W., died at Columbus, Ky., Nov. 17, 1862.

Recruits.

Burtis, Stephen H., tr. to 33d Ill. Inf. mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Loep, George W., tr. to 33d Ill. Inf. mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.
Libby, Marshall L., mustered out May 16, '65.
McCaslin, Henry, tr. to 33d Ill. Inf. mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.
Rhodes, Wm. H., tr. to 33d Ill. Inf. mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Seventy-third Infantry - (Three years Service.)

The history of this regiment, will necessarily be incomplete, as no record of its movements were kept, but below we make a few extracts from a letter written by James I. Davidson, Lieut. Col. 73d Ill. Vol. Inft. It was organized at Camp Butler, in August, 1862, and immediately became a part of General Buell's Army. Fought nobly at Perryville, and was in every battle fought by the Army of the Cumberland from October, 1862, until the route of General Hood's Army, at Nashville. The dead were buried at Perryville, Murfeesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, away in East Tennessee, and then, in the succession of battles from Chattanooga, to the fall of Atlanta. It formed a part of Opdyke's Brigade, at Franklin, which saved the day, and gave him his star, and lost its last man killed in driving Hood's Army from Nashville. It was many times complimented by its Generals for bravery and courage on the battle field. When the regiment left the state it was one of the largest and when it returned was one of the smallest. Her officers and men, especially the latter have never been surpassed for bravery, endurance and devotion to the country. It was mustered out June 10, 1865.

Men from Schuyler County.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

William A. Preston, resigned Aug. 14, 1863.

Adjutant.

Richard R. Randall, dismissed May 15, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary Sergeant.

Riley M. Hoskinson, must'd out June 12, 1865

Muster Roll Company G.

Captain.

John Sutton, resigned Feb. 28, 1863.

First Lieutenants.

James F. Bowen, resigned Dec. 24, 1862.
Wm. H. Dodds, must'd out June 12, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

John H. McGrath, resigned June 20, 1864.

Sergeants.

Jeremiah E. Bailey, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Wm. T. Talbot, wounded, tr. to V. R. C., Oct. 18, 1864.
Wm. H. Horton, died at Rushville, Ills., Dec. 25, 1863.

Corporal.

Reuben H. Folle, must'd out June 12, 1865.

Musicians.

Wm. R. Vaughn, died at Murfreesboro', Tenn. March 3, '63.
Henry C. Combs, discharged August 31, '63.

Privates.

Agnew, Elias M., mustered out, June 12, '65.
Baker, John M., mustered out June 12, '65.
Brown, Wm. H., mustered out June 12, '65.
Cameron, Thos., died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Jan. 15, 1863.
Colt, Peter H. K., to V. R. C., July 1, '63.
Colt, John W., killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
Criswell, Edw. L., deserted Sept. 3, 1865.
Crooks, Wm. H., must'ed out June 12, 1865 as sergeant.
Cunningham, Joseph, must'd out June 12, 1865, as sergeant.
Davis, Jas. W., wounded, tr. to V. R. C., April 6, 1864.
Day, Lewis, mustered out June 1, 1865.
Derickson, Joseph M., died March 26, 1864, while prisoner at Danville, Va.
Dimmick, Wm. H., mustered out June 12, '65.
Dearfter, Geo. C., killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Elser, Joseph L., tr. to U. S. Engineers, July 20, 1864.
Elser, Geo. P., tr. to U. S. Eng's, July 20, '64.
Emery, Wm., must'd out June 12, 1865.
Fuller, Maroni M., must'd out June 22, 1865.
Goodwin, John P., tr. to V. R. C., Aug. 1, '63.
Gorsage, Oscar, must'd out June 12, '65.
Glassop, Frederick, must'd out June 12, '65, as Corporal.
Hagle, James, wounded, trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 9, '63.
Hooker, Jaspar, wounded, transferred to V. R. C. Dec. 28, '64.
Horten, Thomas, mustered out June 12, '65.
Hoskinson, Stewart F., disch'd Feb. 10, '65; wounds.
Lawless, Absalen H., died at Danville, Va., June 20, '64, while prisoner of war.
Linkins, James A., must'd out June 12, '65.
Little William, H., killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Meacham, Orland, died at Chattanooga, Aug. 12, '64; wounds.
Morris, Newton jr., died at Louisville, Jan. 21, '63.
Pennington, Alexander, trans. to V. R. C. in '63.
Purnell, William T., must'd out June 12, '65; wounded.
Scott, Leven O., trans. to V. R. C. July 1, '63.
Sidebotham, John H., disch'd April 29, '63, as corporal.
Stout, Stillman, must'd out June 12, '65.
Swackhammer, George, must'd out June 12, '65.
Talbott, Isaiah, disch'd Oct. 19, '62; disability.
Thrush, Jacob J., disch'd Sep. 22, '62.
Tolle, James F., must'd out June 12, '65, as Sergeant.
Wilmot, Willard, disch'd Feb. 26, '63.
Wilson, George, trans. to V. R. C. Sep 20, '63.
Worthbaugh, John W., must'd out June 12, '65.
Wright, John, must'd out June 12, '65.
Yaap, Karl, must'd out June 12, '65.

Recruits.

Blackley, William H., trans. to 44, Ill., Inf't, June 8, '65, must'd out Sep. 25, '65.
Schwackman, John, trans. to 44 Ill., Infantry, June 8, '65; mustered out Sep. 29, '65.
Thompson, James O, trans. to 44, Ill., Infantry, June 8, '65; must'd out Sep. 25, '65.

Seventy-Fifth Infantry.—Three Years Service.—Men from Schuyler County.

This regiment, in which we find a few names from Schuyler and Brown counties, was organized at Dixon, Illinois, Sept. 2d, 1862, by Col. George Ryan. On the 27th, was ordered to Louisville, Ky. Oct. 1st, marched in pursuit of Bragg. Oct. 8, engaged in the battle of Chaplin Hills, losing 47 killed, 166 wounded and 12 prisoners. It was mustered out June 12th, 1865, at Camp Harker, Tennessee, and arrived at Chicago, June 15, 1865, where the regiment received final payment and discharge.

First Assistant Surgeon.

John C. Corbus, resigned Jan. 19, 1863.

Muster Roll Co. F.

Privates.

Dean, Henry, disch. Feb. 14, 1863.
Hurst, Wm, mus. out June 12, 1865.
Loucks, Wesley F., trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 13, 1865.
Loucks, Geo. R., mus. out June 12, '65 as s'g't.

Muster Roll Company B.—Men from Brown County.

Privates.

Adams, Leander L., disch'd Mar. 11, '63, to enlist in Miss. Marine Brigade.
Venum, John E., mustered out June 12, '65.

Muster Roll, Company C.

Privates.

Gillett, John S., disch'd Nov. 8, '62; wounds.
Squires, William P., disch'd Mar. 6, '65.

Seventy-Eighth Infantry--Three Years Service.

Major.

Robert S. Blackburn, must'd out June 7, '65.

Muster Roll, Company A.

Captain.

Christian W. Hite, must'd out June 7, '65.

First Lieutenants.

Philip Chipman, resigned Feb. 1, '63.
Archibald H. Graham, resigned Apr. 5, '63.
George A. Brown, died June 30, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

Nathan P. Woods, resigned April 21, '64.

Sergeants.

Oliver Brooks, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 31, '64; wounds.
Jesse Curtis, mustered out June 7, '65.

Corporals.

Peterson, Francis M., must'd out June, 7, '65.
Sapp, David M., must'd out June 7, '65.
Vandivier, Nelson, must'd out June 7, '65.
Walker, John H., must'd out June 7, '65.
Wier William, must'd out June 7, '65.

Privates.

Avery, Stephen, disch'd Mar. 31 '63; disability.
Bodenhamer, Henry C., must'd out June 7, '65.
Belete, James E., killed at Chickamauga, Sep. 20, '63.

Belote, Darwin, died at Franklin Tenn., Mar. 5, '63.
Burnett, William, must'd out June 7, '65.
Ball, Albin, must'd out, June 7, '65.
Box, John, must'd out June 17, '65; Pris war
Bessell, Augustus C., must'd out June 7, '65; prisoner war.
Bain, Alexander, must'd out June 7, '65; pris. war.
Corris, John D. must'd out June 7, '65; pris. war.
Curtis, William H., disch'd Mar. 11, '65; wounds.
Curtis, James, absent, wounded at muster out of reg't.
Curtis John, mustered out June 7, '65.
Cox, William, disch'd May 5, '65; disability.
Driver, Samuel R, died at Franklin Tenn., Feb. 19, '63.
Davis, Beneger, died at Chattanooga, Oct. 7, '63; wounds.
Davis, John, died at Nashville, Tenn. Mar. 18, '63.
Ewing, Samuel M., died at Nashville, Tenn. Aug. 2, '63.
Frakes, Joseph, disch'd May 8, ,63; disability.
Graham, Shepard, died at Franklin, Tenn., Mar. 28, '63.
Groves, James M., mustered out June 7, '65.
Gott, John B., mustered out June 7, '65.
Gilleiland, Benj. C. tr. to Eng. Corps July 25, '64.
How, Samuel W., must'd out June 7, '65.
Howell, John, mustered out June 7, '65.
Hite, Abraham, Absent, Wounded, at M. O. of reg't.
Hite, Abraham L., disch'd Dec. 31, '62; disability.
Harrison, George, must'd out June 7, '65.
Hellyer, George, must'd out June 17, '65; was prisoner.
Hellyer, William, must'd out June 7, '65.
Johnson, John, must'd out June 7, '65.
Landsden, William H., died in Andersonville prison Oct. 6, '64; No. of grave 10,419.
McKee, William, must'd out June 7, '65.
Miller, John, died Chattanooga Sep. 27, 63; wounds.
Miner, Samuel J., deserted Feb. 3, '63.
Mints, Lorenzo, must'd out June 7, '65.
Morgan, Edward, must'd out June 7, '65.
Mullin, Martin. must'd out June 7, '65.
McClain, William H., must'd out June 7, '65.
Noel, Theodore C., must'd out June 17, '63; was prisoner.
Pitney, Orvill L., must'd out June7, '65; as Corporal.
Pelsor, Tracy, died at Quincy, Ill. Apr. 27, '63.
Rigby, George W., died at Quincy, Ill., Oct. 11, '62.
Robinson, Richard, must'd out June 7, '65.
Reed, John E, died at Nashville Tenn., Mar. 28, '63.
Record, Josiah S., deserted Jan. 30, '63.
Robinson, Israel, disch'd Apr., 7, '63; disability.
Robinson, Nimrod, must'd out June 7, '65.
Soward, Charles W. must'd out June 7, '65.
Scott, Hiram, died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 27, '63.
Steen, John, died at Vining, Ga. July 22, '64; wounds.
Tankersley, Andrew J., disch'd Sep. 30, '63; disability.
Vandiver, John, must'd out June 17, '65; was prisoner.
Woods, William S., trans. to Eng. Corps, July 25, '64.
Wilson, Jasper, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 63.
Wykoff, Wm. H. H., mustered out June 7, '65.
Walker, Wm. T., died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28, '65.
White, Benj. F., disch. Sept. 12, '63; disability.
Wyles, Henry H., trans. to V. R .C., Oct. 22, 64.
Wheeler, Joel B., mustered out June 7, '65.
Wheeler, John H., mustered out June 7, '65.

Recruits.

Bodenheimer, Isaac H., tr. to Co. H., 34th Ill., m. o. July 12, '65.
Barton, Wm. C., tr. to Co. H, 34th Ill., m. o. July 12, '65.
Barton, Jas. E., tr. to Co. H, 34th Ill., m. o. July 12. '65.
Burmood, Peter, mustered out June 7, '65.
Bodenheimer, Chris't G., prisoner of war since Nov. 27, '64.
Cox, Christopher C., tr. to Co. H, 34th Illinois Inft'y, m. o. July 12, '65.
Clark, Jas. T., tr. to Co. H, 34th Ill. Inft'y, m. o. July 12, '65.
Davis, John W., tr. to Co. H, 34th Ill. Inft'y, m. o. July 12, '65.
Davis, Wm. H., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Davis, Robert H., disch. Dec. 8, '64; dis'bilty.
Ewing, Geo. W., mustered out June 7, '65.
Frakes, Robert, deserted Jan. 20, '65.
Grainger, Robert, mustered out June 7, '65.
How, Isaac C., tr. to Co. H, 34th Ill. Inft'y, m. o. July 12, '65.
How, Jas., tr. to Co. H, 34th Ill: Inft'y, m. o. July 12, '65.
James, Samuel J., tr. to Co. H, 34th Ill. Inft'y, m. o. uly 12, '65.
Lacy, John S., tr. to Co. H, 34th Ill. Inft'y, m. o. July 12, '65.
Neida, Chas. S., died at Nashville, Tenn., July 13, '64.
Ruggles, Wm. K., tr. to V. R. C., May 4, '65.
Shamell, Alexander, tr. to Co. H, 34th Ill. Inft'y, m. o. July 12, '65.
Sapp, John W., died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 23, '64.
Throp, Lorenzo D, tr to Co. H, 34th Ill. Inft., m. o. July 12, '65.
Thomas, James, killed at Kenesaw Mt., June 27, '64.
Vandiver, Henry, died at Atlanta, Sept. 20, '64; wounds.
Wier, Wm. H., tr. to Co. H, 34th Ill. Inft'y, m o. July 12, '65.
Wilds, Howard, tr. to Co. H, 34th Ill. Inft'y, m. o. July 12, '65.
Wheeler, Edward H, tr. to Co. H, 34th Ill. Inft'y, m. o. July 12, '65; wounded.
Wilson, Chas. L., disch. Mar. 15, '65; wounds.

Eighty-fourth Infantry.—Three Years Service.

In this regiment we find that only a few men went from Schuyler county, while one whole company D. and a part of company I, went from Brown county. It was organized at Quincy, Illinois, in August, 1862, by Col. Louis H. Waters, and mustered into the U. S Service, September 1st, with 951 men and officers. September 23, 1862, it was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and assigned to the Tenth Brigade, Col. Grose commanding; Fourth Division, Brigadier Gen. William Sooy Smith, commanding, and marched September 29, in pursuit of Bragg. Following is a list of the battles in which the 84th was engaged :—Stone River, December 31, 1862, January 1st and 2d, 1863, loss 228 men. Woodbury, January 17th, 1863; Chickamauga, Sept. 19th and 20th, 1863. Loss 172 men. Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, November 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1863. Loss 9 men. Dalton, Feb. 27, 1864, losing 4 men. In the Atlanta campaign, at Buzzard's Roost, May 10th, 1864; Dalton May 13th, 1864; Resaca, May 14th, 1864. Burnt Hickory, May 26th to 31st and June 1st, 2d, and 3d; Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. Losing in the campaign 125 men. Franklin and Nashville, loss 20 men. Total casualties in battle 558 men. In this regiment there was but one man ever taken prisoner; but ten men deserted; only one man ever sent to military prison; and but 4 men tried by court martial.

The regiment was in several minor engagements, and made many long and severe marches. It was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tennessee, June 8th, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company I.—Men from Schuyler County.

Privates.

Binkley, N. A., mustered out June 8, 1865.
Bowker, Clark, disch. Jan. 17, '63, disability.
Derry, Basil, " " 4, '63, "
Davis, W. N., mustered out June 8, 1865.
Kimery, Jno. J., killed at Kenesaw Mt. June 24, 1864.
Wright, Alonzo O., trans. to V.R.C. Jul. 26, '64.
Wildenhammer, J., disch. Apr. 25, '63, disab'y.

Muster Roll, Company D.—Men from Brown County.

Captains.

Moses W. Davis, died Jan. 20, '63, from w'nds.
Thomas D. Adams, died Sept. 21, from wounds, at Chickamauga.
Walter Scoggan, mustered out June 8, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas B. Miller, mustered out June 8, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Lyman G. Call, mustered out (as Sergeant) June 8, 1865.

Sergeants.

Ray, Samuel, died Sept. 4, '64, of wounds received at Love-joy Station.
Thomas Barton, mustered out June 8, 1865, wounded.
John T. Larkin, mus. out June 8, 65.
John Logsdon, " " wounded at Stone River
Peter Thomas, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Corporals.

Oliver H. Perry, mustered June 8, 1865.
Willis Jones, missing at Chickamauga, died June 5, 1865.
Thomas J. Jackson, mustered out June 8, '65,
Jas. F. Jones, mustered out June 8, 1865. wounded Stone River and Dallas, Ga.
Thomas McNeff, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Privates.

James M. Anderson, mustered out June 8, '65.
Avery, Joshua B., " " "
Amen, Wm. R., " " "
Barker, Lawson R., " " "
Baird, Alexander B., died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 25, 1863.
Baumgardner, Matthew, died 1862.
Baldwin, Andrew J., transferred to Eng. Corps Aug. 16, 1864.
Bissell, I. F., disch. May 30, '63, disability.
Bliss, Willis D., died at Nashville, Tenn., May 12, 1862.
Banks, Jarrard, disch. Feb. 19, '63, disability.
Bell, James R., mustered out June 8, 1865.
Briscoe, William H., discharged Jan 26, '64, sergeant, disability.
Brierton, Joseph, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1863.
Clark, Thos. A., must'd out June 8, '65, wn'd.
Cole, Jacob S. or F., trans. to Marine service Jan. 16, 1863.
Clayton, Greenbury, dis. Sep. 18, '63, woun'd.
Carnel, David, missing at Chickamauga, supposed to be killed.
Dean, Constantine, transferred to V. R. C.
Davis, James L., died July 3, '64, at Chattanooga,
Davis, Aaron, vet. dis. Mar. 13, '63, V., disability.
Dalton, Samuel T., mustered out June 8, '65.
Davis, Wm. H., mus. out June 8, '65, woun'd.
Duncan, Wm., died at Nashville, T. Jul. 3, '63.
Ellis, Wm. J., disch. June 30, '63, wounds.
Flinn, Isaac, mustered out June 8, 1865.
Franklin, Wm. killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Faulkner, Wm. J., died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1863.
Flinn, Burel, mustered June 8, 1865.
Flinn, Richard, died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 5, 1862.
Freeman, Howard W., died at Nashville, Tenn. Mar. 14, 1863.
Fisher, James J., trans. to V. R. C. Ap. 20, '63.
Furlong, James, disch. June 30, '63, wounds.
Fry, Marion, must'd out June 8, '65, wounded.
Gamble, Wm., dis. Dec. 17, 1862, disability.
Houston, James H., died March 18, 1864.
Hopkins, Benj. C., dis. Jan. 12, '63, disability.
Harvey, Oliver, died Ap. 14, '63, Columbia, Ky.
Hopkins, Josiah, died at Camp Butler, Ill., Nov. 15, 1864.
Hinman, Eugene, died Sept. 11, 1862, at Coopertown, Ill.
Howard, John, mustered out June 8, 1865.
Jordan, Benjamin W., wounded, died in Andersonville prison June 9, '64. No. of grave, 1764.
Jones, James, mus. out June 8, '65, as corp'l.
Jones, Willis, corporal, missing at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63, died June 5, '65.
Johnson, Robert, disch. Feb. 16, '65, wounds.
Jones, Harrison, mustered out June 8, 1865.
Jackson, Thomas J., " " "
Lisenbee, Granderson, died at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 9, 1864, wounds.
Leaper, Charles, mustered out June 8, 1865.
Larkin, Manville, killed at Rossville, Ga., Sept. 21, 1863.
Leaper, Samuel, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Mallard, Alexander, dis. June 25, '64, wounds.
Miller, Jacob F., mustered out June 8, 1865.
Maloan, Jos. P., mus. out June 8, '65, woun'd.
McCoy, Barlow A., mustered out June 8, '65, wounded at Stone River.
Maserva, Wilber O., mustered out June 8, '65, wounded.
Medly, Levi, deserted Dec. 31, 1862.
Nightsnonger, Wm. J., deserted Oct. 25, '62.
Noakers, Hiram, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 14, 1864.
Oldfield, Elias D., died Jan. 7, '63, wounds.
Oldfield, Richard M., dis. Mar. 13, wounded.
Perry, Luke, died Jan. 1, '63, of wounds received at Stone River.
Perry, John J., wounded, died in Andersonville prison, Aug. 1, 1864.
Pendleton, Wm., disch. Jan. 3, '63, disability.
Parker, Thos. J., transferred V. R. Corps.
Pendleton, Thos., died June 13, '64, at Annapolis, Md.
Parker, Thomas J., tr. to V. R. C., Oct. 22, '64.
Pendleton, James, mustered out June 8, '65.
Quinn, George W., died at Nashville, Tenn., March 4, 1863.
Russell, James, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1863.
Riddle, James, died at Bowling Green, K., Nov. 30, 1862.
Stinson, Aaron, dis. Sept. 14, '63, wounds.
Sprigg, Thos. C., dis. Apr. 17, '63, disability.
Stinson, William, died in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1863.
Saulsbury, John, dis. Dec. 17, '62, disability.
Stinson, John, mus. out June 8, 1865.
Tolle, John, disch. Feb 18, 1863, disability.
Townbly, George W., mustered out June 8, 1863, wounded.
Thomas, Wm. J., dis. May 31, '63, disability.
Wisecrop, Jacob M. V., died of wounds, Jan. 4, 1863.
Wheeler, Ezra F., trans. V. R. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.

Muster Roll, Company I.

Sergeant.

William Stevens, dis. Jan. 14, '63; disability.

Corporal.

Edward Davis, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Privates.

Boils, John, mustered out June 8, 1865; wounded.
Bobbitt, N. G., mustered out June 8, 1865.
Bowman, John H., died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1862.
Clark, Archibald, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Fritzon, Fred. J., mustered out June 8, 1865.
Giddings, G. H., disch. Feb. 7, '63; disability.
Johnson, Francis M., died at Bowling Green, Ky, Dec. 1, 1862.
Johnson, Cyrene, trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 1, '64; wounds.
Lambert, Simeon, dis. Feb. 18, '63; disability.
Meyers, Thos. T., trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 16, '64.
Meyers, William H., died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 26, 1863; wounds.
McCurdy, Daniel, mus. out June 8, '65; w'nds.
Patterson, W. S., killed at Kenesaw Mt. June 24, '64.
Stinson, James, mustered out June 8, 1865.
Thomas, Warren O., " " "
Wright, John C., disc. Mar. 19, '63; disability.

Eighth-fifth Infantry.-Three Years Service.

The 85th Regiment, Illinois volunteers was organized at Peoria, in Aug., 1862, by Col. Robert S. Moore, and was mustered into service Aug. 27th, 1862. On the 6th of September, 1864, it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and assigned to the Thirty-sixth Brigade, Eleventh Division, Third Army Corps, Col. D. McCook, commanding Brigade, Brig. Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding Division, and Maj. Gen. Gilbert commanding corps. October 1st, 1862, the regiment marched in pursuit of the enemy under Gen. Bragg, and was engaged in the battle of Chaplin Hills, at Perryville, Kentucky, Oct. 8th, and moved with the enemy to Nashville, Tennessee, arriving Nov. 7th, 1862.

It was mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, June 11th, 1865, where they received final payment and discharge.

Muster Roll, Company G.—Men from Schuyler County.

Captain.

Wm. McClelland, resigned Dec. 21, '62.

First Lieutenants.

LaFayette, Curless, resigned Nov. 12, '62.
John M. Robertson, mustered out June 5, '65.

Sergeants.

Lewis Post, trans. to V. R. C., Aug. 27, '63.
L. D. Gould, died at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1, '64.

Corporals.

Wm. Roe, mustered out June 5, '65, as serg't.
Wm. F. Bryant, deserted Jan. 10, '63.
J. F. Kennedy, tr. to V. R. C., Sept. 21, '64.
Thos. Horton, must'd out June 5, '65, as serg't.
Perry Adkinson, deserted Jan. 10, '63.

Musician.

Samuel Simmers, deserted Oct. 5, '62.

Privates.

Atwater, M. L., mustered out June 5, '65.
Atwater, Wm., discharged Mar. 1, '63; dis'blty.
Brown, Perry, mustered out June 5, '65.
Brown, Thos., mustered out June 5, '65.
Brown, Simpson, disch. Aug 31, '63; dis'blty.
Brewer, Aaron, died McAfee, Ga., Jan. 23, '64.
Curless, Jos., mustered out June 5, '65, as corp'l.
Curless, Lorenzo D, mustered out June 5, '65.
Cunningham, Alex., mustered out June 5, '65,
Douglass, Jno. W., trans. to V. R. C., Feb. 3, '65.
Edmonds, Benj. F., deserted Oct. 8, '62.
Fawsett, Levi, disch. June 1, '63, disability.
Hays, Dan'l, died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 1, '62.
Hagan, Jno. B., tr. to Co. H, died in Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28, '62.
Hensley, J. W., absent, not mustered.
Jones, Jas. W., mustered out June 5, '65.
Kelly, Wm., disch. July 18, '63.
Kerns, Franklin, disch. April 1, '63.
Longfellow, Dan'l G, serg't, killed at Kenesaw, June 27, '64.
Levingston, Stephen, deserted Oct. 5, '62.
McComb, Anderson, mustered out June 5, '65.
McKay, Francis M., tr. to Co. H, M. O., June 5, '65.
O'Donnell, Thos., deserted Oct. 8, '62.
Prentice, Wm., mustered out June 5, '65.
Prentice, Berry, killed at Kenesaw Mt., June 27, '64.
Parker, Wm. B., M. O., June 5, '65.
Reever, Peter, corp'l, missing since the battle of Kenesaw Mt., Ga., June 27, '64.
Reed, G. W., mustered out June 5, '65.
Smith, Lewis C., disch. April 1, '63; dis'blty.
Shargo, Joseph, mustered out June 5, '65.
Shargo, Geo. W., disch. Oct. 1, '62; disability.
Smith, Alford, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 16, '63.
Stephenson, Jas. N., mustered out June 5, '65.

Severns, Marion, killed at Kenesaw Mt., June 27, '64.
Still, Solomon, tr. to V. R. C.
Still, Samuel, died at Danville, Ky., Dec. 5, '62.
Still, Robt., disch. April 1, '63; disability.
Shields, James, killed at Kenesaw Mt., June 27, '64.
Snodgrass, John W., tr. to Co. H, died at Chattanooga, Oct. 8, '62.
Seymour, Louis, tr. to Engineer Corps, July 31, '64.
Sandridge, Daniel, m. o. June 5, '65, as corp'l.
Shores, John, killed at Kenesaw Mt., June 27, '64.
Smith, Wm., m. o. June 5, '65, as serg't.
Thomas, Aaron, tr. to V. R. C, June 1, '63.
Taylor, David, mustered out June 5, '65.
Thompson, John, mustered out June 5, '65.
Workman, George, mustered out June 5, '65.

Muster Roll, Company H.

Captain.

Ira A. Mardis, mustered out June 5, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Luke Elliott, resigned Nov. 12, '62.
Andrew J. Horton, mustered out June 5, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Washington M. Shields, resigned Feb 16, '63.

Sergeant.

Eli Sheilds, killed at Marietta, Ga., June 27, 64.

Corporals.

John T. Zimmerman, m. o. June 17, as private, was prisoner.
Henry Shields, disch. Mar. 9, '65; disability.
John W. Swann, mustered out June 5, '65, as private.
Eliser J. Elliott, killed at Marietta, Ga., June 17, '64.

Musician.

Martin K. Dobson, m. o. June 5, '65, as private.

Privates.

Bushnell, John, mustered out June 5, '65.
Barnes, Geo. W., disch. Jan. 29, '63; dis'blty.
Bransen, Chas. R., mustered out June 5, '65.
Bloomfield, Henry, died, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 11, '63.
Barnes, Joal A., mustered out June 5, '65.
Crable, Joseph, disch. Feb. 3, '63; disability.
Collins, Wm., disch. Dec. 20, '64; wounds.
Duncan, Chas., mustered out June 5, '65 as corporal.
Dutton, Daniel, mustered out June 5, '65.
Freitley, Wm. H., mustered out June 5, '65.
Gossage, Jeremiah, mustered out June 5, '65.
Horton, Jonathan B., disch. Jan. 19, '63; dis'ty.
Horton, Marion, absent, sick at m. o. of reg't.
Harris, Wm. A., mustered out June 17, '65; was prisoner.
Hughes, Chas. A., died at Ackworth, Ga., June 20, '64.
Horn, Jacob, trans to V. R. C.
Hulburt, Wm. H., mustered out June 5, '65.
Kingery, John F., absent, sick at m. o. of reg't.
McClaren, John W., mustered out June 5, '65.
Newberry, George W., mustered out June 5, 65.
Osborn, Wm., mustered out June 5, '65.
Palmer, Joel, disch. Jan. 10, '63; disability.
Rodgers, Michael, mustered out June 5, '65.
Perkins, John H, trans. to Engineer Corps.
Snodgrass, Robert, mustered out June 5, '65.
Salsbury, Jas., trans. to Engineer Corps.
Shaw, Geo. W., died at Nashville, Tenn.
Saffer, John N., killed at Marietta, Ga., June 27, '64.
Shields, Benjamin F., mustered out June 5. '65.
Thompson, Jno. A., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7, '64; wounds received in action.
Thompson, Samuel, m. o. June 5, '65, as corp'l.
Zellers, Fred. F., m. o. June 17, '65; was prisoner.

Unassigned Recruits.

Fleming, Daniel, mustered out May 11, '65.
Zimmerman, Joseph, mustered out May 11, '65.

Eighty-ninth Infantry--Three Years Service.

The "Railroad Regiment," as this was familiarly known, was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862. Captain John Christopher, Sixteenth United States Infantry, was appointed Colonel, and Chas. T. Hotchkiss, Lieutenant-Colonel. It was mustered into United States' service August 27th, 1862. It was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, September 4th, and upon leaving this place, started in pursuit of the rebel forces under General Bragg, and, after a fruitless and wearisome march of a month, reached Bowling Green, Kentucky. When in the service about four months it took an active part in the memorable battle of Stone River, where, by the gallant conduct of the men, the regiment soon became classified among the old, tried soldiers. At Liberty Gap, another loss was sustained of several officers and men. Was at Mission Ridge, and scaled the enemy's entrenchments and drove him from them, losing a number of officers and men. With the brigade to which it belonged, it participated in the splendid victories of Rocky Face, Resaca, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Beech-Tree Creek, and the flank movement at Atlanta and pursued the routed enemy in his retreat to Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. It was engaged in the battles of Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin, and Nashville. It was mustered out of service June 10th, 1865, arriving in Chicago, Illinois, on the 12th, and on the 24th received final payment and discharge at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois. The following list shows the names of those who went from Schuyler county in this regiment.

Muster Roll, Company I.—Men from Schuyler County.

First Lieutenant.

Charles M. Carnahan, mus. out June 10, 1865.

Sergeants.

William W. Carnahan, deserted Dec. 5, 1862.
Josiah B. McElyaa, mus. out June 10, 1865, as private.
John McKennett, Jr., trans. to Engineer Corps July 25, 1864.

Corporals.

James S. Quince, mustered out June 10, '65, as First Sergeant.
John Gaffney, mus. out June 10, '65, as serg't.
Daniel D. Carnahan, deserted June 23, 1863.

Musician.

Thurston Smith, dis. Feb. 16, '63; disability.

Privates.

Butterfield, George, absent, sick at mus. out of regiment.
Barrett, John W., mustered out June 5, 1865.
Carr, Benj. F., died at Chicago, June 5, 1863.
Carnahan, David, discharged Aug. 8, 1863.
Guthrie, Jos., absent, wounded at mus. out of regiment.
Graham, James, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 30, 1864; wounds.
Holden, Benjamin, deserted May, 1864.
Hopkins, Hiram, dis. Jan. 29, '63; disability.
Holden, Wm. killed at Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862.
Holton, Densid, mustered out June 10, '65, as corporal.
Johnson, Andrew J., must. out June 10, 1865, as sergeant.
Loyd, Joseph J., dis. Sep. 29, '63; disability.
Malugin, Zachariah, killed at Kenesaw Mt., June 19, 1864.
Mannor, John R. or K., mus. out June 10, '65.
May, Martin H., died in Andersonville prison, Sept. 29, 1864; No. of grave 10,009.
Oliver, William, mustered out June 10, '65, as corporal.
Parker, Samuel P., discharged July 9, 1863; disability.
Richey, Thomas, killed, Picketts Mills, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Rouse, Alonzo G., deserted Dec. 30, 1862.
Smith, Samuel A., mus. out June 10, 1865, as corporal.
Thompson, Wm. H., tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 15, '63.
Van Campen, Daniel D., mus. out June 10. '65.
Vroman, Daniel R., must. out June 10, 1865.

Ninety-ninth Infantry.--Three Years Service.

A number of men in Companies B and F of this regiment enlisted from Brown county. Their names may be seen in the list following this short historical memoranda. The regiment was organized in Pike county of this State, in August, 1862, by Colonel George W. K. Bailey, and was mustered in at Florence, August 23d, 1862, by Captain J. H. Rathbone. On the same day it moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and rendezvoused at Benton Barracks on the 24th, being the first regiment out of the State under the call of 1862. Left here September 8th, and served in the department of Rolla, until the spring of 1863. It engaged in the skirmish at Bear Creek, losing one killed, four wounded, one taken prisoner; and in the battle of Hartsville, Missouri, losing thirty-five, killed and wounded. May 1st, was in the battle near Port Gibson, called Magnolia Hills, losing thirty-seven men, killed and wounded. Was at the defense of Vicksburg, May 19th, and on the 22d the regiment took a prominent part in the assault, losing, out of 300 men, 103 killed

and wounded. During this campaign and siege, 253 were killed, wounded, and missing. In the campaign of Tesche, the regiment was in several skirmishes, and in the battle of Grand Coteau. Took part in the siege of Spanish Fort. In June, 1865, the division was detailed to proceed to the Indian Territory, and to form temporary treaties of peace with the Indian tribes. The Colonel formed treaties with ten tribes, and returned (having travelled a thousand miles) on July 3d, 1865. Arrived at Springfield, Illinois, August 6th, and received final payment and discharge August 9th, 1865.

Muster Roll Company B.—Men from Brown county.

Privates.

Bratten, John T., dis. April 10, '63; disab'ty.
Handley, James, discharged August 8, 1863.
Kimball, James H. tr. to Co. B., as consolidated; discharged.
Newingham, John W., mus. out July 31, '65.
Simpson, Alexander, discharged Aug. 19, '63.

Muster Roll, Company F.

Sergeants.

Elias Reed, tr. to Co. A., as consolidated, mus. out July 31, 1865.

Privates.

Baker, Noah.
Beckman, William H., tr. to Co. A., as consolidated, mustered out July 31, 1865.
Cunningham, Nicholas, died at Pilot Knob, Mo., May 16, 1863.
Hofsess, Adam, tr. to Co. A, as consolidated; absent, sick at mus. out of regiment.
Jones, John, died at Vicksburg, April 12, '63.
Job, James M., discharged Jan. 8, 1863.
Morrell, Benjamin, died at home Jan. 3, 1865.
Medaugh, Nathaniel, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
Stuart, Chas. mustered out July 31, 1865.
Snelling, George W., discharged June 1, 1863.
Thompson, Columbus, mus. out July 31, 1865
Westfall, Thomas, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Muster Roll, Company G.

Private.

Thompson, Franklin, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

One Hundred and First Infantry.—(Three Years Service.)—Muster Roll, Company A.—Men from Brown county.

Privates.

Cooper, John, mustered out June 7, 1865.
Miller, James, died at Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 17, 1862.

Muster Roll, Company E.

Sergeant.

Edward T. King, discharged —— 28, 1863, as 1st Sergeant; disability.

One hundred and Seventh Infantry.—(Three Years Service.) Men from Brown county.

Chaplain.

Samuel H. Martin, resigned Dec. 7, 1863.

Muster Roll Company G.

Captain.

Zadock C. Wedman, resigned Oct. 25, 1864.

Sergeants.

Lake Clark, tr. to Colvin's Ill. Battery.
Frank Bean, mustered out June 21, 1865.

Corporals.

Geo. T. Weedman, mustered out June 21, '65.
I. A. Williams, dis. Feb. 20, '63; disability.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Gen. Jesse H. Moore Colonel in Command.

This regiment was organized and sworn into the United States' service at Camp Butler, September 19th, 1862. Ordered into the field on the 4th of October, 1862. Reported to Major-Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th of October, and on the same day crossed the river into Kentucky, and reported to General A. S. Smith. Marched through Kentucky, and reached Nashville, Tennessee, February 10th, 1863. The regiment moved to Tullahoma, and held that post till September 5th, 1863. September 14th, by a forced march across the Cumberland mountains, reached Rossville, Georgia, five miles south of Chattanooga. Remained four days. On the 18th of September, 1863, engaged the enemy on the extreme left, upon the field of Chickamauga. In this engagement the regiment lost six men. September 20th, crossed to the support of Gen. Thomas, on the extreme right, leaving camp at sunrise. Engaged the enemy on Thomas' right, at 1 o'clock, P. M., with Steadman's division, Tenth Regiment's reserve corps. After a most fearful struggle, held the ground till night. Half the entire command was cut down. Colonel Moore and his regiment were commended for their bravery, in orders. It participated in all the engagements around Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. The regiment lost in killed, wounded, and captured, in the campaign around Chattanooga, in the fall of 1863, about 235 men, and 10 officers. About the 21st of February, 1864, marched with a detachment of the Army of the Cumberland, under General Palmer, against Dalton, Georgia. Spent ten days feeling the enemy, and returned to camp, near Cleveland, Tennessee. The regiment lost six men. Remained here till the 3d of May, when, with General Sherman's grand army, it started on the Atlanta campaign. The One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, on the 7th of May, led the charge upon Tunnel Hill, Georgia, driving the enemy through Buzzard Roost Gap. The 15th and 16th of May, engaged in battle at Resaca, Georgia, sustained stubbornly a charge upon the left flank, for which the regiment was commended in orders. Lost in this contest about thirty men and officers.

All the principal engagements of the military division of the Mississippi were inscribed, by orders, upon the regimental banner. The regiment lost, during the Atlanta campaign, about 100 men. When General Sherman marched to the sea, General Thomas' command was detached, and ordered to Tennessee to watch the movements of General Hood. The One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment was with this force, in the second division, Fourth Army Corps. The regiment took an active part in the engagements, which, in November and December, 1864, resulted in the destruction of Bragg's old veteran army, known as the "Army of the Tennessee," and then commanded by Confederate General Hood. The brigade to which the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Regiment belonged for nearly two years without material alteration, was known throughout the department as the "Iron Brigade," and was, for the most part, up to the 22d of December, 1864, commanded by Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, of Kentucky, who neglected no opportunity to win distinction for himself and his command.

On the 23d of December, 1864, while pursuing General Hood in his retreat from Nashville, Colonel J. H. Moore, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Regiment, took command of this splendid brigade, and continued its commander till it was mustered out of the service, at the close of the war.

General Hood having been driven, after his defeat at Nashville, Tennessee, with the remains of a broken army, across the Tennessee, the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, with the Fourth Army Corps, marched to Huntsville, Alabama, and went into camp on the 5th of January, 1865. Marched thence, on the 14th of March, into East Tennessee, thence expecting to move, by the way of Lynchburg, Virginia, to assist in the capture of Richmond. But, while in the vicinity of Greenville, Tennessee,

Richmond fell, and General Lee surrendered. The regiment then moved, with the Fourth Army Corps, and went into camp near Nashville, Tennessee, and there remained until mustered out of service, June 11th, 1865. Arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, 1865, and received final pay and discharge June 28d, 1865.

Thus it will be seen that Company D, from Schuyler county, was engaged in many hard-fought battles, and did honor to itself and the county which gave it birth.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Men from Schuyler County.

Hospital Steward.

Luther M. Hobart, mustered out June 11, '65.

Muster Roll Company C.

Sergeant.

Edwin Utter, disch , May 13, 1863 ; disabilty.

Muster Roll Company D.

Captains

Stephen M Huckstep, died of wounds Dec. 9, 1863.
Samuel Hymer, honorably disch , May 15, '65

First Lieutenants.

Christian C. Bridgewater, resigned for good of service, May 26, 1863.
Michal P. Jones, honorably disch., May 15, 1865.

Sergeant.

George Frisby, absent sick at m. o of reg't.
Andrew Bridgewater, private, died Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 8, 1865
George Gillett, killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.

Corporals.

Robert Stewart, m. o. July 1, '65, as serg't was prisoner.
Daniel W. Smith, died Franklin, Tenn., May 2, '65..
Francis Banks, disch , May 11, '63 ; disability
James A. Deal, m. o , July 1, '65, as 1st serg't pris war.
Andrew Jacoby, m. o July 1, '65 ; as serg't, pris war.
Charles Barker, absent wounded, at m. o of reg't
Alva Bond, m. o. June 11, '65, as serg't.
Perry P. Toll, tr., to V R. C , July 20, 1864

Musician.

William Rhodes, m. o June 11, 1865.

Wagoner

James Buckles, m. o. June 11, 1865

Privates.

Bowman, William, m o. June 11, '65.
Byers, Monroe, died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 22, '63.
Bryant, John, disch. Feb 7, 1863 ; disability.
Bridgewater, Elias, died at Cleveland, Tenn , March 10, '64.
Bennett, William R., m o. June 11, '65.
Bryant, James M., m. o July 1, '65, pris war.
Bechtol, Squire, m o. June 11, 1865.
Boyd, Joseph E. killed at Dalton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864.
Bowling, William, died at Danville, Ky , Jan. 25, 1863.
Barker, Andrew J , m. o. June 11, 1865.
Buckles, Elisha, died at Chattanooga, Sept 29, 1864
Calvin, George W., m o. June 11, 1865.
Calister, Joseph, m o. July 1, '65, pris war.
Cokenour, Alfred, disch., Oct. 24, '63 ; disability
Cross, George W., m o. June 11, 1865.
Campbell, George W., m. o. June 11, 1865.
Dixon, William, killed at Dalton, Ga , Oct 13, 1864.
Dupee, Francis M., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '65.
Dupee, Daniel T., m. o. June 11, 1865.
Dupee, James C., m. o. July 1, 65 ; pris war.
Dace, Michael, m. o. June 11, 1865.
Dace, Edwin, m. o June 11, 1865.
Deal, Strathearn, died at Danville, Ky , Jan. 27, 1863.
Everhart, Samuel, disch. April 30, '63 ; disability.
Eads, Samuel S., m o June 11, 1865.
Fagan, Patrick, m o. June 11, 1865
Gory, Martin, m. o June 11, 1865.
Gregory, George, m. o. June 11, 1865.
Harlon, William, died Jeffersonville, Ind , Jan. 2, 1865.
Herron, William, m. o. June 11, 1865.
Ishmael, Francis D , m. o. June 11, 1865.
Jackson, Andrew, Corp., died at Huntsville, Feb. 1, 1865.
Jones, Nathan, killed at Dalton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864.
Jacoby, Christopher, m. o. June 11, 1865.
Kent, Asher, deserted Sept 28, 1862.
Lamaster, Charles, m. o. July 1, '65, pris war.
Lent, Jeremiah, dish , Dec. 24, '64 ; disability
Lenover, Alexander, disch., March 24, '63, disability
Lane, Garrett, m. o. June, 11, 1865, as corp'l.
Loe, Fieldon, killed near Dalton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864.
Masterson, George, m. o. June 11, '65, as corporal.
Myers, Daniel, disch., April 12, '65 ; disability.
Moreland, John, m. o. July 1, '65 ; pris war,
Muck, Humphrey, m. o. May 18, '65, wnd'd.
Monnett, William, died at Danville, Ky., Feb. 15, 1863.
Miller, Henry, trans., to eng., corps, Aug. 15, 1863.
Newell, James, disch., April 20, '64 ; disab'ty.
Parish, John, killed, at Dalton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864.
Park, Overton, m. o. June 11, '65, as corp'l.
Pickenpan, tr., to eng. corps, Aug. 15, '64.
Russel, Isaiah, m. o. June 11, 1865.
Robertson, James W. m. o. July 1, '65, pris war.
Root, Jacob, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Smedley, John M. killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Smedley, David L., disch., April 12, '63, disability.
Smedley, Thomas I., m. o. July 1, '65, pris war.
Smedley, William A., died at Chattanooga, Oct. 15, '63, wounds.
Stark, John, dish., March 7, '63 ; wounds.
Stoncking, Jacob, disch., Oct. 7, '64 ; disab'ty.
Stoncking, Washington P., tr., to V. R, C., Sept. 1, '63.
Smith, John S. died in Andersonville prison, Feb. 3, '65, No. of grave 12,566.
Stephens, John M. m. o. July 1, '65, pris war.
Terrell, Andrew J., m. o. July 1, '65, pris war.
Thompson, James, m. o. June 11, '65, as corp.
Tyson, William, m. o. July 1, '65, pris war.
Tyson, George W., died at Resaca, May 21,
Teeple, Jackson, disch April 20, 63 ; disability.
Underhill, William B., m. o. June 11, '65.
Underhill, Anson W., m. o. July 1, '65, pris war.
Welker, Steward, m. o. June 11, '65.

Recruits.

Jackson, Jesse, tr., to Co., A. 21 Ill., Inft'y, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.
Julium, Milton P., tr., to Co., A. 21 Ill., Inft'y, paroled pris war, dich. Aug, 30, '65.
Stephens, Elias, m. o. July 1, '65, pris war.
Scott, Richard, disch., June 5, '65, as corp'l, disability.
Zimmerman, Patman, m. o. June 11, 1865, corpl. pris war.

Muster Roll Company D.—Men from Brown county.

Privates.

Ishmael, Francis D., m. o. June 11, '65.
Jones, Nathan, killed at Dalton, Ga , Oct. 13, 1864.
Sebastian, George S., deserted Feb. 22, 63.
Thomas, James R., m. o. June 11, 65.

One Hundred and Eighteenth.—Three Years Service.—Muster Roll Company I.—Men from Brown County.

Captain.

James E. Logan, m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry. Three Years Service.

The 119th regiment was organized at Quincy, Illinois, in September, 1862, by Col. Thomas J. Kinney, and was mustered on October 10th, by Lieutenant R. Knox, U. S. A. November 2d., moved to Columbus, Kentucky, and thence to Jackson, Tennessee. On Dec. 3d, moved to Post Kenton. On Dec. 21st, companies G. and K. were captured at Rutherford's Station. Feb. 6th, 1863, moved to Humboldt. May 30th, moved to Memphis, and was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, Col. D. Moore commanding ; Fifth Division, Brig. Gen. J. C. Veach commanding; Sixteenth Corps, Major General S. A. Hurlbut, commanding. January, 1864, the regiment moved to Vicksburg, Mississippi. Was engaged in the Meridian Campaign, under Gen. Sherman. Engaged in the battle of Fort De Bussey, losing 2 killed and 18 wounded. Was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, May 9th, 1 killed, and 1 wounded. At Bayou la Moore—1 killed and 1 wounded. At Yellow Bayou, March 18th—losing 1 officer and 3 men killed, 3 men mortally wounded, and 3 officers and 34 men wounded. Moved to Vicksburg, May 25th, and to Memphis, June 24th. Moved by rail to La Grange, and July 5th, commenced march through Missis-

sippi Engaged Forrest's forces at Tupelo, on the 14th, and returned to Memphis, on the 27th. Sept. 5th, moved to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. October 2d, started after Price, and returned November 18th, having marched over 700 miles.

December 1st. arrived at Nashville. Was engaged in the battle of December 15th and 16th—loss 9 wounded. Pursued the enemy as far as Eastport. Embarked for New Orleans. March 5th, moved to Dauphine Island; 19th, moved to Spanish Fort and Blakely. Was engaged at both—losing 2 killed and 14 wounded—the One Hundred and Nineteenth being in the skirmish line, on April 9th. The regiment was mustered out August 26th, 1865, by Captain S. C. Howell, A. C. M., and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, Sept. 4, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

Men from Schuyler county.

Colonel.

Thomas J. Kenney, promoted brevet. brigadier general, Mar. 26, 1865. M. O. Aug. 26, 1865.

Surgeons.

Thomas, Munroe, resigned June 10, 1864.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Sergeants—Majors.

Henry E. Warsham, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.

Quarter-Master Sergeant.

Daniel O. Cross, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.

Commissary Sergeants.

Cyrus W. Graff, mustered out Aug 26, 1865.

Principal Musicians.

William H. Cady, mustere l out Aug. 26, 1865.
Tracy F. Castle, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.

Muster Roll Company B.

Captains.

George Parker died Aug. 14, 1863.
Johston C. Dilworth resigned Nov. 5, 1864.
Charles H. Sweeney must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Geo. F. Owen, mustered out Aug. 6, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Ezekiel M. Bradley, M. O. Aug 12, 1863.
Jason C. Duncan, dishonorably dismissed June 1, 1864.
George Warren, M. O. (as sergeant) Aug. 26, 1865.

Sergeants.

Abraham K. Long, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Abraham Vail, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.

Corporal.

George Rebbmann, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, as sergeant.

George W. Brown, discharged April 2, 1863, disability.
Levi Jones, deserted Nov. 13, 1862.
McHenry, Ruark, m. o. Aug. 24, 1865, as priv't.
Geo Willard, M. O. Aug. 24, 1865 as serg'nt
John C. Gregory, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
James Maynard, deserted Nov. 13, 1862.
Andrew H. McCormack, mus tered out Aug. 26, 1865.

Privates.

Anderson, Edwin, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, as corporal.
Bridgewater, Levi, must'd out Aug 26, 1865, as corporal.
Black, John L., died at Memphis Feb. 14, '64.
Bensby, Edwin, mustered out Aug. 24, 1865.
Baker, Baxter, mustered out Aug. 24, 1865, as corporal.
Biggs, James P., mustered out Aug. 24, 1865.
Chapman, Elijah, mustered out May 29, 1865.
Carter, Lawrence C., discharged April 30, 1863, disability.
Cox, John S., mustered out July 28, 1865.
Dunn, James H., discharged Sept. 5, 1863, disability.
Daniels, Lewis B., died at Chicago Sept. 25, 1864.
Dennis, Francis M., died at Memphis April 13, 1864.
Gain, George, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
Gabbert, Alfred P., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865
Garrison, Henry V., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Garvin, Thomas, discharged May 18, 1865, wounds.
Gilham, Thomas J., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Gardner, Henry W., trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864.
Geer, John M., died Memphis June 26, 1864.
Grubb, Horace, mustered out Aug, 26, 1865.
Gwin, John, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
Garrison, Daniel, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
Gorsage, Joel, J., mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
Gorsage, John, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
Gillham, David B., deserted Jan. 26, 1864.
Herbert. Cyrus, transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 14, 1864.
Hollingsworth, Avenant, died at Jeff. Barracks September 13, 1864.
Hollingsworth, Enoch B., mustered out Aug. 24, 1865.
Hatfield, William F., died at New Orleans April 11, 1865.
Hensley, William H., mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
Huff, John, mustered out Aug. 24, 1865.
Irwin, Eleazer D., died at Buntyn Station April 3, 1863.
Johnson, James M., tr. to V. R. C. Feb 11, '64.
Jones, Patrick, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Kelley, Henry P., must'd out July 28, 1865.
Knowles, Edwin, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, as corporal.
Leger, William, died of wounds received at Fort De Russey, La., March 14, 1864.
Leek, William, mustered out Aug 26, 1865.
Livingston, Hugh, transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864.
Lane, Alfred G., discharged May 24, 1865, disability.
Lane, Benton, mustered out Aug. 24, 1865, as corporal.
Marquis, James, discharged Feb. 26, 1863, disability.
McNew, Robert, mustered out June 7, 1865.
Meriwether, George, must'd out Aug. 26 '65.
Matheny, James, died at Humbolt, Tennessee, Feb. 20, 1863.
McGaugh, David, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
McCombs, Martin, deserted Oct. 10, 1864; 2d desertion.
Morgan, Walter R., transferred to V. R. C., Nov. 28, 1863.
Nell, Frederick, mustered Aug. 26, 1865.
Phillips, Benjamin F., must'd out Aug. 26,' 65.
Price, Henry, transferred to Co. C. Nov. 1, '62, M. O. June 7. 1865.
Pruet, Andrew J., died Kenton, Tenn. Dec. 7, 1862.
Rodgers, William, discharged April 30, 1863, disability.
Randall, John T, trans. to V. R. C. May 1, '64.
Rose, James, died at Jeff. Barracks, M. O. Sept. 7, '64, wounds.
Sprouls, Charles, mustered out Aug. 26, '65.
Smith, Hezekia, mustered out Aug 26, '65.
Shields, Joshua, tr. to V. R. C. Oct. 5, '63, died Rock Island, Ill March 3, '65.
Seborn, Jacob, mustered out Aug. 26, 65.
Simpson. William, discharged May 19, 1863, disability.
Tipton, George W., killed Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, 64.
Tipton, John, mustered out Aug. 27, '65.
Tate, John W., mustered out Aug. 27, '65, corporal
Vaughn, Jacob, mustered out Aug. 26, '65.
Widsom, Benton, died Fry Station, Tennessee, Feb. 13, '63.
Winchel, Admiral, M. O. Aug. 26, '65.

Recruits.

Edgar, John E., mustered out Aug. 26, '65.
Garrett, Andrew M., mustered out Aug. 26 '65.
Garrett, Patrick A., mustered out Aug. 26, '65.
Gossuch, Joshua, died at Jefferson Barracks Feb. 11, '65.
Montooth, James, mustered out Aug. 65.
Mace, Andrew M., mustered out Aug. 26, '65.
Miller, James L., mustered out Aug. 26, '65.
Norval, Alexander, discharged May 8, '65, disability.
Phelps, William P., died Hospital Boat Mar. 16, '64, wounds.
Robertson, Daniel, tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 28, '63.
Webster, Daniel, died Memphis July 29, '64.
Willard, Patrick H., mustered out Aug. 26,' 65.

Muster Roll, Company C.

Captains.

Robert L. Greer, resigned Dec. 1, '73.
Thomas I. Curry, mustered out Aug. 26, 65.

First Lieutenant.

Adam J. Bower, mustered out Aug. 26, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Benjamin Goodwin, mustered out Aug. 26, '65

First Sergeant.

George W. Potts, mustered out Aug. 26, '65.

Sergeants.

Thomas McNeely, mustered out Aug. 26, '65.
William McNeely, discharged April 3, '65, disability.
James R. Coony, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.

Corporals.

Thomas Goodwin, priv., trans. to V. R. C., Oct. 17, 1864.
Jacob Washaburgh, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Perry James, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Resolvo M. Leezer, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865, as private.
Wm. T. Simpson, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Alexander Simpson, private, died East Port, Miss., Jan. 27, 1865.
De Witt C. Ellis, disch. June 1, 1864.

Privates.

Avery, Joseph C., mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Angle, John, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Bellchamber, John, mus. out Aug. 1865.
Berry, David, died at Memphis, June 10, '63.
Boileau, Isaac G., died Buntyn Sta., Tenn., Apr. 15, 1863.
Burnett, Geo. H., died at Alexandria, La., May 1, 1864.

Brown, Wm. H., disch. Dec. 11, '62; disab'ty.
Clark, Thomas W., died at Memphis, July 31, 1864.
Collasure, Wm., mus. out June 29, 1865.
Curry, James, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Connor, Roger O., disch. Dec. 17, '64; wounds.
Conney, James M., trans. to V. R. C., re-trans. to company Feb. 14, 1865.
Clark, Wm. J., corp'l; drowned Feb. 11, '65.
Coppage, Jas. W., m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
Carns, John B., disch. June 25, '64; disab'ty.
Demiss, Thomas, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
Davis, Richard, disch. Aug. 18, '65; disab'ty.
Daugherty, Harkness, disch. Aug. 22, '65.
Easton, Geo., tr. to V. R. C. Oct. 17, 1864.
Ellis, John, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865
Easton, John, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865, as sergt.
Garrison, Martin A., m. o. June 30, 1865.
Gillham, Jas., m. out Aug. 26, 1865, as corp'l.
Harmon, Charles, disch. Feb. 17, 1863; dis'y.
Holliday, William H., disch. April 30, 1864; disability.
Horgan, Dennis, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Jenkins, Charles A., mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Jones, Osborne C., disch. Aug. 22, '64, as corp'l.
Kendrick, John, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Kennedy, Quincy, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
King, Greenberry, mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
Lewis, William A., died Jefferson Barracks, Dec. 7, '64.
Lincoln, Charles, mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
Lewis, William, mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
Lewis, Jasper, disch. Dec. 17, '63; disability.
McCabe, Wilber, mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
Myers, Stephen, died Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 30, '65.
McGraw, Michael, mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
McAmish, Thompson, trans. to V. R. C.
Owen, Jacob H., mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
Parks, Thomas, mus. out Aug. 26, '65, as corp.
Pierson, John, mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
Price, John C., mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
Pitner, Washington, mus. out May 31, '65.
Quinn, Thomas, died at Vicksburg, May 23, '64; wounds.
Reno, Oris McCartney, mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
Stockwell, Jeremiah, mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
Shields, David, trans. to V. R. C.
Stevenson, James, mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
Sloat, Lucien W., mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
Sloat, Earland M., disch. Oct. 11, '64; disab'y
Spriggs, George, died at Memphis, Oct. 8, '63.
Tharpe, James, disch. Aug. 18, '65; disability.
Todhunter, Washington, deserted June 25, '64.
Tweedle, William B., disch. Apr. 15, '63; dis'y.
Underwood, Benj. F., died Helena, Ark., Mar. 12, '64.
Vincent, Merrick, mus. out Aug. 26, '65.
Waugh, Hiram, disch Aug. 21, '64; wounds.
Ward, Lewis E., disch. Aug. 21, '64.
Woods, John, disch June 14, '65; disability.
Young, James A., disch. Apr. 3, '65; disab'ty.
Young, William S., mus. out Aug. 27, 1865.
Yeo, Geo C., mus. out Aug 27, 1865
Young, Wm. A., mus. out Aug. 27, 1865.
Young, Chas E., mus out Aug. 26, 1865, as corporal

Recruits.

Berry, John J., mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Brown, Frederick W., mus out Aug. 26, 1865
Crase, John, mus. out Aug 26, 1865.
Ennis, James K. P., mus out Aug 26, 1865.
Eades, Henry, mus out Aug. 26, 1865
Grafton, Samuel, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Hall, James, disch Dec 16, 1864; wounds.
Jones, George, mus out Aug 26, 1865
Lewis, Jonathan, died at Quincy, Jan. 7, 1865.
Race, William, disch Dec 5, 1862; disability
Smith, Matthew H., mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Thornton, George M D, mus. out Aug 26, 1865.
Williams, Elijah, mus out Aug. 26, 1865.
Young, James A., mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.

Muster Roll Company E.

Recruit.

Bates, Francis M., killed Ft. Blakely, Ala., Apr. 9, 1865.

Muster Roll Company F.

Captain.

Joshua Slack, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Oliver P. Brumback, resigned June 20, 1863.
Lewis Craycraft, dishonorably dismissed, Sep. 15, 1863.
Charles R. Ward, died Sept. 1, 1864.
James M. Ashbury, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Elisha G. West, mus. out (as serg't) Aug. 26, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Preston E. Veatch, died at Buntyn Station T., Mar. 27, 1863.

Sergeants.

Frank B. Clarkson, died at Memphis, July 9, 1864.
James M. Baird, mus. out July 29, 1865.

Corporals.

Obed Ramsey, died at Humbolt, Tenn., Mar. 6, 1862.
Green B. Brown, mus. out Aug 26, 1865.
Robert Golden, disch. June 30, 1863.
John Wilson, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865, as serg't.
Trueman S. Lowe, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865; reduced to ranks at his own request.
John Aulger, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865, as serg't.
Jefferson Hicks, died at Medon, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1862.
Madison Koontz, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.

Wagoner.

Robert McKoy, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.

Privates.

Ashcraft, Eli, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
Brooks, Christopher C., m. o. Aug. 26, 1865, as corporal.
Blackburn, Arthur, detached at m. o. of reg't.
Blackley, William, died at Humbolt, Tenn., Mar. 10, 1863
Brown, Alfred, m. o Aug 26, 1865.
Beard, John S., died at Humbolt, Tenn., Mar. 6, 1863.
Black, William, disch. Aug. 17, 1865.
Bowling, Silas A., detached at m. o. of regt.
Biggs, Christopher C., deserted Mar. 6, 1863.
Chapman, Thomas, m. o. Aug 26, 1865.
Cady, Orin, died at Humbolt, Tenn, Mar. 11, 1863.
Clark, Henry, died at Humbolt, Tenn, Mar. 12, 1863.
Cornagie, George M., m. o Aug 26, 1865.
Clayton, Henry, deserted Mar 6, 1863.
Croxten, Sampson, died at Memphis, July 9, 1863.
Caldwell, William, disch. Dec 13, 1864; disability.
Ewing, William, m. o May 24, 1865.
Fowler, Mordica, died at Memphis, Feb 14, 1864.
Finch, Marshall B., m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
Gillingwater, Irving, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
Griggs, Jacob M., detached at m. o of regt.
Gillespie, Robert, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865
Green, James R, disch. Aug. 17, 1865.
Green, James H., killed at Bayou Le More, La., May 7, 1864.
Haley, James B, corp'l; wounded May 18, '64, detached at m. o. of regt.
Hawkins, James, m. o. Aug 26, 1865.
Hill, Amaziah, m. o. June 29, 1865.
Hedrick, James M., detached at m. o. of regt.
Irvin, William T., sergt.; detached at m. o. of regiment.
Kepler, Francis M., m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
Lewton, William, died Mar. 7, 1865.
Lahman, Peter, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
Lawson, William G., m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
Loury, James, disch. June 13, 1865.
McHatten, William, m. o. June 22, 1865, as corporal.
Melvin, Samuel, corp'l; died Memphis, July 3, 1863.
McCurdy, Arthur, corp'l; killed at Bayou de Gloze, La., May 18, 1864.
McHaley, John, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.
McCready, William A., m. o. Aug. 26, 1865, as corporal.
McCready, John J., m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
Owens, Benjamin, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
Plunckett, Jesse, trans. to V. R. C. Jan., 1864.
Poe, Virgil D., detached at m. o. of regt.
Race, Sandy, died Memphis, June 6, 1863.
Race, Robert, detached at m. o. of regt.
Rosson, John J., detached at m. o. of regt.
Ridenger, George, deserted Oct. 20, 1862.
Ridenger, Wilson, deserted Oct. 20, 1862.
Starr, Isaac H., died at Quincy, Ill., Nov. 15, 1862.
Stacker, Abraham, must. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Smith, Peter, must. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Sims, Jasper must. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Therman, Meredith, disch. Sept. 18, 1865; disability.
Thornhill, Bryant, must. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Tunett, John, deserted Feb. 2, 1863.
Vanormer, Jackson, died at home Jan. 2, '65.
Watts, Wm H., must. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Wilson, Achilles, must. out Aug. 26, 1865; wounded.
Wilson, Lycurgus, must. out Aug. 26 1865.
Wilson, Ptolemicus, must. out Aug. 26, 1865, as corporal.
Wilson, Ulysses, must. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Wilson, Willis, deserted Feb. 17, 1863.
Wilson, Newton, must. out Aug. 26, 1865; wounded.
Whitmore, John, must. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Whitmore, Jonas, must. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Williams, Henry, trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864.
Wood, William, must. out Aug. 26, 1865, as corporal.

Recruits.

Ashcraft, Harvey, died at Memphis May 26, 1864.
Craycraft, Charles, vet., recruit, detached at m. o. of regiment.
Irvin, Jerome B., died at Memphis, July 5, 1864.
Snediker, George, must. out May 29, 1865.
Wilson, James, detached at must. out of regt.

Muster Roll Company G.

Privates.

Avery, David, tr. to Co. C; died at Humbolt, Tenn., Mar. 2, 1863.
Byers, James H., tr. to Co. C; died at Buntyn Station, Tenn., April 19, 1863.
Belomy, James W., tr. to Co. C; m. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Enos, William, tr. to Co. C; disch. Apr. 8, '65; disability.
Hamilton, Wm., m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
McNealy, Alexander, tr. to Co. C; m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
Winans, William M., tr. to Co. C; m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.

Recruit.

Arlington, Frank J., m. o. Aug. 17, 1865.

Muster Roll Company H.

Privates.

Arnold, Chas. E., tr. to Co. B; m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.

Buckley, Jeremiah B., tr. to Co. F; died at Jackson, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1863.
Chadsey, Asaph N., tr. to Co. C; disch. Aug. 18, 1865, as serg't; disability.
Duke, Abraham, tr. to Co. B; deserted Nov. 24, 1864.
Erwin, Harry, tr. to Co. C; m. o. Aug. 26, '65, as corp'l; wounded.
Garrett, Patrick, tr. to Co. B., M. O., Aug. 26, 1865.
Gillespie, John B., tr. to Co. F., died at Humbolt, Tenn. Mar. 10, 1863.
Jones, Jas. W., tr. to Co. C., M. O., Aug. 28, 1865.
James, John C., tr. to Co. B., M. O., May, 18, 1865.
Norton, John, tr. to Co. B., died at Quincy, Ill., Jan. 22, 1865.
Parker, Henry, tr. to Co. B., M. O., Aug. 24, 1865.
Robertson, Joel, tr. to Co. B; M. O. Aug. 26, '65.
Shaver, James L. tr. to Co. F; died at Jackson, Tenn. Mar. 14, '63.

Muster Roll, Company I.

First Lieutenant.

Edwin M. Anderson, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.

Privates.

Gray, James B. tr. to Co. B; must'd out Aug. 26, '65.
Hills, Reuben M., tr. to Co. F; tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, '64.
Miller, Ezra, tr. to Co, B; must'd out Aug. 26, '65.
Peckenpaugh, Christ. C., tr. to Co. B; died in Memphis July 1, '63.
Potts, Lewis W., tr. to Co. C; must'd out May 31, '65.
Yates, Rufus, tr. to Co. F; m. o. Aug. 26, '65.

Recruits.

Bilderback, Willis, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.
Granger, William J., must'd out Aug. 26, '65.
Harrison, Thomas, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.
Riley, Abraham, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.

Muster Roll, Company K.

Privates.

Baxter, James M., must'd out Aug. 26, '65 as Corporal.
Bohannon, William T., must'd out Aug. 26, '65 as Corporal.
Campbell, John R., tr. to Co. C; m. o. Aug. 26, '65.
McCreery, John P., trans. to Co. C; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 22, '64; No. of grave, 6513.
Sweeny, John L., trans. to Co. B; must'd out Aug. 26, '65.
Windle, Francis, disch'd July 31, '65; disability.

Recruits.

Noel, Clement S.
Noble, William H., must'd out May 21, '65.
Noble, Francis M., rejected.
Roberts, John.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment.—Men from Brown County.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Samuel E. Taylor, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.

Second Asst. Surgeon.

Geo. A. Byrns, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.

Chaplain.

Claybourne, S. Williamson, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Hospital Steward.

John T. Bradbury, must'd Aug. 26, '65.

Muster Roll, Company A.

Private.

Fleming, Lewis, trans. to Co. D; died at Buntyn, Tenn. April 10, '63.

Muster Roll Company C.

Private.

Cox, Jonathan, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.

Muster Roll, Company D.

Captains.

John H. Hambaugh, resigned Aug. 22, '64.
Hiram E. Henry, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.

First Lieutenants.

William H. Breckenridge, resigned (as 2d Lieut.) Nov. 5, '64.
Andrew J. Nighswonger, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Harrison Howell, must'd out (as sergeant) Aug. 26, '65.

First Sergeant.

Robert Byrnes, died June 4, '64; wounds.

Sergeants.

John M. Thomas, discharged Nov. 29, '63.
Andrew J. Powell, died at Memphis, Tenn. Aug. 11, '65.
George W. Emrick, must'd out Aug. 26, '65, as private.

Corporals.

William B. Gray, must'd out Aug. 26, '65, as Serg't.
Francis O. Howes, died at Memphis, June 30, '64.
Samuel Whiled, deserted Mar. 6, '63.
John G. Dennis, must'd out Aug. 26, '65, as Serg't.
John Q. Adams, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.

Privates

Anderson, David H., tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 21, '64.
Baker, Samuel, tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 21, '64.
Baker, Joseph, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.
Bates, Randall M. must'd out Aug. 26, '65.
Baker, James, disch'd Apr. 29, '63; disabled.
Brisco, James, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.
Bartlebaugh, Henry, detch'd at m. o. of reg't.
Bordenkircher, Daniel, died at Quincy, Ill., Nov. 1, '62.
Bordenkircher, Geo., must'd out Aug. 26, '65, as Corporal.
Berry, Amanuel, died at Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 8, '62.
Briggs, Napoleon, tr. to V. R. C. 1863.
Byrns, Wm., tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 21, '64.
Byrns, Dennis, pris. of war wounded July 4, '64.
Beans, Uriah N., corporal, died at Grand Ecore, La., April 17, 1864.
Beans, John T., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Craig, James P., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Cooper, Thomas F., m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
Cooper, William A. must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Cox, Stephen D., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Davis, John M., tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 1, 1861.
Dunbar, Henderson, died at Memphis Aug 11, 1864.
Eckert, Charles, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Fleming, Lewis, died at Buntyn, Tenn. April 10, 1863.
Fry, Henry, disch'd Mar. 30, '63; disability.
Gaskill, Edward, absent; sick at m. o. of reg't.
Gibson, Wm., detached at m. o. of reg't.
Gentry, John W., detch'd at m. o. of reg't.
Hume, William B., tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 1, '63.
Hambaugh, James H., must'd out June 7, '65.
Howell, Isaac, died at Quincy Ill. Nov. 14, '62.
Henry, Francis J., corp'l; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 28, 1865.
Henry, Martin A., corp'l, detch'd at must'd out of regiment.
Hagel, Jacob, corp'l, detch'd at m. o. of reg't.
Hamilton, George W., must'd out Aug. 26, '65.
Hullett, George, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Iterman, John, must'd out June 22, 1865.
Knight, James, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Long, David, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Lewis, John, must'd out Aug. 26, '65, as corp'l.
Martin. Isaac, died at Quincy, Ill. Nov. 1, '62.
Monk, Samuel P., died at Memphis July 1, '64.
Monk, James W., detch'd at must'd out of reg't.
McGlauchlin, Fred S., tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 1, 1863.
Milton, Andrew, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
McClary, Joseph E., trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 1, 1863.
McNeal, Alexander, trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 1, 1863.
Northern, Jeremiah, must'd out Aug. 21, '65.
Perrings, Justice S., trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 15, 1864.
Powell, Napoleon B., Detached at muster out of regiment..
Price, Flavius C., must'd out Aug. 18, 1865.
Price, James M., must'd out Aug. 18, 1865.
Putnam, Marion Z., deserted Nov. 5, 1862.
Reddick, Thomas M., detch'd at muster out of regiment.
Riley, George W., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Riley, Thomas J. detch'd at m. o. of reg't.
Shaffer, John S., died at Memphis July 17, '64.
Stuller, Hezekiah L., trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 31, 1864.
Stuller, Jacob, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Simpson, Geo. W., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Stabler, Wm., disch'd Mar. 30, '63; disability.
Thomas, Wm. A., detch'd at must. out of reg't.
Tebo, William T., mustered out Aug. 26, '65, as corporal.
Thacker, Isaac, tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 15, 1864.
Vandeventer, John, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Wilson, John C., corp'l, died at Montgomery, Alabama. May 2, 1865.
Wilson, Curtis, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Wilson, Christopher, died at Benton Barracks, Mo. Jan. 30, 1863.
Wilson, Wm. B., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Wilson, James L, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
Whitehead, Henry, mustered out Aug. 26, '65.
Whited, Stephen, deserted Mar. 6, 1863.
Weigand, Jacob J., mustered out July 25, '65.
Weigand, Charles, tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 15, '64.

Recruits.

Bell, Wm. H., mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.
Bratton, John T. disch'd Jan. 19, '65; disability.
Higgins, Thomas, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Lane, Joab R., detached at must. out of reg't.
Taylor, Joseph C, mustered out Aug. 26, '65.

Muster Roll, Company E.

Captains.

William N. Mumford, resigned Aug. 13, '64, disability.
Sylvester, D. Nokes, must'd out Aug. 26, '65.

First Lieutenants.

David K. Watson, resigned Nov. 19, '64; wounded.

Second Lieutenants.

George W. Means, mustered (as serg't) Aug. 26, 1865.
M. C. Osborne, promoted 1st Lieut. must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.

Sergeants.

Philander, Nokes trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 10, '65.
William Shank, mustered out Aug. 25, 1865.
George Banks Private, died at Mound Station Ill. Aug. 3, 1864.

Corporals.

Andrew Scott, must'd out Aug. 26, '65, as serg't.
William Green, must'd out Aug. 26, '65, as pv't.
Chas. H. Junk, disch'd Mar. 23, '65; disability.
Henderson, Chapman, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, as sergeant; wounds.
Cornelius Durbin, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, as private.
James W. Dunnivan, died in Tenn., Feb. 23. 1863.
Jacob R. Rabb, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.

Privates.

Arnold, Geo, mus. out Aug. 26, '65, as corp'l.
Arnold, John, trans. to V. R. C., May 31, '64,
Anderson, Wm. J., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Beckman, Simon P., disch'd Jan. 8, '64, disby.
Bell Marion, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
Bell, Ira, must. out Aug, 26, 1865, as corp'l.
Brake, Cornelius, mustered out Aug. 11, 1865.
Bean, Frederick, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Creason, Gillpin, died at Mound City, Ill., Sep. 15, 1864.
Carr, James, R., mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Chapman, Wm., mus. out Aug. 21, 1865.
Clifford, Henry H., mus. out Aug, 26, 1865.
Davis John, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Davis, Hiram, disch'd June 8, 1865, disability.
Dodd, Wm. H. H., trans. to V. R. C, Oct. 17, 1864.
Dosier, Geo. W, mustered out June 22, 1865, wounds.
Davis, Joseph V., mus. out July 29, 1865.
Easton, Wellington, died at Kenton, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1862.
Francis, James, died at Clayton, Ill., July 21, 1864.
Francis, John, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Gill, Geo. dis. Feb. 4, 1863, disability.
Gny, Geo. W. dis. May 29, 1863, disability.
Graham, Irwin, died at Humboldt. Tenn, March 2. 1863.
Gillenwater, Isaac A. mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, wounded.
Hueston, Wm. C., mustered out July 29, 1865.
Hudleson, Chas. mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Hudleson, David, tr. to V. R. C., Feb. 11, 1864.
Hudleson, Wm., disch'd May 19, 1865, disbly.
Hults, Moses D., died at Montgomery, Ala., July 1, 1865, wounds.
Hiles, William G., detached at M. O. of Regt.
Hogan, John, trans. to V R. C., May 31, '64.
Knight, Francis M., died at Benton, Tenn., April 14, 1863.
Knight, Daniel P., died at Mt. Pleasant, Ill., Oct. 5, 1863.
Little, William W., mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, wounded.
Lockey, Abel M., mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, wounds.
Lilburn, Wm. T., died at La Grange, T., Apr. 28, 1863.
Lowell, Henry L., trans. to V. R. C., May 31, 1864.
Lafferty, Samuel P., mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Moses, William E., mus. out Aug. 26. 1865, as corporal.
McKean, Samuel, disch'd Feb. 2, 1864.
Miller, Austin, must'd out Aug. 26, '65, corp'l.
McDaniel James W., disch'd Jan. 15, '63. dis.
Marshall, Jas., died at Memphis, Dec. 18, '63.
McGlochlin, James, corp'l, detached at M. O. of regiment.
Modisett, William, disch'd May 28, 1864, dsblty.
McKinney, Middleton, disch'd Aug. 26, 1863, disability.
Marshall, Joseph, disch'd April 3, '65. dsblty; corporal.

Nokes Philo, corp'l, tr. to V. R. C., Jan, 14, 1864.
Nokes, Samuel, died on hospital-boat, May 12, 1865.
Norton, Wm., mustered out July 29, 1865.
Osborne, Chas. M., died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 18, 1865, wounds.
Parker, Charles, corp'l, detached at M. O. of regiment.
Parker, Richard A., must'd out June 22, '65.
Rankin, Geo, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Raymond, Chas., disch'd Oct. 18, 1864, dsblty.
Rockwell, Morris C., disch'd Dec. 24, 1862, disability.
Snow, John W., died in Tenn., Jan. 19, 1863.
Stiffy, John, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Shaffer, Charles, corp'l, died at home, July 15, 1864.
Stephenson Hugh, must'd out Aug. 18. 1864.
Stiffy, Tobias, died at Memphis, April 18, '64.
Shaffer, Hiram D., mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Stiffy, Robert L., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865, Furlough.
Stiffy, George, trans. to V. R. C., Feb. 11, '64.
Williams, John, detached at M. O. of regt.
Warcaset, Madison H., mus. out Aug. 26, '65.

Recruits.

Bates, Francis M., killed at Blakely, April 9, 1865.
Barnett, John, mus. out March 12, '63, dsblty.
Barnes, Francis H., mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Jones, Griffin, died in rebel prison, Cahawba, Ala., Nov. 10. 1864.
Lester, John, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Miller, Joseph, detached at M. O. of regt.
Meserer Benj E., mus. June 22, 1865, as lieu.
Nokes, Joseph, disch'd March 4, '65, disablty.
Smith, James T., must'd Aug. 26, '65, w'nded.
Shank, Jacob, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Bartlett, Edward. must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Carter, Commodore, mus. out Aug. 26, 1865, corporal.
Gallaher, James H., mus. out Aug. 26, 1865.
Smith, Elijah T., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company F.

Privates.

Kinman, Wm., must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Love, Thos. S., mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, as corporal.

Muster Roll, Company G.

Privates.

Adeylott, Thomas B., was prisoner; deserted Jan. 15, 1863.
Crawford, William H., disch'd Oct. 15, 1862, disability.
Clark, Harvey L., detached at M. O. of regt.
Effirt, Franklin, must'd out Aug. 26, '65, wnd.
Huffman, Casper, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Ishmael, William S., disch'd Oct. 5, '64, dsbty.
O'Neal, Jeremiah, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865, sergeant.

Muster Roll, Company I.

Corporals.

Daniel J. Lee, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.
Charles M. Ausmus, must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.

Privates.

Ausmus, James must'd out August 26, 1865.
Ballard, Franklin, transfer'd to Co. G; disch'd August 5, 1865.
Davis, Richard M. J., must'd out Aug. 26, '65, as corporal.
Wheeler, Henry, disch'd April 18, 1863, dis.

Recruits.

Davis, Abraham, M. O. Aug. 26, '65, vet. rcrt.
Jackson, Elijah, M. O., date unknown.
York, Henry I., disch'd April 4, 1865, disby.

One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.—Muster Roll, Company D.—Men from Brown county.

Recruit.

Maginnis, John C., died at Memphis, January 18, 1864.

One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Infantry—Three years service.

Was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., September. 1862, by Col. Thomas J. Sloan, and mustered in Sept 10th, by Lieut. DeCourcey. These counties were represented by a few men, whose names may be seen below. The regiment moved from Camp Butler, October 6th, arriving at Jackson, Tennessee on the 9th. It was engaged in the battles of Raymond, May 12th, 1863; at Jackson, 14th; Champion Hill, 16th, and during the entire siege of Vicksburg, including the charge on the fortifications, May 22d., and assault on Fort Hill, June 26th. During the latter part of the seige, Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, commanded the Brigade. Brownsville, October 16th and 17th. Won the prize banner, for excellancy in drill, appearance and discipline. Was at the siege of Spanish Fort, March 29th, 1865, until the surrender of the Fort. Was mustered out August 15th, 1865, by Capt. G. W. Hill, U. S. A.

Muster Roll, Company D.-Men from Schuyler county.

Corporals.

William Orwig, serg't tr. to V. R. C., Sept. 3, 1863.

Privates.

Connor Thomas, must'd out August 15, 1865, as corporal.
Causey, James M., died at Jackson, T., Nov. 6, 1862.
Johnson, John, must'd out August 15 1865.
Roper, Jacob, died June 29, 1863, wounds.
Warntz, Jacob, must'd out Aug. 15, 1865, as corporal.

Recruits.

Bloomshire, Nicholas, disch'd June 8, 1865.
Duncan, Joseph, trans. to 33 Ill.; M. O. Nov 24. 1865.
McCollough, Hugh, trans. to 33 Ill.; M. O. Nov. 24, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company K.

Privates.

Baker, Abraham, disch'd Nov. 8, 1863, disbty

Muster Roll, Company D.—Men from Brown county.

Recruits.

Pitman, Henry C., trans. to 33 Ill.; disch'd October 15, 1865, disability.

One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Infantry.—Three Years Service.—Muster Roll Company H.

Private from Schuyler County.

Rice, William B., died at Chickasaw Springs, Miss., June 30, 1863.

One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Infantry—Three Years Service.—Muster Roll, Company F.

Recruit.

Reynolds, Andrew J., trans. to Co. D, 16 Ill.; M. O. July 8, 1865.

One Hundred and Thirty-First Infantry.—Three Years Service.—Muster Roll Company A.—Men from Schuyler county.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas N. Stephens, died.

First Sergeant.

Samuel B. McAfee, tr. to Co. A, consolidated.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Infantry. 100 Days Service.—Muster Roll Company F.—Men from Brown county.

Sergeant.

Moses Lyttaker, mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.

Corporal.

William File, mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.

Privates.

Andrus, Frederick, must'd out Sept. 28, 1864.
Brown, Thos. M., must'd out Sept. 28, 1864.
Craig, Joseph J. must'd out Sept. 28, 1864.
Craig, John A., must'd out Sept. 28. 1864.
Gracy Geo. W., mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Hignight, Wm. H., must'd out Sept. 28, 1864.
Rathburne, James, must'd out Sept. 28, 1864.

Recruit.

Brown, Mathias, must'd out Sept. 28, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Infantry—One hundred days service.

The above named regiment was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, Ill., by Col. John Wood, and mustered in June 5th, 1864, for one hundred days June 9th, 1864, the regiment left Quincy, and proceeded to Memphis Tennessee, where it was assigned to Fourth Brigade, District of Memphis, Col. E. L. Baltwick, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin, commanding. July 9th, was assigned to the Third Brigade, Col. John Wood commanding, and was stationed on the Hernando road, on picket duty. The Regiment was mustered out of the U. S. service at Springfield, Illinois, Sept. 24th, 1864.

Muster Roll Company K.—Men from Schuyler county.

Captain.

Robt. A. Williams, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Luke W. Clark, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

William H. Rice, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Albert B. Clark, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864,

Sergeants.

Rice D. Suddoth, must'd out Sept. 24, '1864.
Ahira G. Meacham, must'd out Sept. 24. 1864.
William T. Yoe, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
George C. Ray, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Corporals.

Finley Chandler, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
John Price, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Charles Perkins, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Nathan Montgomery, must'd out Sept. 24, '64.
Joseph Manlove, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
John Tharp, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
George H. Sargeant, must'd out Sept. 24, '64.
Robert M. Roe, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Privates

Black, Richard, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Beghtol, William, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Bertholp, John A., must'd out Sept. 24, 1865.
Berry, William F., must'd out Sept. 24. 1865.
Beaty, Bartley, prisoner of war at muster out of regiment.
Bailey, Josiah F., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Boice, Wesley, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864
Bridgewater, Joseph N., mt'd out Sept. 24, '64.
Bly, Thos., died at Memphis, July 9, 1864.
Corbridge, Wm. H., must'd out Sept. 24, '64.
Dunn, Jasper, prisoner of war at muster out of regiment.
Dunn, Daniel, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Demos, James W., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
DeWitt, Theodore, must'd out May 23, 1865, prisoner of war.
English John C., must'd out June 9, 1865.
Ellis, Samuel E., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864
Fry, Joel, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
Howe, Wesley W., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Hand, Joseph, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Hill, John, must'd out Sept. 24, 1894.
Harrington, Geo. P., must'd out Sept. 24, '64.
Ingraham, Oliver W., mt'd out Sept. 24, '64.
Ingraham, Ira, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Jones, John T., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Jewel, Thomas F., must'd out Sept 24, 1864.
Landis, Benjamin, must'd out Sept. 24. 1864.
Mercer, Alfred S., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Mitchell, Francis M., mt't out Sept. 24, 1846.
McCully, Andrew, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Noble, William, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
O'Neal, Daniel, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Parrott, Joshua S., must'd out Sept. 24. 1864.
Roberts, John, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Ritchey, John A., must'd out Sept. 24. 1864.
Ritchey, John Q., must'd out Sept. 24. 1864.
Riley, Thomas, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Ripetoe, Harrison, mustered out May 23, 1865, prisoner of war.
Spoonemore, John H., died at Memphis, July 30, 1864.
Stewart, Thaddeus S., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864
Smith, Albert, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Sayers, Francis M., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Shippey, John A. B., must'd out Sept. 24, '64.
Sours, Samuel, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Schroder, William, must'd out Sept. 24, '64.
Swain, Amos, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Tolle, Leman A., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Teeples, Geo. W., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Taylor, John, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Vanorder, James, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Vandevere, Edward, must'd out Sept. 24, '64.
Whiltson, Wm. H., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Withrow, Philip B., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Wright, George T., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Ware, Perry, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Wingo, Richard, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Woods, Marion B., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Recruits.

Burnham, Robert, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Men from Brown County.—Non-Commissioned Staff.

Commissary-Sergeant.

George W. Gunn., mus. out Sept. 24, 1864.

Muster Roll Company A.

Private.

Hersman, John J., mus. out Sept. 24, 1864.

Muster Roll Company D.

Corporal.

Thomas R. Johnson, mus. out Sept. 24, 1864.

Privates.

Cox, William M., mus. out Sept. 24, 1864.
Dressed, Peter, mus out Sept. 24, 1864.
Lippey, David E., mus. out Sept. 24, 1864.
Nelson, James P., mus. out Sept. 24, 1864.
Sanford, Alonzo, mus. out Sept. 24, 1864.
Shultz, David H., mus. out Sept. 24, 1864.
Walton, John J., mus. out Sept. 24, 1864.

Muster Roll Company H.

First Lieutenant.

Henson, S. Vandeventer, mus. out Sept. 24, '64.

Sergeants.

Frederick D. Crane, must'd out Sept. 24, '64.
Barton W. Stout, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
John H. Byrns, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Juliu C. Hedenburg, must'd out Sept. 24, '64

Corporals.

W. T. Henderson, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Lamar. Robinson, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
John Marett, must'd out Sept. 24. 1864.
Silas Hagerty, must'd out June 9, 1865, pris'r war.

Privates.

Baker, Noah, must'd out May 30, 1865, prisn'r war.
Biggs, Thomas, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Brewer, Samuel G., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Briggs, J. K. P., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Crabb, Hugh M., must'd out Sept. 24. 1864.
Curn, Robert, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
De Witt, George W., absent sick at must'd out of regiment.
Huston, George W., must'd out May 21, 1865, prisoner war.
Hedenburg, Josephus, must'd out May 21, '65, prison r war.
Hawk, Jacob, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Hill, Jonathan, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Hix, William C., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Irwin, William D., must'd out May 21, 1865, prisoner war.
Johnson, John W., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Kibby, Nelson, must'd out June 7, 1865, pris'r war.
Lemon, Benjamin F., must'd out Sept. 24, '64.
Milton, Thomas, must'd out Sept. 24. 1864.
Martin, John D., must'd out. Sept. 24, 1864.
McDaniel, Nathan, died at Memphis, July 3, 1864.
Mapel, John, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
McCabe, William H., must'd out Sept. 24,' 64.
Nightsonger, Hamilton, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Payne, George, rejected for disabilty.
Putnam, Benjamin F., must'd out June 3, 1865, prisoner war.
Sides, William, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Turner, Joseph J., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Varner, Henry, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Webb, O., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Waters, James, rejected for disability.
Wingt, William, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
Yaples, Joseph J., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.
York, John F., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Recruits.

Ohara, James E., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Muster Roll Company I.

Recruits.

Mallams, Robert, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry.—Men from Brown County.—Muster Roll Company H.

Recruit.

Kinney, Joseph, must'd out July 14, 1865.

Muster Roll Company I.

Recruit.

Smith, George T., must'd out July 14, 1865.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry (one year service.)—Men from Brown County.

Major.

Frank Clendening, must'd out Jan. 24, 1865.

Muster Roll Company B.

Captain.

George H. Fay, must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.

Privates.

Dodge, James M., must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.
Laibourne, William R., must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.
Morgan, Benjamin, must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.
Pollard, Erastus J., must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry (one year service).—Men from Brown County.—Muster Roll Company H.

Corporals.

James H. Haley, must'd out Sept. 5, 1865, as private.
Thomas Nolan, must'd out Sept. 5, 1865, as private.
James T. Anderson, died at Nashville, Tenn., April, 1868.
William A. Fraud, must'd out Sept. 5, 1865, as private.

Privates.

Amén, Francis M., must'd out Sept. 5, 1865.
Gudgel, Calvin, must'd out Sept. 5, 1865.
Gudgel, William W., must'd out Sept. 5, 1865.
Gearheart, Ezra, must'd out Sept. 5, 1865.
Gallagher, William, must'd out Sept. 5, 1865.
Haley, George W., must'd out May 24, 1865.
Stephenson, Reuben, must'd out June 13, 1865.
Vantassell, Alonzo, must'd out Sept. 5, 1865.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry (one-year Service).—Muster Roll Company G.—Men from Schuyler County.

Privates.

Byers, John R., must'd out Jan. 27, 1866.
Johnson, Finley G., must'd out Jan. 27, 1866.
Trader, James, dishonorably must'd out Feb. 19, 1866, to date Jan. 27, 1866.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry. (One Year's Service.)—Muster Roll Company G.—Men from Brown county.

First Sergeant.

John Reid, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Corporal.

John W. Shultz, died at Cleveland, Tenn., March 17, 1866.

Musician.

Edward L. Holt, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Privates.

Dowden, Otho, mustered out Jan, 27, 1866.
Fielder, Robert F., deserted July 21, 1865.
Fielder, Benjamin, deserted July 21, 1865.
Fielder, Jesse, deserted July 21, 1865.
Hersman, John, mustered out Jan. 26, 1866.
Terrat, or Terrant, Pat., must'd Jan. 27, '66 as Sergeant.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry.—(One Hundred days' Service.)—Muster Roll Company I.—Men from Brown county.

Private.

Conrad, Nathaniel.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry—(One Year's Service.)—Muster Roll Company I.—Men from Schuyler county.

Private.

Bair, Jerry, mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.

Muster Roll Company K.

Captain.

John Sutton, mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.

First Sergeant.

Samuel Everhard, must'd out Jan. 25, 1866,

Sergeant.

John O. Woods, mustered out Sept. 27, 1865.

Corporals.

James J. Mason, mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
William B. Jones, mustered out Jan. 25, 1866.
James E. Matthews, must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.

Privates.

Bonneer, James, died at Columbia, Ga., Sept. 12, 1865.
Emerson, Harlow, must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.
Hand Joseph, mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
Ingraham, Ira mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
King, Edward, must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.
O'Neal, Daniel, must'd out Jan 24, 1866.
Roberts, Charles, must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.
Swain, Amos, must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.
Spear, Bowlin, must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.
Sites, Henry, must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.
Winters, James B., must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.
Woods, Marion B., must'd out Jan. 24, 1866.

Second Cavalry—(Three Years Service.) Muster Roll Company H.—Men from Schuyler county.

Captain.

Josephus B. Venard, must'd out Nov. 22, '65, as Captain Co. E; as consolidated.

Second Lieutenants

William Birdwell, resigned July 5, 1862.
Alexander M. Prather, must'd out (as Serg't), Nov. 22, 1865.

Sergeants.

Jesse O. Beale, discharged August 11, 1864.
Shobal Chitman, dis. August 11, '64, as Serg't.
Clinton L. Bissell, dis. Aug. 11, '64, as Bugler.

Farrier.

Samuel Reynolds, discharged Aug. 11, 1863.

Privates.

Angel, James M., discharged August 11, 1864.
Atkinson, Joseph.
Berry, Moses, dis. Aug. 11, 1864, as Sergeant.
Bowlin, John, discharged August 11, 1864.
Barker, James, vet., tr. to Co. C, con., disch'd, June 19, 1865; disability.
Chitwood, Jas. A., dis. Aug. 11, '64, as corp'l.
Chitwood, John J. dis. Aug. 11, '64, as Serg't.
Goree, William.
Green, Wm. disch'd June 25, '62; disability.
Gregg, Wm. vet., must'd out June 22, 1865.
Hill, John, disch'd Aug. 11, '64, as Sergeant; term expired.
Lowry, Ross, disch'd Dec. 28, 1862.
Lamaster, John, vet., tr. to Co. E, consol'd; deserted Sep. 11, 1865.
Montgomery, Jas. discharged August 11, 1864.
Melts, John H., vet., tr to Co. E, consolidated, deserted Sept. 11, 1865.
Muck, Francis M.
Quintin, John, died Sabine Cross Roads, La, April 8, 1864; wounds.
Quinn, William P.
Roberts, William.
Randall, Peter, discharged August 11, 1864.
Sparks, William Riley, disch'd April 28, '62; disability.
Tyson, Alfred D., discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
Vail, Robt. dis. May 15, '64; disability.

Recruits.

Barnaby, Joseph P., tr. to Co. E, consol'd mus. out Nov. 22, 1865.
Frakes, Henry H., tr. to Co. E, Consol'd, must. out Nov. 22, 1865.
Frakes, Jacob, tr. to Co. E, consol'd, must. out
Frakes, John K., tr. to Co. E, consol'd, must. out Nov. 22, 1865.
Grass, Daniel, tr. to Co. E, consol'd, must. out Nov. 22, 1865.
Hill, Edmund B., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Moriarity, Gilbert, tr. to Co. E, consol'd, absent, sick at muster out of Regiment.
Owens, Peter, tr. to Co. E, consol'd must. out Nov. 22, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Acres, Locke P.

Muster Roll Company F.—Men from Brown County.

Privates.

Allen, John T., vet, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865, sergeant.
Leigh, Amos, veteran, mus. out Nov. 22, 1865, sergeant.
Parks, George H., corpl, m out Nov. 22, 1865, company com. sergeant.
Rathburn, W. C., vet, mus out Nov. 22, 1865.
White, Samuel, discharged Feby 24, 1864, disability.

Veterans.

Knight, Arrod, tr to Company A, consolidated must'd out Nov. 22, 1865, as corporal.
Martin, Francis, tr to Co. A con, mustered out Nov. 22, 1865
Tuthill, John R. must'd out June 24, 1865, as 1st sergeant

Muster Roll Company I.

Privates.

Brooks, Aaron
Craig, John H., mus'd out Aug 11, 64, as corp'l
Listen, Thomas J. vet'n, tr to Co. C as consol'd must'd out Nov. 22, 1865
Roll, Edwin M. discharged Aug. 14, '63
Smith, Rob. D. disch'd March 28, '64, disab'y

Third Cavalry Regiment.

The Colonel of this regiment was Eugene Carr of the regular army. A portion of company H. from Schuyler county and one whole company (G) from Brown county, composed part of it. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, in August 1861. Its first movement was to St. Louis, Sept. 25th, and thence up the Missouri river to Jefferson City, and thence to Warsaw, in the direction of Springfield, Mo. Under Gen. Hunter, it reached Rolla, Nov. 19, where it remained till the 29th of Dec. 1861, when it moved in advance of Gen. Curtis' army for the south-west. On the 13th of Feb. 1862, near Springfield, the Third cavalry fought the first engagement, and won the first victory of Gen. Curtis' campaign.

On the 14th of February, 1862, occupied Springfield, Mo. On the 15th came up with Gen. Price's retreating army, and took some prisoners. On the 18th, at Sugar creek, Ark., the Third battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy. Had various skirmishes and short marches during the summer and fall in Arkansas and west of the Mississippi river, when, on the 23d Dec. 1862, it reported to Brig. Gen. Steel, at the mouth of the Yazoo river, formed part of the force, and did good service in the disastrous attack on Vicksburg, Miss., under Gen. Sherman. It was among the last to leave the field and embark on the boats, after the battle.

The Battalion of which the regiment formed a part, under Col. McCrillis, of Springfield Ills., took part in the Western Louisiana campaign under Gen. Banks. In Dec. 1864, Major O'Conner, of Pana, took command of the Battalion, and it moved to Port Hudson, and from thence to Memphis, Tenn., rejoining the regiment, which had been separated into three divisions. In the month of July, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The non veterans, under Major O'Conner, were stationed as garrison at Germantown Tenn. On the 21st of August, the regiment participated in the repulse of Gen. Forrest, in his attack on Memphis. On the 24th of August, 1864, the non-veterans having been mustered out, the veterans were consolidated into a Battalion of six companies.

The Battalion operated below and around Nashville, and took part in the battles with Gen. Hood's army in Dec. 1864. In May, 1865, it embarked for St. Louis, Mo., thence to St. Paul, Minnesota, reporting to Major Gen. Curtis. On the 4th of July, 1865, it was ordered on an Indian expedition over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota, north to the British lines, and then returned to Fort Snelling, Oct. 1st, arriving at Springfield, Illinois, Oct. 13th, 1865, and was mustered out of service. Such are some of the leading movements of the Third Cavalry Regiment, in which these men largely participated.

Third Cavalry--Three Years Service--Muster Roll Company H.--Men from Schuyler County.

First Lieutenant.

George H. Horton tr., to Co. B. Consolidated. Resigned May 22, 1861.

Sergeants.

John H. Reed Discharged.

Privates

Bradley, John W. vet., tr., to Co. B consl'd. m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Beretler, John, Mustered out Sept. 5. 1864.
Bradley Thomas H. mustered out Sept. 5, 1864
Bixby, Henry C.
Bollman, William C. vet., tr., to Co. B consol'd. m. o. Oct. 10, '65 as Sergt.
Edwards, William B. Died Helena, Ark., Aug., 28, 1862.
Geer, Sidney A. vet., tr., to Co. B consol'd. m. o. Oct. 10, '65 as Corpl.
Gossage, Andrew J. vet., tr., to Co B consol'd. absent at m. o. of Regt.
Kingrey William H. vet., tr., to Co. B consl'd. Pro. Sgt the 2d. Lieut. m. o. Oct. 10, 1865
Onion, William T.
Rucker, Eli mustered out Sept. 5, 1864.
Shaw, Liberty deserted Feb. 10, 1862.
Williams, Walter vet. tr., to Co. B consol'd. deserted June 6, '65.

Recruits.

Chapman, William tr., to Co., B consol'd. m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Chapman, John C., tr., to Co., B consol'd. m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Edwards, Charles N. tr. to Co., B conslo'd. m. o. Oct. 10, 1865
Justus, John A. tr., to Co., B consol'd. m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Phillips, Ashual M., tr., to Co., B consol'd m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Talbott, Isaiah, tr. to C., B consol'd. m. o. Oct 10, 1865.

Men from Brown county.

First Assistant Surgeon.

Charles N. Irwin, term exp Sept. 5, 1864.

Non commissioned Staff.

Commissary Sergeant.

Levi Leavit, mustd out Sept. 5, '64, term exp.

Muster Roll Company F.

Recruits.

Hersman, Joseph, mus'd out Sept. 5, 1864

Muster Roll Company G.

Captain.

James B. Moore, resigned April 8, 1862.
Enos P. McPhail, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
Samuel S. Merritt, term ex. Sept. 5, 1864,

First Lieutenant.

Charles N. Clark, resigned March 16, '63.
Pleasant H. Kerley, term ex Sept. 5, '64.

Second Lieutenants.

Charles L. Raymond, resigned Feb. 10, '62.
Warren Yaples, resigned Jan. 5, '63.
Sanford J. Baker must'd out as sergeant, July 10, 1863.

Sergeants.

James W. Thomas, disch'd Mar. 25, 62, disab
Jno M Kirkpatrick, killed at Pea Ridge, Ark. March 7, 1862.

Corporals.

Edmund Terril, disch'd May 20, 62, disability.
John P. Alexander, must'd out Sept. 5, 1864.
James Shields, died at St. Louis, Oct 20, '62.
Geo. W. Graves, must'd out Sept. 5, 1864.
Lewis Rettig must'd out Sept. 5, 1864.
Milton F. Davis, died at Mt Pleasant, August 20, 1863.
Samuel Stabler, disch'd May 13, '63, disability
James Bond, disch'd April 18, '62, disability.

Buglers.

Joseph A. Root mus. out Sept. 5, '64 as co. q. m sergeant.
Thomas Post died at St. Louis, Dec. 1, '61.

Farrier.

James Hazelett, dis. April 18, 1862, disability.

Blacksmith.

Edward Divinna, died near Rolla, Mo., Nov. 19, 1863.

Saddler.

Alexander R. Thompson, mus. out Sept. 5, 1864,

Wagoner.

James T. Ross, disch. April 18, '62, disability:

Privates.

Alstrött, John, mus'd out Sept. 5, '64.
Anderson, J. M., disch. Dec 27, '61, disability.
Burgesser, Allen, disch Jan 29, '63, disability
Bennett, Henry, disch. Dec. 27, '61, disability.
Byrns, Urban L., died at Rolla, Mo., Dec. 25.
Bodenhimer, John P., —— '61, wounds.
Bratton, James, mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
Bean, Levi, m o Sept. 5, '64, as co. com. serg't
Bevinger, John, died at Mount Sterling, Ill, Oct. 9, '62.
Brokan, Ephraim, must'd out Sept. 5, '64.
Cameron, August, must'd out Sept. 5, '64
Coan, Henry D., must'd out Sept. 5, '64
Coss, Jacob, disch'd Dec 27, '61, disability.
Coulter, John, must'd out Sept. 5, '64.
Coss, Theodore, disc April 10, '63 disability
Cranston, James, killed at Pea Ridge, Ark., Mar. 7, '62.
Congenower, Henry N., disch'd May 17, 1862, disability
De Witt, Citron, died at Rolla, Mo., must. out Dec 31, '61.
Davis, Washington W., must. out Sept. 5, '64.
Davis, Elisha, mustd out September 5, '64.
Dunn, William A., mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
Fay, Patrick, mustered out Sept 5, '64.
Frank, Noah, died at Waynesville, Mo., Jany 21, 1862
Falkner, John P., disch. Dec 27, 61, disability.
Gruiler, Harvey, disch. Aug 13, 62, disability
Hartsell, J., died at Helena, Ark., Sept 20, 1862

Hays, Hiram C., disch. April 13, 1862, disaby.
Hartmon, Dan'l T., disch. Apr. 18, '62; disb'y.
Henry, Levi, mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
Hazelett, Jacob, mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
Hinman, Joseph, mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
Irwin, John, disch. June 9, '62; disability.
Keller, George, disch. May 30, '62; disability.
Leeper, John, mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
Lackey, Charles T., died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 11, '62.
Means, John R., mustered out Sept. 5, '64, as 1st sergeant.
Moore, Joseph A., disch. Mar. 7, '63; disbl'ty.
McCoy, Chas. H., mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
Miller, John M., mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
McPhail, Archibald, mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
Myers, George, mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
McClintock, Thomas, mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
Maher, James, died near Jackson, Miss., July 10, '63.
McCherchy, Marvin, died at St. Louis, Nov. 18, '61.
Nokes, Alvin, mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
Night, Perry, disch. April 18, '62; disability.
Nokes, Myron, mustered out Sept. 5, '64.
Pilcher, Jas. L, disch. Aug. 30, '62; disabl'ty.
Porter, Alonzo, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.
Putman, Jas., died at St. Louis, Nov. 29, '61.
Peters, Alexander, died at Rolla, Mo, Jan. 27, '62.
Schenck, Darwin M., m o. Sept. 5, '64; as sg't.
Shields, John T., disch. Jan. 5, '63; disabilit'y.
Smith, Alex. M., killed at Port Hudson, La., April 8, '64.
Strother, French, disch. April 18, '62; disabl'ty.
Strother, John, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.
Simpson, John, m. o, Sept. 5, '64.
Schall, Israel P., died at Port Hudson, La., April 28, '64.
Simpson, Geo. W., disch. Jan. 7, '62; disabl'ty.
Scroggan, Walter, disch. Dec. 23, '61.
Stinson, Jas. W., tr. to V. R. C., Sept. 1, '63.
Thomas, Samuel, died at Helena, Ark., Aug. 16, '62.
Thoroughman, Albert, m. o Sept. 5, '64.
Tallman, Jas., m. o. Sept. 5, '64.
Windram, Jas., died at Mound Station, Ill., Oct. 20, '62.
Williams, Thomas, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.
William, Noble, died at Rolla. Mo., Nov. 3, '61.
Whently, John, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.
Williams, Stephen, disch. Jan. 7, '62; disabl'ty.

Recruits.

Baird, John F., disch. April 1. '64, and commissioned in colored regiment.
Carter, Alonzo, m. o. June 14, '65.
De Witt, Fernando, m. o. May 21, '65.
East, William J., m. o. July 8, to date May 30, '65.
Ellis, George D., deserted Mar. 13, '63.
Myers, Jacob, m. o. May 21, '65.
Putman, Simon, pro. 2d lieut., Co. C, consolidated.
Seybold, Gates D., disch. Mar. 3, '63; disabl'ty.

Muster Roll, Company H.

Privates.

Cleaves, Martin.

Unassigned Recruits to Third Cavalry Consolidated.

Gilmore, Henry.

Sixth Cavalry Regiment.—Three Years Service—Muster Roll, Company A.—Men from Brown County.

Private.

De Witt, James, vet., m. o. Nov. 5, '65, as pv't

Veterans—Sergeant.

Clayton, Baker, m. o. Nov, 5, '65, as private.

Seventh Cavalry.—Three Years' Service.—Muster Roll, Company E.—Men from Schuyler County.

Recruits.

Cook, Isaac, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
Lamb, William D., m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
Lamb, Charles, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
Lake, Thomas D., m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
Miller, Henry, died at East Port, Miss., May 24, '65.
Nichols, Luzerne, m. o. Nov. 22, '65.
Risley, Samuel, m. o. Nov. 22, '65.
Vandervort, Freight, m. o. Nov. 22, '65.

Muster Roll, Company F.

Recruit.

Mitchell, Charles W., m. o. Nov. 22, '65.

Seventh Cavalry—Three Years' Service.—Muster Roll Company B.—Men from Brown County.

Privates.

Bennett. Chas. H., disch. July 20, 1862; dis'y.
Crampton, Martin, died at Mound City, Ill.
Campbell, George W., m. o. Apr. 25, '65, corp'l; prisoner war.
Fraker, John W., vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Lockhart, Joseph C., m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, as sergeant.
Moulding, John, vet., absent sick at m. o. of regiment.
Noble, Charles B., tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 15, '64.
O'Kane, Joseph, pro. 1st serg't, then 2d lieut.
Robinson, Isaac E., m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.
Thorpe, Andrew, died at Big Springs, Miss, June 28, 1862.
Van Epps, Austin H., vet., pro. serg't, then 2d lieutenant.

Recruits.

Barton, William N., died at East Port, Miss., May 4, 1865.
Cady, Samuel P., vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Dyer, Edgar A., disch. for wounds received Mar. 28, 1863.
Dorman, Christian, disch. for wounds received Nov. 5, 1862.
Johnson, James H., vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Johnson, James, killed by guerillas at Town Creek, Ala., Aug. 20, 1862.
McCauley, Patrick, m. o. Nov. 4, 1864.
Smith, David, deserted July 22, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company H.

Recruits.

Fordick, Lewis B., m. o, Nov. 4, 1865.
Healy, Fred F., m. o. Nov. 4 1865.
Horton, Retzemond, m. o. Sept. 23, 1865.
Jenkins, James H., m. o. Sept. 23, 1865.
Rogers, Geo. A., m. o. Sept. 23, 1865.
Smith, Garland T., m. o. Sept. 23, 1865,

Muster Roll Company K.—Men from Schuyler county.

Recruit.

Carnahan, David, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Eighth Cavalry. Three Years Service.

This regiment of cavalry was organized at St. Charles, Ill., in September, 1861, by Col. J. F. Farnsworth, and was mustered in September 18, 1861. October 13, the regiment moved to Washington city, and camped at Meridian Hill, on the 17th. June 26th, six companies of the regiment met the advance of the enemy, under Jackson, at Mechanicsville, and held it in check until three o'clock in the afternoon, when their line was driven back to the infantry lines. At Malvern Hill, and Gaines' Hill, the regiment covered the rear of the enemy, continually skirmishing with his cavalry. It led the advance to the second occupation of Malvern Hills, and with Benson's Battery (United States Artillery) bore the blunt of the fight. August 4, 1862, crossed into Maryland, and was engaged at Poolsville; captured the colors of the 12th Virginia (rebel) cavalry, at Monocacy Church. Captured twenty prisoners at Barnesville; was engaged at Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, and South Mountain, and at Boonesboro; capturing 2 guns, killing and wounding 67 men, and taking 200 prisoners; participated in the battle of Antietam, Oct. 1st, had a severe fight with the enemy, during a reconnoisance, to Martinsburg; moved in advance of the army of the Potomac, and was engaged with the enemy's cavalry at Philemonte, Uniontown, Upperville, Barbee's Cross-roads, Little Washington, and Amesville, arriving at Falmouth, Nov. 23d, 1862. In the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862, the two squadrons were in the city till its evacuation. Loss, up to this time, 27 killed, 71 wounded, and 20 missing. During the campaign of 1863, the regiment was in many battles and skirmishes, losing 23 killed, 116 wounded, and 37 missing. The regiment was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks Mo., July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago for final payment and discharge. The following men enlisted from Brown county in this regiment:

Muster Roll Company C.

Captains.

Daniel D. Lincoln, term expired Dec. 5, 1864.
Portus J. Kennedy, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Corporals.

Chas. H. Henshaw, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865.

Privates.

Cady, Wm. W., m. o. May 20, 1862: pris. war
Davis, Newman J., died at Alexandria, Va. Feb. 19, 1862.
Hawes, Albert D., vet., m. o. July 17, 1865, as corporal.
Heaton, Alfred, disch. Sept. 1862.
Hoag, Simon V., vet., m. o. July 17, 1865.

Johnston, Wm. J., vet., m. o. July 17, 1865.
Lincoln, Lucius A.
McClintock, Hiram B., vet., m.o. July 17, '65.
Marshall, Homer H., disch. Mar. 9, 1862.
McCarthy, Michael, deserted.
McGuire, John, tr. to Co. L; killed near Reedtown, Va., Oct. 10, 1864.
McCrea, Alfred B., vet., m. o. July 17, '65, as sergeant.
Patterson, Joshua, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865.
Pratt, Lyman, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865, as corporal.
Symonds, Robert, tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 5, 1864.
St. Clair, Hassor, vet., deserted Feb. 28, 1865.
Stevenson, William H., vet., must'd out July 17, 1865.
Troop, Joseph Allen, vet., must'd out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.
Wilson, James E., died at New York City Sept., 1862.
Woodruff, Winfield W.

Recruits.

Clendenin, Frank, trans. from Co. A, 2d Cav., must'd out Oct. 14, 1862.
Carter, James, must'd out July 17, 1865.
Heaton, Lucius R., must'd out July 17, 1865.
Heaton, J. W., died Giesboro' Pt. D. C., April 27, 1864.
Miller, Hiram H., vet., must'd out July 17, '65.
Pratt, William D.

Muster Roll Company C.

Recruits.

Erkison, John, died at White Plains Va., Nov. 1, 1864, accidental wounds.
Walsh, Nicholas, must'd out July 17, 1865.

Tenth Cavalry.--Three Years service.

Was organized November 25th, 1861, at Clear Lake near Springfield. James A. Barrett was its first Colonel, who resigned (for the good of the service) May 15th, 1862, and the same day Col. Dudley Wickersham was appointed Colonel of the Regiment. On the 20th Dec. 1861, it moved to Quincy, Ill., where it remained doing picket duty at bridges and block houses on the Hannibal and St. Joe R. R. for about six weeks, then moved to Benton Barracks, from there to Rolla, Mo., thence to Springfield, Mo. To follow this regiment on its line of march, from this time until January 1st, 1866, when it landed within two miles of its starting place, would be difficult work. The track of this regiment crosses every township in Southwest Missouri, from one to five times. About the 1st of June, 1862, the first Battalion and 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, Gen. C, C. Washburn commanding, were ordered to join Gen. Curtis' army on White River. After a hard march and some fighting with the rebel forces under McBride and Jackman, they reached Curtis' army at Jacksonport, Ark., on the 4th of July, and started next day on the march to the Mississippi River. The Battalion participated on this march in the engagement at Cache River, where Gen. Rusk's rebel forces undertook to stop the advance of Curtis. After reaching Helena, the Battalion were on constant duty scouting and doing picket duty, taking part in three raids in Mississippi under Gen. Washburn. Col. Conrad Baker and Col. Lippincott were on the first expedition against Arkansas Post. About the 1st of May, 1863, were ordered to join Gen. Grant's army at Milliken's Bend, La., and were left at this place to do patrol duty while the army moved around Vicksburg, were in two fights at Richmond, La., and at the engagement at Milliken's Bend, June 10th. June 16th moved to Young's Point, and was used there for scouting purposes to watch the movements of Gen. Dick Taylor's army. After the surrender of Vicksburg, was ordered to join the regiment via Helena, Ark. The 1st and 2d Battalion during this time were doing hard duty in the Southwest, fighting guerilla bands that infested that country; they took a prominent part in the battle of Prairie Grove. Col. Wickersham commanded the Cavalry forces in this engagement. The Regiments were united while on the march from Southeast Mo. to Little Rock, and took part in the different engagement in this campaign under Gens. Steel and Davidson, and at the final capture of Little Rock. In Dec. 1863 about 500, nearly all of the Regiment, took advantage of the government's proposition to re-enlist as Veterans, and came home on thirty days' furlough. At expiration of furlough were sent to Nashville, Tenn., to form part of the army of the Cumberland, but soon after arriving there they were ordered to Little Rock, where they were joined by the non-veterans and recruits. From this time until January, 1865, they were on constant duty, marching, scouting, fighting Price's, Marmaduke's and Shelby's rebels. Jan. 1865, the 10th was consolidated into nine companies, and the 15th Cavalry into three companies, and all reorganized into the 10th Ill. Veteran Vol. Cav., Col. James Stuart commanding. Feb. 1865, was ordered to the Mississippi River and to New Orleans, from thence to Mobile, but owing to lack of transports only a part of the Regiment went to Mobile. The Regiment was in New Orleans when the news of the death of President Lincoln was received. The prompt and energetic action of the Regiment undoubtedly saved the city from a scene of bloodshed and confusion, and won from the General commanding a flattering compliment in General Orders. In the attempt of the Rebel Ram Webb to run the blockade she was recognized by a member of the Regiment, and the authorities notified of her character. She was blown up thirty-five miles below the city. The entire crew except a few were captured by companies D and G. June 1st, were ordered up River and landed at Shreveport, Louisiana. Co. D was detached here and sent to Marshall, Texas with the 8th Ill. Infantry, and done duty gathering up Rebel arms, until they were ordered to re-join the Regiment who were then on the march from Red River to the Rio Grande under the command of Gens. Merritt and Custer. They reached San Antonio in August, and from there several extended trips were made to the mountains North and West, ostensibly after Indians, but really to accustom the inhabitants to blue coats. The order to muster out was received and executed Nov. 22, 1865, were then ordered to Springfield, Ill. (by way of the Gulf,) for final pay and discharge. On the way from Galveston to New Orleans they were put on an unseaworthy vessel in company with the 2d Ill. Cav. and came near being shipwrecked, were caught in storm, and after drifting for two days and nights were towed back to Galveston, and reloaded on another vessel. They arrived at Camp Butler, January 1st, 1866, in a blinding snow storm, the men were poorly clad, having just come from a warm climate, they suffered terribly. They received their final pay and discharge January 6th, 1865.

The following are the soldiers from Schuyler and Brown counties, who were members of this Regiment.

Muster Roll Company I.—Men from Schuyler county.

Recruit.

Frakes, Robert, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Muster Roll Company K.

Recruit

Corbridge, W. H. H., disch. Dec. 27, 1862, disability.

Herbert, Francis M., must'd out Oct. 22, 1865
Scanland, Sidney B., must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
William, Wilson, deserted Sept., 1862.

Muster Roll Company M.

Private.

Curry, John W., died at Pilot Knob, Mo., June 2, 1863.

Men from Brown County.

Major.

David H. Wilson, resigned (as Captain) Dec. 2, 1864.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Sergeant Major.

Charles G. Robinson. disch. July, 1862 dis'b'ty
James V. Campbell, must'd out Nov. 5, 1862.

Quarter-Master Sergeants.

Franklin Lester, died at Benton Barrack, Mo., March, 1862.
Oliver Radley, disch. Nov. 5, 1862.

Hospital Steward.

Jefferson Easley, disch. April, 1862, disability.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Calvin G. Woods, must'd out Nov. 5, 1862.

Muster Roll Company K.

Captains.

Cavil K. Wilson. resigned Feb. 23, 1863.
David H. Wilson, promoted Major.
George W. Curry, see Company D. as re-organized.

First Lieutenants.

David H. Wilson, promoted.
George W. Curry, promoted.
Benjamin F. Hatcher, resigned (as 2d Lieut.) Dec. 9, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

George W. Curry, promoted.
Benjamin F. Hatcher, promoted.
William H. Summy, see Co. D. as re-organized.

First Sergeant.

B. F. Hatcher, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Quarter-Master Sergeant.

Oliver Radley, promoted Reg. Q. M. Sergt.

Sergeants.

C. G. Robinson, promoted Sergeant Major.
Isaiah Pelsor, vet., see Co. D. as re-organized.
William A. Hines.
William Massie, disch. Dec. 24, '62, disability.

Corporals.

William H. Summy, promoted, see Co. D. as re-organized.
James M. Bates, disch. May, 1862 disability.
John J. Tapp, vet., see Co. D. as re-organized.
Washington Brockman, trans. to invalid corps.
Daniel Barker, disch. Nov. 12, 1862, wounds.
John W. Byram, disch. Nov. 12, 1862, disability
Patrick Brady, vet., see Co. D. as re-organized.
William H. Crawford, died at St. Louis, June 23, 1863.

Farrier.

John W. Fry, disch. May, 1862, disability.

Blacksmith.

Calvin A. Wood, promoted Veterinary Surg.

Privates.

Ausmus, Andrew J., died St. Louis, March '63.
Allen, Julius D., drowned en route to Vicksburg, April 30, 1863.
Ausmus, John, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Biddle, Henry, disch'd July, 1862, as saddler; disability.
Barlow, Joseph W., re enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Bell, John, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Bolger, Michael, disch'd Mar. 1862; disability.
Bradbury, James T., re-enlisted; see Co. D, as reorganized.
Cook, Jacob A., disch'd Aug. 1862; disability.
Cochran, Joseph, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Champ, James M., re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Conner, Owen, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Campbell, James V., promoted serg't major.
Dunn, Joseph, re-enlisted; died Mt. Sterling, Ill., March 31, 1864.
Easley, Jefferson, promoted hospital steward.
Elliott, William, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Greenwell, William M, re enlisted; see Co. D, as reorganized.
Gregg, Samuel, deserted April, 1862.
Hurley, Arthur, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Hodlin, Ambrose, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as reorganized.
Hamilton, James, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as reorganized.
Klepper, Daniel, died Young's Point, La., June 17, 1863.
Kendrick, John R., disch'd Feb. 21, 1863; disability.
Kindred, James T., re-enlisted; see Co. D, as reorganized.
Lester, Frank, prom. regt, quartermaster sergt.
Lisinbee, Andrew J., dis. Sept. '62; disb'lty.
Meter, Louis, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
McNeal, William, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as reorganized.
Mallonee, David, died at Memphis Nov. 30, 1863.
Mondy, John, see Co. D as reorganized.
Murphy, Michael, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as reorganized.
Price, George, died St Louis Nov. 1, 1862.
Putman, George, died Mt. Sterling, Ill., Jan. 10, 1862.
Putman, Milton, disch'd Nov. 6, '62 disbl'ty.
Quinn, Josiah, discharged March, 1862.
Rouch, John, disch'd Jan. 5, 1863; disabil'ty.
Robertson, Charles W., must'd out Dec. 30, '64.
Rule, William G., re-enlisted; see Co. I, as reorganized.
Ross, Jerome, promoted 1st lieut. Co. B, as reorganized.
Smith, Robert, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Stover, John, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Smith, Henry, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Stover, Jas. H., disch'd May, 1862; disability.
Shay, James, drowned in White river, Jan. 19, 1864; veteran.
Stone. George E., died at Little Rock, Ark., Nov 14, 1863.
Taylor, Josiah, disch'd Dec. 1862; disability.
Townsend, William, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as reorganized.
Tinnen. James R., died St. Louis Nov. 1862.
Truax, Henry, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Whitesides, Charles C., disch'd April 5, 1862, disability.
Waugh, Franklin, died at Paducah, Ky., Sept. 15, 1863,
Wilson, John, died Versailles, Ill., Ap. 1, '62.
Wood, James A., re-enlisted; see Co. D, as reorganized.
Waugh, Charles R., re-enlisted; see Co. D, as reorganized.
Walker, Anderson, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as organized.

Recruits.

Brown, James T., re enlisted; see Co. D, as reorganized.
Brick, Martin, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized,
Champ, William, died at Helena, Ark. Feb. 6, 1863.
Cheneweth, John, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Eskew, Virgill, killed at Richmond, La., June 6, 1863.
Easton, Lucian, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Friend, John, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Gearhart, Mordecai, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Guinn, Joseph B., see Co. D, as reorganized.
Harris, William, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Houston, Samuel L. see Co. D, as reorganized.
Hamilton, Alex., see Co. D, as reorganized.
Howell, Israel H., died at Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 11, 1864.
Imler, Joseph, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Jaques, Nephe, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Kerrigan, Peter, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Leverton. Elisha, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Lawson. David T., see Co. D, as reorganized.
Meats. William, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Murphy, Jeremiah, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Newell, James P., see Co. D, as reorganized.
Northern, Casper, disch'd Dec. '62; disb'lty.
Nighswonger, James L., died Memphis, Oct. 1863.
O'Neil, J. William, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Patton, Thos., disch'd, March 1862; disb'lty.
Thomas, Phillip. see Co. D, as reorganized.
Patten, Luther, see Co. D, as reorganized.
Radley, Oliver, re-enlisted; see Co. D, as re-organized.
Sturdevant, George H., promoted; see Co. D, as reorganized.
Sturdevant, James E., re-enlisted; see Co. D as reorganized.
Scanland, Sidney W., see Co. D, as reorganized.
Stoner, James H., see Co. D. as reorganized.
Sturdevant, Sol. R., see Co. D, as reorganized.
Surratt, Stephen H., see Co. D, as reorganized.
Stinson, James H., see Co. D, as reorganized.
Thompson, W. H., see Co. D, as reorganized.
Wilson, Alfred M., see Co. D, as reorganized.
Warden, Robert, see Co. D, as reorganized.

Tenth (Reorganized) Cavalry Regiment.
Non-commissioned Staff.

Commissary Sergeant.

Oliver Radley, mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

Muster Roll Company B.

First Lieutenant.

Jerome Ross, hon., disch'd Sept 20, 1865.

Muster Roll Company C.

Angel, David, mustered out Nov. 22. 1865.
Curry, James A., 1st serg't, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.
Curry, James, com. serg't, mus'd out Nov. 22, 1865.
Cox, W. T., corp'l, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.
East, Edward H., private.

Muster Roll Company D.

Captain.

George W. Curry, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

William H. Summy, must'd out Nov. 22, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

George H. Sturdevant, must'd out Nov. 22, '65.

First Sergeant.

Wm. M. Greenwell, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

William E. Elliott, disch'd June 20, 1865; wounded.

Commissary Sergeant.

Isaiah Pelsor, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Sergeants

Patrick Brady, mustered out Nov. 22. 1885.
Joseph W. Barlow, must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
Bradbury, James T., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

Corporals.

Townsend, William,
Tapp, John J.
McNeil, William, must'd out Nov. 22. 65.
Conner, Owen, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Farrier.

James T. Kindred, mustered out Nov. 22, '65

Saddler.

Louis Meter, mustered out Nov. 22, '65.

Bugler.

John W. Chenoweth, mustered out Nov 22, 1865.

Blacksmith.

James F. Brown, must'd out Nov. 22, '65.

Privates.

Ausmus, John, mustered out Nov. 22, '65.
Brick, Martin, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.
Bell, John, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.
Champ, James M., mustered out Nov. 22, '65.
Cochran, Joseph, deserted Oct 15, 1865.
Easton, Lucian, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.
Friend, John, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.
Guinn, Joseph, mustered out Nov. 22, '65.
Gearhart, Mordecai, must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
Gentry, Owen P., Absent, sick, at M. O. of regiment.
Hamilton, Alexander, must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
Harris, William, must'd out Nov. 22. 1865.
Hurly, Arthur, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.
Hodling, Ambrose, discharged June 3d 65.
Hamilton, James, must'd out Nov. 22, '65. disabilty.
Houston, Samuel L., mustered out Sept. 12, 1865.
Jaques, Nephi, mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
Kerrigan, Peter, mustered out Nov. 22, '65.
Lawson, David T., must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
Leaverton, Elisha, must'd out Oct. 21, 1865.
Murphy, Michael mus-t'd out Nov. 22, '65.
Moudy, John, deserted Oct 15, 1865.
Murphy, Jeremiah, died at Brownsville Ark., Feb. 6, 1865.
Meats, William C., mustered out Feb. 23, '65.
Newell, James P., must'd out Mar. 4, '65.
Oneal, William, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.
Patton, Luther L., must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
Ross, Jerome, promoted 1st lieutenant Co. B.
Ruhl, William G., must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
Sturdevant, James E, absent at M. O. of regiment.
Smith, Robert, deserted July 10, '65.
Smith, Henry, must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.
Stover, John, must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
Sturdevant, Sol., absent at M. O. of reg't.
Sarratt, Stephen, died Mound City Ill., Nov. 2, 1864.
Stinson, James H., must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
Scanland, Sidney W., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
Stover, James H., deserted July 10, '65.
Truax, Henry F., absent, sick at M. O. of regiment.
Thompson, William, mustered out May 25,' 65.
Waugh, Charles R,, must'd out Nov. 27, '65.
Walker, Anderson, must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
Wilson, Alfred M., discharged Feb 27, 1865, term ex.
Warden, Robert, must out Nov. 22 '65.

Eleventh Calvary Regiment.—Three Years Service.—Muster Roll Company C.—Men from Brown county.

Recruit.

Parks, Madison G., mus. out Sept. 10, '65.

Muster Roll, Company E.

Recruit.

Allingham, Charles A., tr to E. 5th cavalry M. O. July 9, 1865.

Twelfth Cavalry.—Three Years Service.—Men From Schuyler County.

This regiment was organized in February, 1862, at Chicago. Arno Vass was its first colonel; it formed a part of the grand army of the department of the Mississippi, and, in pursuance of general order, issued March 2d, 1865, it was consolidated into an eight company organization. Hasbrock Davis became colonel.

Unassigned Recruits.

Colter, Hugh, tr. to 17 Ill, cavalry M. O. Dec. 20, 1865.
Compton, Lewis, tr. to 17 Ill. cavalry, deserted May 21, 1864.
Carman, James, tr. to 17 Ill. cavalry, deserted after completion of muster out roll.
Kech, Charles, tr. to 17 Ill. cavalry, died at Alton, Ill., July 8, '64.
Moran, William J., tr. to 17 Ill. cavalry, M. O. June 6, 1865.
Stumpf, Leonard, mustered out Dec. 20, '65.

The following list comprises the enlisted men from these counties who went out in this regiment.

Muster Roll Company G.—Men from Brown County.

Private.

Huff, Lewis, vet., must. out May 29, '65.

Muster Roll, Company M.

Private.

Johnson, Robt., tr. to Co. H, as consol.; deserted March 19, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Burnett, Newton T., must. out Nov. 16, 1866, to date Feb. 3, 1864.
Dunbar, Gabriel, tr. to 17 Ill. Cav. must'd out Dec. 22, 1865.
Haynie, James E.
Morris, Henry C., tr. to 17 Ill. cav. must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
Roberts, John Y.
Roberts, John T.
Ramey, James C. M.
Taylor, Geo. W., tr. to 17th Ill. cav., must. out Dec. 22, 1865.

Fifteenth Cavalry—Three Years Service.—Muster Roll Company B.—Men from Schuyler county.

Sergeant.

David Laughlin, disch. Nov. 22, '62, disabil'y.

Corporal.

Francis D. Fluce, disch. July 21, '65, disab'ty.

Privates.

Barnum, James C., died at Savannah, Tenn., April 27, 1862.
Lemley, John, must'd out Aug. 25, '64.
Madden, Wm. H., disch. Oct. 24, '62, disab'y.
Patterson, Frs. M., disch. Nov. 3, '63. disab'y.
Patterson, Thos. N., must'd out Aug. 25, 1864, as corporal.

Sixteenth Cavalry Regiment—Three Years Service.—Men from Brown county.

Privates.

Adams, James, must'd out, Aug. 19, '65.
Smith, Peter, must'd out Aug. 19, '65.

Seventeenth Cavalry—Three Years Service.

This regiment was organized under special authority from the War Department, issued August 12th, 1863. John L. Beveridge was made colonel. The muster was completed Feb. 12th, 1864. The regiment was most of the time divided into three battalions, and moved in different directions. It did gallant service, and served out its full time.

Muster Roll Company D—Men from Schuyler county.

Corporals.

James M. Bell, M. O. Dec. 20, '65, as co. serg.
Martin Richardson, deserted Sept. 26, '64.
Henry C. Ben, m. o. Dec. 20, '65, as private.
Edwin C. Mercer, m. o. Dec. 20, '65, as priv.

Privates.

Bonsen, Wm. B., must d out Dec. 20, '65.
Ballen, Abijah, must'd out Dec. 20, 65.
Greenwood, W. B., M. O. Dec. 20, '65, as sergt.
Hamilton, J. W., M. O. Dec. 20, '65, as corp'l.
Harris, Wm. H., deserted Oct. 3, 1865.
Jump, Ab'm, must'd out Dec. 20, 1865.
Keeler, Martin, absent sick, at m. o. of regt.
Lamaster, Wm. H., must'd out Dec. 20, '65.
McKee, Wm., died at St. Charles, Ills., April 19, 1864.
Morris, Napoleon B., must'd out Dec. 20, '65.
Martin, George, must'd out Dec. 20, '65.
Richardson, William, must'd out Dec. 20, '65.
Thurman, John, must'd out Dec'r 20, '65.

Muster Roll, Company E.—Men from Brown County.

Recruit.

Roberts, John T, tr. to Co. K, must'd out Dec. 22, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company H.

Recruit.

Morris, Henry C. tr. fro. 12 Ill. cav., must'd out Dec. 15, 1865.

One Hundred and Eighth U. S. Colored. Men from Brown County.

Clendenin, William.

First Army Corps.—Enlisted Men of Company No. 3.

Enlisted men of Company No. 3 assigned to Co. H, 2d Reg't U. S. vet. Volunteers.

Privates.

Privece, Arthur, must'd out Feb. 24, 1866.

Enlisted men of Company No. 9 assigned to Co. D, 6th Reg't U. S. vet. Volunteers.

McKnight, John, must'd out March 29, 1866.

First Artillery—Three Years Service.—Men from Schuyler county.—Battery F.

First Lieutenants.

Samuel S Smith, pro capt., Co. A, (as consol'd) must'd out March 28, '65; term expired.

Jefferson F. Whaley, must'd out March 7, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Robert Richey, must'd out March 7, 1865.

Privates.

Berringer, O., dis. Jan. 4, '65 · term expired.

Berringer, Lloyd, vet. must'd out April 11, '65, as Corporal.

Christance, G. W., disc. Jan. 4, '65; term exp'd.

Christance, Cornelius, must'd out March 7, '65, as Sergeant.

Doctor, Valentine, vet. mustered out April 11, 1865, as Corporal.

Fuller, Fred'k, disch'd April 14, '62; disability.

Parker, S E., died at Memphis, Feb. 27, 1864.

Whaley, Johnson, dis. Jan. 13, '63; disability.

Youngs, Albert, dis. Jan. 4, '65; term expired.

Recruits.

Aird, Frank, tr. to Co. I, M. O. July 26, 1865.

Christiance, Wm. H., tr. to Co. I, absent, sick at M. O. of regiment.

Fairchilds, Samuel C., tr. to Co. I. M. O. July 26, 1865.

Mead, Chs. A., died Marietta, Ga., Sep. 8, '64

Sweet, Amos, trans. to Co. I, M. O. July 26, '65

Winter, John, trans. to Co. B, M.O. July 6, '65

Names of Brown county Soldiers Enlisted in Company C, 3d Missouri Cavalry—Three Years Service.

Corporals.

Warren Littlefield, must'd out Oct., '64; term expired.

Joseph Hiles, mustered out Oct., '64; term ex.

Privates.

Ballard, Jas. A., must'd out Oct., '65; term ex

Hamilton, W. T., must'd out Oct., '65; term ex

Wells, Holdridge, must'd out Oct., '65; term ex.

Powers, John, killed at Houston, Mo., 1863.

Stevens, J. J., killed at Poison Springs, Ark., 1864

Lucas, Geo. W., must'd out Mar., '64; term ex.

Wilson, Chas., must'd out Oct., '64; term ex.

Tenth U. S. Regiment, from Missouri.

Below is a list of the men from Schuyler County, who joined *Company A.*, Tenth Missouri Regiment, excepting those included in the Littleton roster, immediately following this.

Corporals.

Jas. Middleton,
John McNeill,
George W. Bell.

Drummer.

Wm. Line.

Fifer.

Moses C. Tolle.

Privates.

Adkinson, Daniel
Asheraft, J. F.
Asheraft, Richard
Asheraft, Samuel
Burnett, Enos
Bird, John
Belchambers, Frank
Bly, William F.
Bingham, Joseph R.
Jacobs, Peter S.
Johnson, Samuel
Line, Edmund
Lucas, William R.
McGrath, Loyd
Middleton, D. F.
Middleton, John M.
Moriarty, G. L.
Moore, Henry
McIntire, William
Melton, Samuel
Parson, Jacob
Pare, David J.
Peyton, A. D.
Reed, John S.
Reed, Samson W.
Rice, Thomas A.
Roach, John N.
Roach, Levi W.
Roberts, Thomas
Roper, Henry F.
Swim, Jno.
Bell, James M.
Cooper, Joseph A.
Castor, Lewis
Dunlavy, Jas. G.
Dusher, William
Dennis, William
Gould, John C.
Holmes, Cyrus
Herbert, Jas. W.
Severns, L. J.
Sheppard, Rob't
Sanford, Volney
Thrush, Wm. F.
Thrush, Rob't A.
Tolle, Chas. W.
Williams, William
Wilson, Parker
Wimple, Minard

We append a list of all the Soldiers that went from Littleton township to the late rebellion; showing the different regiments and companies in which they enlisted. The record was carefully kept by Dr. Hosea Davis, of Littleton, at the time when the parties departed for service, and may be relied upon as correct.

Sixteenth Illinois, Company G.

Charles Abbott, Adam Batchlett,
Wilber A. Barnes, Webster Dodds,
William Dodds, Josiah B. McCoy,
William Marlow, James Marlow,
Teel Nelson,
Byard Pittman; killed in battle.
Isaac Pennington; died of disease.
Tillman Stodgel; died of disease.
John Thrush; killed in battle.

Tenth Missouri, Company A.

B. T. Applegate, Moses R. Abbott,
Albert S. Ainsworth,
William Bawden; died of disease.
Zebulon Busby; died of disease.
William H. Briggs; lost on Steamer Gen. Lyon.
A. R. Colt; was promoted Capt. of Colored reg.
James H. Cross, Charles Crayeraft,
James A. Dewitt, Edmund Dewitt,
A. J. Davis; promoted Capt. Co. B., 10th Reg.
Michael Daily, William H. Ellicott,
Capt. Leonard Horney; killed as Lieut. Col. at Champion Hills, Miss.
John S. Harbison; died of disease.
James M. Legg, Benjamin R. Logan,
Jacob Clement Long; died of wounds.
Miles McCabe, G. W. Nichols,
Alfred J. Odell, D. Clinton Odell,
Sandford Pitman; died of wounds.
James Pennington,
Samuel Sprague; died of disease.
Leroy Sellers,
Andrew Sellers; Lost on Steamer Gen. Lyon.
Francis M. Stodgel; lost on Steamer Gen. Lyon.
Lafayette Sellers Daniel Sheesely,
William Snyder, David H. Snyder,
William F. Snyder, George Thrush,
George W. Thompkins, Samuel S. Thompson,
Howard Toland; died of disease.
Cornelius Vosburg; died of disease.
1st Lieut. Joseph Walker; pro. to Maj. of Reg.
James A. Wyckoff, Elijah M. Wilson, Jr.

Sixty-second Illinois, Company I.

Capt. Joseph McLain, Nelson Ainsworth,
Elijah Barton; died of disease.
James O. Bates, Perry Bates,
John Caldwell,
Joel Cooper; died of disease.
Seth Chandler; died of disease.
Noah A. Cooper; died of disease.
Lewis Cooper; died of disease.
John S. Dodge.

George C. Dewitt; died of disease.
Louis Detrick; died of disease.
William D. Ellis, George W. Ellis,
James W. Green,
Ferdinand Jahn; died of disease.
Cornelius Lowderman,
Austin Lowderman; died of disease.
Charles Pershing, D. C. Pain,
John D. Pain,
Thomas Roberts; promoted Lieutenant.
Daniel Ritchey, Smith M. Raper,
John Sites; died of disease.
Robert Thrush, John W. Toland,
James VanWinkle, Moses C. VanWinkle,
Mathias Whiteman, Calvin Whiteman,
David H. Wheat, Otto Yaapt,
David Fream; died of disease.

119th Illinois, Company B.

James M. Beard,
John Black; died of disease.
James P. Biggs, William Caldwell,
Henry V. Garrison, James Hall,
William T. Irwin,
Jerome Irwin; died of disease.
G. B. King, Frank Kepler,
John Mahaley, Patrick Murphy,
Abraham Stacker, George Snediker,

Seventy-third Illinois, Company G.

John Wesley Colt; killed in battle.
N. Fuller,
William H. Horton; died of disease.
Thomas Horton, Alexander Pennington,
1st Lieut. Richard R. Randall; pro. Maj. of Reg
James O. Thompson,
Thomas J. Window; promoted Lieuteuant.
Charles Yaapt.

Fiftieth Illinois, Company G.

Seth Alexander, Dewitt C. Ellis.

Fiftieth Illinois, Company I.

Benjamin Greer, Engineer,
Josiah Sheesely, Engineer,
Aaron Sheesely, Engineer.

129 Illinois, Company I.

Henry C. Hutchinson.

3d Illinois Cavalry, Company B.

John Horton; died of disease.
David A. Seward, Stephen H. Seward.

11th Illinois Cavalry, Company I.

Samuel W. Latier.

124th Illinois. Company I.

David Muma, Hugh McCullough,
Peter Newman Engineer, Company I.

Seventy-eighth Illinois, Company I.

Charles Neidy; died of disease.
William Wyckoff.

Eighty-fourth Illinois, Company A.

Wenen S. Odell.

Second Illinois Cavalry.

William E. Roberts.

Fifty-fifth Illinois.

Ami Reed; died of disease.

Black Hawk Cavalry.

Garrett Seward; died of disease.

The above named all enlisted for three years service, and three of them were discharged and re-enlisted for three years, viz:—Joel Cooper, David Fream and James M. Legg. Eight of the number enlisted as veterans,—Charles Abbott, Nelson Ainsworth, Adam Batchlett, James O. Bates, John Caldwell, Thomas Roberts, David H. Wheat and Otto Yaapt; and many more of the Sixty-second regiment offered their services again, but were not accepted.

Following are the names of those who enlisted in the One Hundred days service:

137th Illinois, Company K.

Richard Black, Joseph A. Thompson,
Theodore Dewitt, William Noble,
Joseph Hand, David O'Neal,
John L. Ritchey, John I. Ritchey.

Eighth Illinois, Company K.

Samuel Sours.

Ninth Illinois, Company K.

John Spoonamore; died of disease.

15th Illinois, Co. K.—One Year's service.

Joseph Hand, Daniel O'Neal,
Charles Roberts.
Bowlen Speer, Henry Sites,
James B. Winless.

After the Township quota had been filled, the following enlisted for one year and were credited to other townships:—William Roberts, William Noble, Francis Noble, Jeremiah Bair, James R. McCullough and Richard Black, making in all, one hundred and forty-nine different persons that enlisted in the army from Littleton Township during the war.

CHAPTER XII.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY H. A. SMITH.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

THE great difficulty experienced in obtaining correct information in regard to the early schools of Schuyler Co. and knowing that the events of the present will be subjects of history in the future. is sufficient reason for committing to the safe custody of permanent record such facts as are now known.

To whatever part of the West, intelligent families have gone, there schools and churches have been considered among the first requirements. Schuyler county was no exception to this rule. Some of the first schools were held in private dwellings, some in deserted cabins, and others in log houses built for school purposes. When we consider the character of the early settlers, their general intelligence, their self-sacrificing determination that their children should enjoy the best advantages that the circumstances would allow, we see why they gave a hearty welcome to the pioneer teacher.

Some of these teachers were sadly in need of instruction themselves in the matter to be taught and the manner of imparting to others. But many excellent eastern teachers found their way to different settlements and produced a lasting influence. Such communities are intelligent, prosperous and happy. Many have gone out from there to occupy high positions of honor and trust. However, Schuyler has had some opponents of free schools. Others fought against taxation to support schools where anything was taught beyond the three R's—Reading, Riting, Rithmetic. They were as much behind their day as those who are said to have brought the following accusation against Lord Say; "Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar-school; and whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and tally, thou hast caused printing to be used; and contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, thou hast built a paper mill. It will be proved to thy face that thou hast men about thee, that usually talk of a noun and a verb, and such abominable words, as no Christian ear can endure to hear."

Intelligent people took a broader view of the subject. The commonwealth saw in the youth the future citizen and statesman. The state assumed the right to foster the public school as a matter vitally affecting its strength, prosperity and perpetuity. In a republic the ignorance which is suffered to abound must adjudicate upon the rights of the wealthy and the intelligent. The citizen should have a broad culture and be able to analyze the complicated mechanism of our triune forms of government and to note the harmonious relations of its different elements.

The first school law of the state was enacted in 1825, and has the following preamble: "To enjoy our rights and liberties we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well-established fact that no nation has continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom, which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing that the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be, the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness; it is therefore considered the peculiar duty of a free government like ours to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole; therefore, a common school or schools shall be established in each county of this state."

The school-houses being few and far between, some of the pupils had to trudge several miles to a log cabin in the woods, to woo the goddess of wisdom. I find in the treasurer's book of T 2 N 1 W. the following: "Aug. 3, 1841. On this day the township was first organized and the first Board of School Trustees, five in number, namely—Benjamin Chadsey, William Davis, Henry Klippur, J. T. Worthington and John Scripps, sat to do business."

On January 1st 1842, the Board met and divided the township into two districts by a "line running North and South through the center of sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29, and 32. All west of said line containing sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31, and west half of sections 5, 8, 17. 20, 29 and 32, constituting the Town District or No. 1, and the east side containing balance, or 24 sections and 6 half sections, No. 2 or the Country District." On October 13, 1847, the township was laid off into seven districts. John Scripps was treasurer of this township from the time of the organization of its first School Board election in 1841 until his death in 1864.

Below is a list of the present treasurers of the several townships:

Oakland,	T.	3 N. 1 W	Edwin Fisk.
Littletown,	"	3 N. 2 W	Jas Dewitt.
Brooklyn,	"	3 N. 3 W	C. L. Bessett.
Birmingham,	"	3 N. 4 W	David M. Sapp.
Huntsville,	"	2 N. 4 W	Geo. W. Burke.
Camden,	"	2 N. 3 W	Wm. T. McHatton.
Buena Vista	"	2 N. 2 W	Henry Kirkham.
Rushville,	"	2 N. 1 W	Martin W. Greer.
Browning	"	2 N. 1 E.	S. D. Bader.
Hickory	"	2 N. 2 E.	Herman C Shultz.
Frederick,	"	1 N. 1 E.	Grove Conningham.
Bainbridge,	"	1 N. 1 W	George W. Frisby.
Woodstock,	"	1 N. 2 W	John S. Stutsman.

1 S. 2 W. united with Brown county for school purposes.
1 S. 1 W. " " " " " " "
Rushville Union School, Owen Jackson, Rushville.

Statistics of the Schools of Schuyler County for the Years 1861, 1871, and 1881.

Name or number of Township.	No. under 21, 1861.	No. of Scholars, 1861.	No. persons under 21, 1871.	No. pupils enrolled, 1871.	No. under 21, 1881.	No. Scholars enrolled, 1881.	Wages 1881. Males.	Wages 1881. Females.	Principal of Township Fund.	Amount expended for School purposes, 1881.	No of Schools, 1881.
Oakland, 3 N. 1. W.....	544	414	598	320	604	299	$ 25 to 43	$ 17 to 33	$ 1196 19	$ 1451 85	5
Littleton, 3 N. 2 W.....	700	362	590	410	558	331	20 to 40	17 to 30	2059 03	2800 46	10
Brooklyn, 3 N. 3 W.....	606	466	587	271	607	378	20 to 50	20 to 33	1285 40	2054 67	6
Birmingham, 3 N. 4 W.....	605	339	710	336	514	320	18 to 40	18 to 35	1599 50	2330 39	8
Huntsville, 2 N. 4 W.....	594	491	599	412	565	373	20 to 45	18 to 35	2131 61	2274 00	9
Camden, 2 N. 3 W.....	544	430	570	235	546	310	25 to 50	18 to 28	1654 61	1675 44	5
Buena Vista, 2 N 2 W.....	695	400	609	242	594	277	20 to 44	18½ to 35	0820 70	1690 86	7
Rushville, 2 N. 1 W.....	1430	1138	735	429	587	207	25 to 50	18 to 35	2730 00	2113 11	7
Browning, 2 N. 1 E.....	755	445	861	513	801	440	25 to 45	15 to 35	1586 14	1941 11	6
Hickory, 2 N. 2 E.....	360	180	305	221	202	143	33 to 45		1177 15	852 03	3
Frederick, 1 N. 1 E.....	205	116	210	111	151	101	50 to 50	30 to 30	750 00	015 47	1
Bainbridge, 1 N. 1 W.....	714	290	595	392	587	243	20 to 36	20 to 33	2079 90	1441 44	6
Woodstock, 1 N. 2 W.....	808	304	778	452	642	343	35 to 40	18 to 40	2057 12	1376 07	7
1 S. 1 W. united with Brown Co. for sch'l purposes.....	100	50	80	32	87	39		25 to 25		92 00	1
1 S. 2 W. united with Brown Co. for sch'l purposes.....	43	36	92	54	85	51		20 to 28		230 48	1
Rushville Uni'n			932	515	868	518	130 00	40 to 55	7553 90	5167 38	1
Totals.....	8703	5467	8751	4945	8178	4439					83

The following is a list of the School Commissioners and Superintendents of Schuyler county, and the time their official term expired:

NAME.	TERM EXPIRED.
Alexander Curry	1835.
Henry B. Bartholf	1838.
Wm. Ellis	1839.
J. D. Manlove	1845.
John Scripps	1849.
D. T. Berry	1850.
Charles Neill	1857.
Geo. R. Benton	1861.
A. D. Davies	1863.
Henry Smither	1864.
Jesse Fox	1869.
J. R. Neill	1873
W. A. Clark	1877.
H. H. Foley	1882.

When the school law of 1855, went into effect the commissioners were required to visit and inspect all the schools at least once a year. The law of 1872, left it optional with the county board whether this work should be done or not.

The name of commissioner was changed to that of superintendent as more appropriate, for it was intended that this officer should have a close supervision of the schools. But the supervisors of this county appropriate nothing for this purpose. With the ability and faithful services of our present superintendent, the people have a guarantee that the work of supervision will be well done. Money is no where more judiciously expended than in efficient supervision.

In 1866, a Teachers' Institute was held, the first in five years, at which twenty teachers were present. An Institute has been held at Rushville during the month of August each year since, usually lasting three days. In the year 1868, the teachers' organized the "Schuyler County Teachers' Institute." The following is the preamble:

"WHEREAS, we believe that the cause of education in this county has long needed the stimulus that can only be derived from an organized and determined effort on the part of its friends, and, believing that such results can best be attained by a County Teachers' Institute, therefore,

Resolved. That we do now organize ourselves under the name and style of the "Schuyler County Teachers' Institute." The County Board has in no way encouraged this Institute. It has never appropriated any thing for lectures, instructors, or incidental expenses.

The teachers in attendance have taken the part of instructors, and by questions and discussions have made the sessions of that institute very pleasant and profitable.

In 1875, and also in 1876, William Gray held a Teachers' Normal at the High School in Rushville, which was well sustained by the teachers of the county. In 1877, H. A. Smith and E. A. Allen, held the Normal Teachers' drill. For the last five years, Nathan T. Veatch, a close and accurate student and good instructor, has conducted the Normal. The influence of these drills is felt throughout the county in the improvement of the schools.

William Hobart Taylor taught school in the house of Calvin Hobart, in the winter of 1832-34. This was a small school.

The first schools held in cabins unoccupied by a family, were in the summer of 1826, when Jonathan D. Manlove taught a school in his own house on the N. W. ¼, sec. 30, Rushville township. At the same time Sophronia Chadsey, afterwards Mrs. Manlove, taught in the cabin on N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, section 16, the first built in the county. As J. D. Manlove was, for many years, one of Schuyler's most honored citizens, and is authority on most questions regarding the early history of Schuyler county. I copy the following letter from him to the *Schuyler Citizen:*

1826 VERSUS 1881."

Mr. Editor: With unfeigned pleasure I read the proceedings of the Rushville High School, recently published in the *Citizen.* The performance was very creditable to all concerned. If I were to criticise anything, it would be the uniformity of old heads on young shoulders, as shown by the form of thought each pupil possessed; but as the ideas were all good and important to success, no strictures are in order.

"My mind reverts back to the summer of 1826, when I taught a school in a log cabin where Mr. Little's house now stands, northeast of your city. The cabin was the largest one in the county, and had been occupied by a family not censurable for the godly virtue of cleanliness, and was infested with a numerous progeny of bugs, whose odorous perfume was not pleasant to the olfactories of teacher or pupils. They had prior possession, and had fortified and were taking possession of the books and dinner baskets. We were compelled

to declare a war of extermination. We procured a large iron kettle, and when ready with boiling water all hands moved on the enemies' works, and after a long and bloody battle, succeeded in destroying all their army, except a very considerable number of stragglers that returned early to their well-known and impregnable hidings. Peace reigned in Warsaw, the six inch benches were again occupied, and the daily supply of muskmelons, which was furnished by the teacher, eaten; and all were happy and contented. And right here I must refer to the first effort to build a school-house in Schuyler. I think it was in 1827, and near B. Chadsey's, perhaps on Wheelhouse's farm, then owned by Jesse Bartlett. A log house was put up and perhaps covered; it was done under a very imperfect law, the first in the State that was called a free school law. There was great prejudice at that time with a portion of our southern and western population against any law regulating and requiring each citizen to assist in the promotion of schools. Many a politician was popular, or the reverse, owing to his views pro or con. The house was never finished because of the ignorance and prejudice then extant. Fifty-five years have passed, and where are the friends of education to-day? A reasonable appreciation of its value is almost universal. It is believed by the ripest minds of the age, to be the anchor of hope for the perpetuation of our system of government, a necessity if the system survives, and a beacon light to all ignorant and savage nations. This diffusion of knowledge must imbue the minds of the future generations with the grandest conceptions of truth, the scope of which combines all that is useful and beautiful in the arts and sciences, in religion and in all the works of God and man. It will dispel superstition, promote morality and true Christianity. For truth is science, and science is truth demonstrated, and neither conflicts with true Christianity. Let me say to the young scholars above referred to that in intellectual cultivation as in everything else: to think we are able to achieve is almost achievement. Everywhere are found the means or facilities for obtaining an education, and if we have the fixed purpose to use them, we can surely make advancement. Permit a quotation from the Irish orator, Phillips. He says: "Education is a companion which no crime can destroy; no enemy alienate; no despotism enslave. At home it is a friend, abroad it is an introduction, and in society it is an ornament. It chastens vice, guides virtue, and gives at once grace and government to the genius. Without it what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage, vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passion participated with brutes."

The history of the schools of the different townships is nearly the same. The first schools were "pay schools" or subscription schools. When the 16th section was sold it created a fund, the interest of which was to assist in supporting free schools. The state school tax and revenue derived from fines, together with the school tax of each district, were for the same purpose. Oakland sold her school land in June, 1837. The first school in the township was taught by a Mr. Preston in a log cabin built by Frederick Noble, on the S. E. ¼ of section 24, in the summer of 1835. Scholars in attendance were Abner and William, children of Richard Ashcraft; Harriet, daughter of William Burress; Rebecca and Nancy, children of Josiah Downer; Benjamin, Martha Ann, Sarah Jane and Joseph S., children of Joseph Logan; and three children of the teacher. The subscription was $1.50 per month. Session three months.

Thomas Bronaugh taught the first school in Littleton, in a deserted cabin in the summer of 1835. The cabin was on S. W. ¼ section 21. Pupils: Julia, Margaret, John, and Ephraim L., children of David Snyder; Martha, Nancy, Evaline and Ludwell, children of Elijah M. Wilson; Eliza and Benjamin, children of R. P. Aplegate; Andrew Wycoff, a nephew, John, Thomas Jacob, Daniel and Asher, children of Garrett Wycoff; Jane, Eliza Ann, and Tolbert, children of Wm. H. Crawford. First school-house, a log cabin built in 1838, on S. W. ¼ of section 19, Hon. Samuel Horney, teacher. John Weaver settled on this quarter section in 1833, and the farm is still owned by his youngest son, David Weaver. Littleton sold her school section in 1840.

Brooklyn did not sell the school section until March 25, 1841. The first school in this township was taught by Richard Kellough, in a log cabin, in the village, in 1837. The first school-house was built in 1842.

The first school in Birmingham township, was taught in a log cabin in the village by Wm Neil in the winter of 1837. The following named persons were appointed by the Schuyler County Commissioners' Court, trustees for the school-land of 3 N. 4 W.: Wm. Dron, James G. King and J. G. Graham. On petition the 16th section was sold April 7, 1847, being the last township in the county to offer its school land for sale.

A Mr. Kimball, an old man from Kentucky, taught a school in a small log cabin south of Huntsville, in Huntsville township, in 1835-6. There were three windows of leather which were fastened up during the day to permit the light to pass in between the logs, and were closed at night. The teacher permited all to study aloud. Jeremiah Brisco taught the first school in Huntsville in 1836, in a log cabin built for the purpose that season. He taught for the same school for several terms.

Huntsville has had many excellent teachers. Miss Mary Hart, of Conn., taught the school south of Huntsville during the summer of 1836. H. E. Bryant, now banker at Bement; Miss Eunice Kimball, an eastern lady, and Alvin Bacon, each taught several terms in Huntsville. Miss Letitia Biscoe taught in a log cabin near Shilo. The windows of this cabin consisted of a board fastened up with a strap.

The first frame school-house in Huntsville, was built about 1840. School land sold April 8, 1839. The first school in Camden township was taught by Esq. John Thornhill, in 1836, in a neglected cabin built by a squatter in 1835, on section 18. The second school was taught in the winter of 1838-9, by George L. Gray, who now owns and lives on the same piece of land, sec. 22, where he fought his Christmas battles. He was fastened out by the big boys until he would promise to treat to toddy. He finally yielded and furnished the money, when a boy by the name of Brown,

went to what is now Brooklyn, for the whiskey. The toddy was made in buckets, and the teacher and pupils enjoyed it together, and harmony was restored. Tuition $1.50 per quarter. John Anderson taught in the northern part of what is now the village of Camden in 1839. A brief description of this school-house, may, with very few changes, apply equally well to any one of our early "temples of learning," in which the youth were wont to woo the goddess of wisdom.

It was built of logs, as were *all* of the houses at that time. The fire-place occupied nearly the whole of one side of the room and a recess in the wall. After reaching a height of about 6 feet the logs were placed straight across that side of the room, and the chimney of sticks was continued up on the outside of the house. It had puncheon floor and seats, and greased paper placed between the logs for windows. The large boys cut and carried the wood for the fire. The school section was sold in October 1837.

The first school-house in Schuyler county was built in Buena Vista in 1828, on N. W. ¼ of sec. 1, and Robert Sexton taught a two months' session. On May 10, 1830, Samuel L. Dark commenced a six months' session on N. E. ¼ of sec. 22. In '43–'44, George B. Grey taught at Cross Roads. The subscription consisted of various kinds of produce; one patron agreeing to pay a certain number of bushels of wheat, another a certain number of bushels of oats, &c., &c. It was not always the easiest matter to collect in those days, and the teacher employed Jacob Snyder to collect for him. Another teacher of the same school was Mr. Wheadon. Instead of the usual mottoes around the room, each pupil could read the penalty for certain offences. ? lashes for talking out loud. ? lashes for fighting. 13 lashes for quarreling going to or from school, and other rules with the penalty. Buena Vista has the largest school fund of any township in the county, owing to the foreclosing of its mortgage and reselling of a portion of its school section after it had advanced in price. This section was first sold in April, 1838. The first schools of Rushville township have already been referred to The first school at Sugar Grove in this township, (two in this county) was taught by Miss Mary Ann Boron, now Mrs. John Lee, in 1832.

Joab Moore taught the first school in the Hall neighborhood in 1833–4. The first school-house was built the next season, and Charles Neill taught the first school in it.

The first school in Browning township was taught by a man from Tennessee in 1835, in a small log cabin built by Nathan Glover. This was the second township to sell its school section, which was done Oct. 29, 1833, by Alfred Wallace and John M. Campbell, trustees.

The first session of school in Hickory was taught by a Mr. Sheldon in 1838, in a cabin built on the bluffs. There were but two small fractions of section 16 in this township.

The first school in Frederick was held in a private cabin built by Horatio Benton. The first school-house was built in 1846, a small one story frame building now used as a town house.

The first school in Bainbridge was in a log cabin built for the purpose on section 22 about the year 1830. The first teachers were John Keeton, Mr. Sexton, John Parker, Joseph Bell, James M. Stevens.

John Greene taught school in the winter of 1835-6 in a log cabin built in the fall, on N. E. sect. 1.

Samuel Haines, Jas. Lawler, and Nathan Winshaell were appointed trustees at the June term of court in 1836. The school-land was sold Dec. 5, 1836.

The first school in Woodstock township was taught by John Taylor in 1827. The first school in the northern part of the township was taught by Mr. Charles Hatfield in the winter of 1833, in a house built that fall of elm poles in an elm grove near Mr. Joshua Griffiths.' The pupils and teacher mixed the mud on the floor of the school-house, after the school began, with which they daubed the house at recesses and noon. Scholars in attendance at this school were William T. and Isaac, children of Richard Black; Sarah and Rebecca, children of Jacob Fowler; Houston and Elihu, children of Allen Alexander; James and Thomas, children of Isaac Sanders; Anderson, Isaac S. and Pressly Riley, children of Mrs. Amelia S. Riley. The day before Christmas, Anderson and Pressly Riley took the teacher out and wallowed him in snow, and left him tied, because the teacher would not treat to whisky. The teacher treated to two gallons of whisky on New Year's.

In the same school-house, taught Thomas Binkly, Mr. Johnson, Enoch Boughton, Faunton Muse and Robert Glenn.

Whilst the strife for the Christmas treat was going on, when Mr. Muse was teacher, he attempted to descend the spacious chimney, when one of the boys threw water on the coals in the fire-place which nearly caused him to fall, but he managed to crawl out, and promised the usual treat.

Robert Glenn spent much of his time in reading law whilst the pupils amused themselves. One day, desiring to obtain some young squirrels in the top of a dry tree about 100 yards from the school-house, the scholars built a fire around the tree in the morning and agreed to run when they heard it fall. On hearing the tree fall, all ran without asking permission except two small boys. When they returned the teacher looked up and asked them if they had got back. Comment is unnecessary.

Townships 1 S. 1 W. and 13 S. 2 W. are united with Brown county for school purposes.

Rushville has a very comprehensive school history, for it has had its Western Seminary, Cottage Seminary, Female Seminary, Scripps' Academy, The Seminary, M. E. Church High School, Parrott School House, and Rushville Union School. Schools were also held in many other places.

There have always been strong friends of education in Rushville. Taking a correct view, they considered that it was cheaper for themselves and better for the town to support good schools where their children could be educated at home, than to send them away. On June 25, 1845, J. Clarke, Lycurgus I. Kimball, George B. Rogers, Roland M. Worthington, Jas. G. McCreery, Abraham Tolls, Wm. E Withrow, Joseph Montgomery and James L. Anderson, purchased the lot where the Union School building now stands, and built the Seminary. The first teacher in this institution was A. J. Sawyer, now teacher of mathematics in Chicago

University, assisted by Miss Williams and Miss Dayton. This was in 1848. The next teachers were R. H. Griffith, assisted by Miss Sophia Barber, afterwards Mrs. McCroskey. Dr. Thomas C. Nichols assisted by J. N. Speed taught in the summer of 1855.

The boys will not soon forget Levi Lusk, or Mr. and Mrs. More or Mr. Wm. English. If they forget the first, say "pigtails," if the second, "who struck she," if the third, "Billie Moses." Other teachers at the Seminary were Mr. Lucas, G. W. Scripps who followed Mr. English, Geo. T. Ramsey and daughter Lydia, Judge Lucas, Henry Smither and others.

Mr. Marple built the Cottage Seminary about 1862, where he taught until about 1865. He was a most excellent instructor but poor governor.

The schools at the Parrott School House had the following names among the instructors: Mary Moore, and Miss Edwards; Wm. Ellis and daughter; Mrs. James McCroskey. At the Female Seminary Miss Anna Gray, now Mrs. Charles Warren, was a successful teacher. The long list of names of successful teachers of Rushville is an admonition to stop at once and to let this be written up for Rushville instead of the county history. The Rushville High School Association sold the Seminary to District No. 9 in 1855

The deed conveying said seminary to the public school of Rushville was signed by James L. Anderson, William H. Ray, W. W. Wells, R. C. Hall, J. G. McCreery, R. H. Griffith, Thomas Monroe and J. C. Bagby.

The female seminary was bought of the Cumberland church and used for a ladies' private seminary for three years, the number of pupils being limited to twenty-five. The building is now owned by the M. E. Church.

In March, 1869, the Rushville Union School District was incorporated by a special act of the legislature. It is formed out of parts of Rushville and Buena Vista. Wm. H. Ray, Thomas Wilson, W. W. Wells and R. H. Griffith took the old cast iron oath of office on the 4th of June. 1869, as the first board of education of Rushville Union School District. On July 7th following W. S. Irwin was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. D. Leach.

In 1870 the Union School was erected at a cost of about $45.000.

The schools of the New Union School District were first graded by John F. Gowdy in 1869. In 1871 they were all brought together in the new building standing where "the seminary" formerly stood. They were reorganized and brought to a high standard of excellence during the next two years by J. M. Coyner, now of Salt Lake City. In 1875 the furnaces were removed and the building heated by steam, a much needed improvement. The finishing work of the building, which was left in 1871, was completed in 1876. The first class graduated on June 14, 1876, consisting of eight girls and four boys. The school has nine departments and ten teachers. There is a regular three years' high school course, and those completing it receive the diploma of the school. Of the teachers of the Union School, Miss Anna J. Ramsey, Miss Tillie Erwin, and Emma C. Ervin, served the longest time, eight to eleven years. Miss Ida M. McCall, of Galesburg, was teacher in the high school from 1875 until 1880. The school has a fine cabinet of curiosities and specimens.

I have given as complete a history of the schools of Schuyler county as space would seem to warrant. Perhaps I should add, that there is at present but one log schoolhouse left. The present school-houses are, many of them, neat frame buildings, supplied with blackboards, maps and globes—things unknown when the desks were supported by pins in the logs and the pupils required to sit on long wooden pins, high up on the wall, for punishment. Corporal punishment has grown beautifully less.

The teachers are required to pass a rigid examination, and the patrons of the school demand successful teachers. Instead of opposition to taxation for educational purposes, it is now regarded as true economy to a community to encourage higher development. The continual cheapening of mere manual labor and the increased demand for directive energy, and the fact that the wealth of a community depends upon the amount of its directive intelligence, are matters better understood than formerly.

It is better that the youth of a community be educated to become this directive intelligence than that they occupy subordinate positions.

"No mother should be so unchristian as not to teach her children to read and write." "As an orange is not an orange till it is ripe, so a man is not a man till he is educated."

BROWN COUNTY.

BY MOSES BLACK.

The object of this chapter is to give a brief account of the schools of Brown county, from its settlement to the present time. In collecting the necessary information, I have been compelled to rely, almost exclusively, on the recollections of the old residents; and the work cannot, therefore, claim absolute accuracy. The majority of the teachers of half a century ago were without any special training for their work. Many of them had never "ciphered past the Single Rule of Three," and the course of study in the schools was commonly confined to the "three R's" (Reading, Riting, and Rithmetic). They labored faithfully to instruct their pupils, and as school commonly began at sunrise and continued till sunset, with only a noon intermission, it will be seen that their work was not light. There were no class-recitations, except the spelling classes, which commonly spelled twice a day, beginning at the head, and each pupil who spelled a word missed by one standing nearer to the head of the class, took the place of the one missing it. Some of the early schools were what is termed "loud schools," and when in good working-order could be heard quite a distance. All the pupils studied aloud, and each one exerted himself to make as great a noise as possible. As late as 1852 a school of that kind was taught in the old

log-house which stood a short distance south of the present building in the Gilbirdsport district, in Elkhorn township. The gentleman who taught this school called upon the School Commissioner (S. S. Black), armed with a request from the directors of his district, to grant him a certificate. The commissioner, though having no discretion in the matter when a request was presented, asked the applicant a few questions; one of them was: "Mr. C. what is orthography?" The applicant responded: "I never studied anything only the common branches." In some of the schools they were permitted to study aloud when preparing their spelling-lessons. Written or blackboard work was unknown. The teachers sometimes wrote the multiplication-table, and gave it to the pupils to memorize. In discipline they were generally rigid, the rod being frequently used. An incident, which occurred in one of the earliest schools in Mt. Sterling, illustrates the then prevalent idea in regard to corporal punishment. During the school exercises, the door was unceremoniously opened, and one of the patrons of the school said to the teacher: "Mr. Taylor, have you whipped my son Alec?" "No, sir; he is a good boy, studies well, and does not need it." "I want you to whip him, as I think it would make him do better." Some of the early teachers required the boys to bow and the girls to courtesy to any person they met while on the road to or from school. This custom was continued in some schools, as late as the year 1849, when the writer first attended school. The text-books commonly used were, Noah Webster's Spelling-Book, Pike's Arithmetic, and the Introduction to the English Reader. Books were scarce, and, for reading, pupils brought any book they could obtain. Some schools, in addition to the Reader mentioned, would have the Bible, a Life of Marion or Washington, Robinson Crusoe and in some instances old newspapers supplied the place of a reader. Ink was made of nutgalls, or the bark of maple or walnut trees. All the pens were made by the teacher from goose-quills. In the matter of school architecture there was a great similarity. The houses were commonly built of round logs, the cracks chinked with sticks, and a large fire-place with a stick chimney. In some instances the chimney was built from the upper joists, and the wood being laid on the hearth below, the pupils could approach the fire from three sides, instead of the front only, as was the case with an ordinary fire-place. The roof was always made of clapboards, and frequently fastened with weight-poles instead of nails. The floor (when the building had one), was made of puncheons, and the seats were either poles or slabs, supported by sticks stuck in them. The only desk was a slab hewed from the body of a tree, and placed on underpins driven in the wall. The windows were made by cutting out a log; sometimes placing greased paper over the opening; at other times a single row of glass would be used. All the school-houses of that date were built by the voluntary labors of the settlers. The schools were sustained almost entirely by the tuition paid by the patrons. An article of agreement was commonly written, and each one signed whatever number of scholars he intended to send, the price per scholar being stipulated in the agreement. In addition to the tuition paid him, the teacher commonly "boarded round," that is, stayed a part of the time with each family, his board costing him nothing Many of the pupils from sixteen to twenty years of age were learning to read, and from one to four miles was a common distance for them to walk. It was a common thing, when there was no school in a neighborhood, to send children to some other part of the county, and pay board and tuition while attending school. Teachers' wages were frequently no higher than thirteen dollars per month, and, in some instances, as low as ten dollars per month was paid, or rather promised, as the collections seldom amounted to enough to pay the teacher the stipulated price. It was a common occurrence for the pupils, just before the Christmas holidays, to take possession of the school-house, and refuse to allow the teacher to enter, unless he would promise to "treat the school." Failing in this, they would resort to "heroic treatment," and many a contest ensued. The custom was favored by public opinion, and generally the teacher had to succumb. As a good illustration of this, I give the following statement, written by a former resident of Brown county, now a prominent physician in a neighboring county: "In the winter of 1845 and '46, I was employed to teach a school in Buckhorn township. I was to receive forty dollars, and board around, for my services, the term being three months. The school-house was about eighteen feet square, built of round logs, clapboard roof, held on by weight-poles. The chimney, which occupied the greater part of one side of the house, was built of sticks. One log was cut out for a window, in which I believe there was a single row of eight-by-ten window-glass. The floor, benches, and writing-desk were made of puncheons. We began school by the time the sun rose, and continued till sunset. McGuffey's Readers and Webster's Elementary Speller were the books most used. There were about thirty pupils in attendance, and among them probably half a dozen boys and as many girls were full-grown. The first day of our school, at noon, the young men and larger girls commenced playing such plays as were common at social parties, such as, Old Sister Phœbe, Pleased or Displeased, Kitchen Furniture, &c., which were usually wound up by marrying a couple. I had some doubts about the propriety of such amusements at school, but not wishing to assume any arbitrary authority, I referred it to the directors. After consulting, they said that, 'As such plays were allowed at the private houses, there could be no harm in permitting them, at play-time, in the school house.' Such being their decision, the plays went on through the entire term, and I made a full scholar in that department. I could do as much kissing as any of them, being about eighteen years of age, and very fond of such exercises. Many of the young men and women of the neighborhood, who did not attend school, would come in and take part with us in those plays. It was customary, at that time, in some localities, to turn the teacher out, or even to take him to the creek and give him a cold bath, unless he would agree to treat the school on Christmas. My pupils had determined to duck me, unless I would agree to treat them. I knew nothing of this until the afternoon of Friday before Christmas. When I told them to get their books and go to studying, one of the

young men stepped up to me and said, 'We are going to rule this afternoon.' I at once suspected what the trouble was, and stepping outside the door, picked up a good-sized hoop-pole. I then went back, and looking as fierce as I could, told them I would thrash the life out of all who did not obey me. I then ordered all who intended to behave properly to march over on the other side of the house, so that I might see how many I would have to whip. This order came so unexpectedly, and I looked so fierce and determined, that all committed themselves on my side, except two young men and one girl. The young men, each of whom was older and larger than myself, then took hold of me, the girl looking on and encouraging them. The creek was nearly half a mile from the school-house, and as there was a small hill to go over, it was no easy job to take me there. There was snow on the ground, and we had a pretty rough time of it, sometimes all down together, first one on top and then another, frequently getting very mad and occasionally fighting. At such times the girls would cry, and come and take hold of the boys, and beg them to let me alone; but the one girl who was for ducking me would run up and tell them to 'stand back and let them duck him. He ought to treat; and if he does not do it, he ought to be ducked. Dad has ducked many a man; and there is a law to make him treat.' The boys finally tired out, and, finding they could not get me to the creek, let me go; I promising to treat them when I got ready. I did treat them, on Christmas-day, parents and children, on two gallons of whiskey, and two pounds of sugar, costing me just one dollar. Apples could not be had at that time We had a jolly time at the treat,—spelling, singing, etc ,—and the whiskey made many of them feel very happy, and everything went off well." This custom has long since become obsolete. The rough log-houses of pioneer days have, nearly everywhere, given place to neat and comfortable buildings, while the school-furniture of the present day is almost perfect. The qualifications of teachers are much better than formerly, many of them having received professional training. Teaching is beginning to be recognized as a profession, and each year the quality of the work done by our teachers is improving. The teachers have an organization which holds an annual meeting of from two to three days, and intermediate sessions by voluntary effort are quite frequent. I have obtained from the State Superintendent of Public instruction a copy of the oldest report on file in his office, and for the purpose of showing the progress of our county, contrast it with the last report:

	1850.	1881.
Number of schools taught	30	58
Av. monthly compensation of male teachers	$17	42.46
Av. monthly compensation of female teachers		29.74
Highest rate of compensation paid	20	100.00
Lowest rate of compensation paid	10	15.00
Amount of public money paid for teachers' wages	824.60	16,255.81
Amount annually expended for schools	995.45	24,849.56
Number of school-houses	23	58
Number of log school-houses	21	4
Number of frame school-houses	2	49

The first school, in what is now Brown county, was taught, as early as the year 1830, by a man named Agneal. The school was taught in a house on the northwest quarter of section five in Cooperstown township, the house also being the teacher's residence. The teacher was a minister and came from Ohio, but I have not been able to ascertain any particulars in regard to the school. The first school-house in the county was built in the same township on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section nine, in the fall of 1831. It was a rough log building, sixteen feet square, clapboard door and roof, with the ordinary furniture, and was never completed. In the spring and summer of 1832 George W. Lester taught school there and A. A. Glenn, who afterward represented this district in the State senate, and was acting Lieutenant Governor, was one of his pupils. His school was composed of pupils from the O'Neal settlement near Ripley, and the White settlement, so named from Jacob White, the first settler on what is now known as the Huffman farm. In the same summer Martin Dewitt taught school in a small log cabin on the southeast quarter of section twenty-four. A Mr. Haggerty taught school near the present town of Cooperstown in the year 1833, and either in the same or following year Samuel Briscoe taught there. A hewed log school-house was built on the White farm, southeast quarter of section seventeen, and W. C. Hardin taught the first school there in 1833. He was followed by William Crewdson, W. J. Ba-ket, and, in 1839, A. A. Glenn taught a three months' school there for which he received, nominally, thirteen dollars per month, about one-third of which was never collected. W. F. Cox taught near La Grange in 1836 or '37, the locality being known as the Orchard settlement. J. A. Hankins taught school on Little Creek in the year 1840, and in 1841 and '42 A. A. Glenn taught in a house on section twenty-four. James D. McPherson was one of the early teachers, beginning about 1842 and continuing at intervals for many years. J. L. Bradbury, a resident of that township, was a teacher in former years.

The first school-house in Mt. Sterling township was built in 1832. It was a log house of the ordinary kind, one of the pupils stating that to the best of his recollection there were no nails used in its construction. It was situated on the north half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, being the land now owned by J. H. Hersman. The first school in the township was taught in this house by James Alexander in the summer of 1832, and in the winter of 1832, '33, Jonathan Billings taught there. A part of his school was taught in a cabin near by, as it was more comfortable than the school-house. George Harper, the first county surveyor of Brown county, taught the next school, and in the summer of 1834 Samuel Weir taught the first school in the town, in the house now occupied as a residence by John A. Givens, and situated near the northeast corner of section seventeen. The room in which the school was taught had no floor, the children sitting upon the joists. This was a silent school, but the pupils were permitted to study aloud when preparing the spelling lesson. One of the ludicrous incidents of this school was related to me by a pupil. Mr. Weir made a bench for himself and would sometimes have

pupils sit beside him. The supports of the bench were some distance from the ends. One day a girl was reciting, and seeing a boy laughing at her, she kept moving away from the teacher, who, to relieve her, sat upon the end of the bench. Finally the girl, suddenly jumping up, the bench tipped and threw the teacher outside, he being just at the door.

The first school-house built in the town was a hewed log house which stood in the street east of the court-house square. John Taylor was the first teacher, and taught there as early as 1836. He taught several years and is kindly remembered by his former pupils. Several ladies were among the early teachers. Miss Spencer, Miss Spring and Miss Pond taught soon after Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Scanland, T. P. W. Magruder, R. C. Dunn and Moses Winslow, all taught at an early date. About 1848 the brick building, now occupied as an office by Doctor A. M. Shields, was built for an academy. It was the work of a joint stock association, the shares being twenty-five dollars each, and the cost of building and grounds was about two thousand dollars. The school was successful for a short time, but the stock having changed hands, litigation ensued for the control of the building, and the usefulness of the school was greatly impaired. After a few years the building was rented to the district and used for public school. So far as can be learned, this was the only attempt ever made in the county to establish a school for higher education. About 1851 a school-house was built by private parties on the northwest corner of South and East Cross streets. This, and the brick house mentioned, were the only school rooms in the town for several years. About 1858 a house was fitted up on the north side of North street, and a short distance east of West Cross street, which was rented by the district until the fall of 1865, when the main building of the present school-house was built by the district. It was enlarged to its present dimensions in 1873, the total cost being about $20,000, and now contains eight rooms, each twenty-five by thirty-seven feet, and can be easily arranged to seat five hundred pupils. The school was organized as a graded school in the same year the building was completed, and now has seven departments, including the high school, which has a three years' course of study. Nineteen pupils have completed the course, the first class graduating in 1879. I learn from Professor E. R. Sluader, who is now in charge of this school, that during the past year three hundred and twelve pupils were enrolled, one hundred and forty of whom were males, and one hundred and seventy-two females. The average standing of this year's graduates was 87 per cent.

The first school in Lee township was taught in the summer of 1832 by Mrs. Nancy Howes, wife of Oliver Howes, in their cabin which was situated on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section six. Mrs. Howes stated that some of the children came five miles to attend this school. The discomforts both to teacher and pupils can be readily imagined as the school was taught in the same room occupied by the family, the teacher at the same time doing her housework. In the following year a school-house was erected in the southeast corner of Clayton township, and a school was maintained for several years. It was patronized by Lee, Pea Ridge and the adjoining townships in Adams county. The first school-house in Lee township was built on the northwest quarter of section eighteen, about the year 1835, and Thomas Smith taught the first school there. Some two or three years later this house was moved to the southwest quarter of section seventeen, and after its removal, Daniel McCaskill and a Mr. Wells were among the first teachers. The first school-house at Mt. Pleasant was built about the year 1840, and Daniel McCaskill also taught there. The schools of this township were quite similar to those of other parts of the county, but Lee township had the first school in the county taught by a lady.

The first school to which the pioneers of Pea Ridge township had access was the one taught by Mrs. Howes in Lee township. The school in the southeast corner of Clayton township furnished the only school facilities for several years. I am unable to state positively where the first school in the township was taught, but think it probable that it was in an old cabin on section fifteen, about the year 1837,

John Flack being the teacher. The old school-house on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two was one of the first built in the township. It was used as a place of meeting by the township trustees in July, 1839, and must have been built early in that year, or in the preceding one. In the month of May, in the same year, the trustees examined Joseph Peevehouse as to his qualifications to teach school, and granted him a certificate; he taught one of the first schools in the house mentioned. There was a house built, on the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, for a church which was sometimes used for school purposes, but the time of its erection is given by some as 1834, while others place it as late as 1842. The township was divided into districts in 1838, and I think the record states that there were four of them, in the entire township. The first school-house built after the division into districts, was intended to be in the center, but whether the geographical center, or the center with reference to population, is not

stated. In 1840 I find that Joseph Peevehouse, Miss Winfield, Prudence Davis, Miss Dearborn and James M. Stockton were teachers in the public schools. At the meeting of the trustees in January, 1841, funds were distributed on the schedules of William Harrison and Daniel McCaskill, in addition to those named above, and in July of the same year, on the schedules of Prudence Davis, T. J. Baird, Hugh D. King, William Harrison, Daniel McCaskill and James W. Singleton. The district known as the Pell school district was organized in 1843, and the house was built almost entirely by voluntary contribution; and Harrison Berry taught the first school in it. A house was built on the southwest quarter of section twenty-six at an early date, and a Mr. Boltinghouse taught the first school. Ezekiel Mobley also taught in the same house. The early school buildings of this township were of the primitive kind, but those of recent date are in keeping with the age.

The first school in Missouri township was taught (in the year 1833,) by George W. Lester, in an old cabin, on the south half of the northwest quarter of section twenty. James Riley taught two schools in the same house soon after, and in the winter of 1835–36 and summer of 1836, Daniel McCaskill taught a school in a house on the northeast quarter of section thirty. The first school-house built in the township was situated near the center of section twenty-nine and was probably built in 1837. It was of the primitive style, except the floor, which was made of sawed lumber. The first teacher in this house was Dr. O. H. Baker, then came Thomas J. Baird and James W. Singleton. The old house near the center of section eight was built about the year 1839. Joseph Miller taught the first school and was followed by a Mr. McDonald and Thomas J. Baird. The old Liberty school-house on section fifteen was built about 1847. Thomas J. Baird first taught there and James F. Nardin followed him. Mr. N. was succeeded by E. M. Spencer, the patriarch of the profession in that township. Mr. S. began in 1849 and has taught almost continuously, till quite recently. With few exceptions his schools have been in Missouri township, and, in one respect, his work is without a parallel in this county. I refer to the fact of his teaching one school for fifteen consecutive years. He was one of the first teachers to leave the old methods, and has made his mark in the educational work of the township.

The first school taught in Ripley was in the year 1836, the school-house being a newly erected log structure which did service for a number of years, but was finally pulled down and used for fuel in burning stoneware. Miss Osborne, now the widow Scripps, of Rushville, was the teacher. J. A. Hawkins taught soon after and John Taylor, A. A. Glenn and James D. McPherson were also among the early teachers. About the year 1860 a new school-house was erected on the north side of the town and used till the present house was purchased, which was in 1879. The cost of the present building, was about two thousand five hundred dollars. There are commonly two teachers employed, and the school is well attended.

Versailles, the oldest settled township in the county, was not behind in devotion to education. The first school in this township was taught in Cornelius Vandeventer's family by John Lister. He was to give the children three lessons per day, morning, noon and night and the remainder of his time was to be employed in farm work. There are conflicting statements as to the date of this school, but the weight of evidence is in favor of the summer of 1831. The next school in that vicinity was taught by Miss Hannah Burbank of Boston, Massachusetts. I am not able to certainly fix the date, but it seems to have been in the winter of 1833–1834. Miss Burbank taught several schools there and also taught first in the school-house which was built in the fall and winter of 1835, the session being in the latter part of the winter. One of the incidents which the old settlers relate concerning her school is, that Cornelius Vandeventer had domesticated some wild geese, and one old gander took Miss Burbank under his care, escorting her to school, where he would sit on the steps till she started to her boarding place, when, with many demonstrations of satisfaction, he would escort her home, vigorously attacking any stray dog that came near. In the fall of 1836 Samuel Weir, who taught the first school in Mt. Sterling, began a three months' term, but disagreeing with the patrons, quit when about half through. The first school-house in the township was built on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, but in the preceding year John Lister taught in an old cabin near the same place. John Taylor probably taught the first school in the school-house, and Lyman Wright followed him. The first school in the town of Versailles is said to have been taught by Miss Burbank in 1837. In 1838 or 1839 a log school-house was built near the northwest corner of the east half of the southwest quarter of section seventeen. Lyman Wright and a Mr. Gibbons were among the first teachers, and in March, 1842, E. P. Bunce began teaching there, and has taught almost ever since, most of the time in Brown county. In length of service he outranks any other teacher in the county. This house was moved into the town of Versailles about 1850 or 1851 and, after doing services for school purposes a few years, it was converted into a dwelling house. The first school-house built in the town was the brick house in the east part of the town and was probably built in 1853. It was used as a school-house till the present house was erected in 1872, and was then sold to the Catholic church. The present house and grounds cost about sixteen thousand dollars and is a credit to the town The school is now organized as a graded school, of three departments, and during the past year, one hundred and seventy-five pupils were in attendance. The school is in charge of O. S. Wiley and is in a flourishing condition.

The first school-house in Elkhorn township was probably built in the year 1838, on the northwest quarter of section twenty-four. Samuel Weir lived in this township and taught school in the east part of it, but the date or locality cannot be positively ascertained. John Taylor taught in the Reid school-house quite early, and in 1838 or '39, Samuel Winslow taught a school, but the locality is uncertain. The first school-house on the west side of the township, was built on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section seven, about the year 1840. John Clough

of Canterbury, New Hampshire, taught the first school in it and created some dissatisfaction by adhering to the six hour system. Colburn's arithmetic was used in this school, it being the only one that did not use Pike's text book on that subject. Some years later Daniel Rogers taught a school on section four, and in 1850 Thomas Scanland taught a school on section fifteen, the house burning down before the term had expired The first schoolhouse built in Buckhorn township was on the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight. It was a log house, sixteen feet square, and built in the ordinary way. In the winter of 1839-40, Robert Rankin taught school there. He was an old man, and died in that vicinity, in 1841. Joseph Benson taught the next school there, and his father taught one or two schools in the same house. It is said that another brother taught there. In 1842 a house was built on the southeast quarter of section eight, and in the winter of 1845 and '46, J. G. Philips taught there. A house used for school purposes was built on the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, but the date cannot be ascertained.

CHAPTER XIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. JAMES LEATON.

THE history of Methodism in Schuyler county begins with the history of the county. Its first settlers were Methodists. Calvin Hobart and his wife had united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State of Vermont; and, bringing their religion with them in February, 1823, established the first Christian home in this portion of the Military Tract. A few months after their arrival, Rev Levin Green, a local preacher from Missouri, settled in their neighborhood, and in the month of November, 1823, in the cabin of Mr. Hobart, delivered the first sermon ever preached in the county.

Mr. Green was, in many respects, a remarkable man. A native of the mountainous region of North Carolina, and destitute of early educational advantages, he nevertheless learned to read and write, and though possessed of only three books, the Bible, Hymn-book, and Camp-meeting songs, his diligent study of these, added to his native talent and piety, made him a very acceptable and useful preacher. He had traveled a circuit in Missouri as a supply under the presiding elder before coming to Illinois, and during the years of his residence here he was faithful in preaching the gospel whenever opportunity was afforded him In 1832, he returned to Missouri He was a great oddity. Utterly indifferent about his personal appearance, he would frequently appear bare-legged and shoeless, wearing an old round crowned felt hat with half the rim worn or torn off, and the other half slouching down behind, and a coarse shirt stuck into the waistband of an almost worn-out pair of deerskin breeches, reaching but a little below the knee But despite his uncouth appearance, his sermons were clear, comprehensive, and appropriate, delivered in good language, yet mixed with a plentiful sprinkling of back-woods phrases and witticisms, giving an attractive raciness to his discourses, and rather adding to, than detracting from their merits. He was purely original, imitating no one. To those who looked at his personal appearance, his sermons were the subjects of admiration and astonishment, and one of the most competent judges of good preaching who heard him frequently, John Scripps, was accustomed to style him "the Lord's prodigy."

Amongst the settlers who rapidly occupied the country were many who had been connected with the Methodist church in their former homes, and in August, 1826, Rev. Wm. See, who was then traveling the Peoria circuit, visited the neighborhood and organized the first class in the cabin of Mr. Hobart. The class consisted of twenty three members, of whom Henry Green was appointed class leader, Wm. Skiles, assistant leader, and Calvin Hobart, steward. In the fall of 1826, the territory was transferred from the Peoria to the Atlas circuit, of which William Medford was preacher in charge, and Peter Cartwright, presiding elder. In 1827, Samuel Bogart was appointed to the circuit, and during the following summer the first extensive revival of religion in the county occurred under the labors of Levin Green. Nearly two hundred persons were converted during this revival, and a wonderful impulse was given by it to the cause of Christ In 1828, Asa D. West was put in charge of the circuit, which was divided at the next session of conference, the northern half, including Schuyler county, being styled the Spoon river circuit, to which Mr. West was again appointed preacher. During this conference year the first society was formed in the town of Rushville. The class was organized in a log cabin, owned and occupied by a Mr. Black, which stood near the present residence of Dr. Leach. Most of the members, thirty-two in number, had been previously connected with a class-meeting at Samuel Lock's, about a mile northwest of the town, and many of them were the fruits of the revival under Levin Green.

In 1830, James Bankston was appointed to the circuit. He traveled it only about four months. Whilst crossing a stream on the ice, on his way to Mr. Hobart's, his horse fell with him, and inflicted on him an injury from which he did not recover. He was a native of Georgia, and the son of pious parents who taught him to know the Scriptures from his youth. When about fourteen, he embraced religion, and it is said of him, that when he was converted, he sprang from the mourner's bench, and at the top of his voice, shouted, "Whoop-pa, hallelujah, Jesus, Jesus." Though his educational advantages were but limited in boyhood, he yet possessed an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and from the time of his conversion applied himself to study with such diligence that he became a respectable scholar, and before his death acquired a good knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew

languages, besides making considerable progress in the sciences. It is related by one who was present when he made his first attempt to preach, that soon after taking his text, his embarrassment quite overcame him. He stopped short, sat down in the pulpit, and crossing his legs, shook as if he had the ague. There was, however, that in him that was not to be discouraged or broken down. He became a polished arrow in the gospel quiver, a burning and shining light in the Methodist church, and when he died he had few equals as a preacher in the Illinois conference.

After the accident to Mr. Bankston which resulted in his death, the presiding elder employed Barton Randle, then a young man, and just commencing his itinerant career, to travel the circuit for the remainder of the year. In the early part of the year, the place of preaching in Rushville had been removed from the cabin of Mr. Black to that of Mr. Bryant, near the southwest corner of the square, and during the summer of 1831 the church was greatly strengthened by the accession of Rev. John Scripps and family, who removed from Cape Girardeau county, Missouri. Mr. Scripps had been for many years a traveling preacher in connection with the Tennessee and Missouri conferences, and had been one of the gospel pioneers in a large portion of Southern Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. But his health having failed he had taken a superannuated relation to the conference, and embarked in the mercantile business. Unwilling, however, to bring up his children under the influence of slavery, he sought a home in a free State, and finally settled at Rushville. He was a man of vigorous and well cultivated intellect, and was possessed of a wide and varied knowledge of men and books. As Dr. Stevenson has truly said, "To no one person was society in all its departments in the early days of Rushville more indebted than to him. In fact, the influence of his vigorous intellect, and his strong, manly, and harmoniously developed Christian character may be seen till this day. The coming of such a man and Christian minister into the young society at Rushville was hailed as a providence; God's hand was seen and recognized in it. His long experience in the itinerancy, his intimate acquaintance with the workings of Methodism, his personal acquaintance with the ministry, and his influence with the bishops, pre-eminently fitted him for a counselor and leader in the young society. How much he loved, how wisely he planned, and how well he built is attested by the permanent and efficient character of the church to-day."

In 1831, David B. Carter was appointed to the charge. The year was a very successful one, and the church under his faithful labors grew rapidly in numbers, wealth, and influence. The membership increased this year from two hundred and ninety-six to four hundred and one. In the spring of 1832 the first Sabbath-school in Rushville was organized, being the second established in the county, the first having been started in the Sparks neighborhood, with David Manlove as superintendent. This was held in a frame building, then standing near the northeast corner of the square in Rushville. P. P. Newcomb was its first superintendent during the summer. The place for public worship was again removed from the cabin of Mr. Bryant to this room, which, though it had no pulpit, but a chair, and no seats except some loose puncheons laid upon blocks, was yet an advance on the places previously occupied both in comfort and capacity. Here the society continued to worship until the close of the conference year, 1832, then the room having become too small to accommodate the congregation, Mr. Scripps invited the society to worship in his own private residence, offering at his own expense to furnish good seats for the congregation. These were the first seats with backs used by any denomination in Rushville. Services were held there regularly three times a week, preaching, class-meeting, and prayer-meeting. When there was not preaching by the regular pastor, Mr. Scripps himself would occupy the pulpit. During the pastorate of Mr. Carter, there were added to the church by letter several persons who greatly strengthened the society. Amongst them were George Baker, and wife from Jackson, Missouri, and Josiah Parrott, and wife from Kentucky.

At the session of conference in 1832, the Spoon river circuit was divided into the Canton and Rushville circuits—Schuyler county being included in the latter. The preacher was Henry Summers, who reported at the close of the year a membership of 316. The next year, 1833, two preachers were sent to the charge, Thomas N. Ralston and Peter Borein. They were both men of more than ordinary ability, and both became eminently useful in the church. An arrangement was entered into by which Mr. Ralston should preach most of the time in town, and Mr. Borein on the circuit. Early in February, 1834, some of the leading members of the church, with the preachers, determined to hold a two weeks' meeting, and invited Rev. W. C. Stribling, a located member of the Kentucky conference, and a man of wonderful pulpit power, and equally noted conversational eccentricities, to come over from Jacksonville and assist in the meeting. But before this the residence of Mr. Scripps having become too small to accommodate the congregations, the public services were removed to what had been a wareroom near the northeast corner of the square, but which had been fitted up as a school-room. But this was soon found to be too small, and permission was obtained of the sheriff to occupy the court-house as a place of worship. The house itself being not yet completed, there being only the walls, floor and roof, the members of the church fitted it up at an expense of one hundred dollars, and immediately commenced a protracted meeting. But as soon as this began, some of the other denominations claimed the right to an equal occupancy of the house as a public building, so that the Methodists were again compelled to remove. Mr. Scripps tendered them the use of a large upper room over a new storehouse which he had built on the east side of the square. His offer was accepted, the fixtures from the court-house were transferred to the new building, the protracted meeting was resumed, and continued for over two months, resulting in a powerful revival of religion in which nearly a hundred souls were converted. One of the first converts was Dr. Dunlap, who is still living in the neighborhood. Among the incidents of the revival was the following: There was living in Rushville at the time a Dr. Cossett, an eminent physician, past middle age, who,

though an avowed skeptic as to Christianity, was yet a regular attendant at church. He had been in the habit for many years of indulging in his daily dreams, though he never drank so as to disqualify him for his professional duties. His little daughter, perhaps eight or nine years old, professed conversion. She instantly rose from her seat—her countenance shining as did that of Stephen—and rushed to the bosom of her father. When the invitation for members was given she came forward among others to join the church. As soon as the singing ceased, the doctor arose and spoke substantially as follows: "I have been a skeptic all my life till now. I know but little about the Bible. My little daughter, since she has been attending your Sunday-school, has taught me more about it than I ever knew before. I am now convinced that your religion is a reality. I know that my daughter is no hypocrite. I am resolved to change my life. I know not how to pray as these good brethren can pray. I ask you all to pray for me, and if you can receive such an old, wretched sinner, I wish to join the church with my little daughter." The audience was electrified. Saint and sinner alike wept. He was admitted and welcomed with universal acclamation. In about a month afterwards he was taken severely ill. His physician advised him to take some wine, brandy or other stimulant, but he replied, "No; I promised God when I joined the church never to touch or taste it again. I am ready to die, but not to break my promise." A few days afterwards he died in peaceful triumph. The revival spread over the circuit, and the membership was so largely increased that 544 members were reported to conference.

At the session of 1834 the town of Rushville was separated from the circuit and made a station. Mr. Ralston was its first stationed preacher. But in the early summer the cholera broke out, some twenty dying in ten days, and Mr. Ralston, whose health was poor, thought it not best to remain, and removed to Kentucky, to which conference he was afterwards transferred. The presiding elder employed Richard Haney for the remainder of the year. A camp-meeting was held during the summer at which some fifty souls were converted, and the preacher reported at the close of the year a membership of 150.

His successor was W. D. R. Trotter, a son-in-law of Peter Cartwright, and a man of fine natural ability and superior education. He had been educated for a lawyer, but had exchanged the law for the Gospel. During this year the new church was completed so that the upper room could be used for worship, and at the close of the year the Illinois conference held its annual session in it, the only time it has ever been held in Rushville. The session, owing to several trials and appeals, was unusually protracted, continuing from Wednesday, October 5th, to Friday, the 14th. Forty-four new preachers were received into the conference by transfer, readmission and on trial. Amongst the latter there were from Schuyler county the brothers Chauncey and Norris Hobart, the former of whom has long occupied some of the most prominent positions in the church, and who has the honor of being regarded as the father of Methodism in Minnesota. Warner Oliver, now a lawyer in California; Christopher J. Houts, who died recently in the Southern Illinois Conference; John P. Richmond, some time missionary to Oregon, and afterwards a member of the State Senate; and William H. Taylor, who came to the county with the family of Mr. Hobart, and who was the first person licensed to preach in Schuyler county, and who, after a long life of honor and usefulness, died at Mt. Vernon in 1872.

Mr. Trotter was succeeded by Wm. H. Windsor, who remained two years. Under his pastorate the membership increased to 178. His successor was John Van Cleve, who also remained two years, and during whose administration the society suffered heavy loss from emigration. He reported only 105 members. Under the labors of Norris Hobart, who was appointed pastor in 1840, the church was largely increased in membership, there being a gain of 90 in a single year. Many of them, however, were seekers of religion, a number of whom were converted the next year under the labors of Chauncey Hobart, the twin brother and successor of Norris in the pastorate; yet many of them were discontinued and several of the members removed by letter, so that there was on the whole during the year a slight decrease in numbers.

In 1842, George Rutledge was appointed pastor. He was a good preacher, a faithful pastor, and a devout Christian. For the two following years, N. P. Cunningham was in charge. It detracts nothing from the merit of others to say that Mr. Cunningham was one of the best preachers ever stationed at Rushville. He died at Paris in 1847. The next year the pulpit was filled by Wm. Cliffe, an Englishman—a good preacher and a superior pastor. In 1846 Geo. Rutledge was again appointed pastor; but, his health failing, he remained only about nine months, the remainder of the year the pulpit being supplied by John Scripps.

The next pastor was Robert E. Guthrie, who remained only one year. From the Conference of 1848 Wm. S. Crissey was appointed to the charge; but as his circumstances were such that he could not leave Decatur, where he resided, John Scripps, who was always ready to fill every gap, was again appointed as the supply, and during the whole year served the church with great acceptability.

In 1849 Wm. W. Mitchell became the pastor. He was a man of fine personal appearance, of genial disposition, very conscientious, yet of such decision of mind and character, that in the administration of discipline he sometimes seemed to be tyrannical. From the close of the conference year of 1841 there had been a steady decrease in the membership, so that at the beginning of Mr. Mitchell's term there were only 113 members and probationers. But about this time the tide seemed to turn; and though during his pastorate several of the leading members withdrew from the church, he reported an increase of twenty-three; and from this time until the present there has been a steady growth in numbers, and in all the elements of power

James N. Dickens was pastor in 1850. He is now on the superannuated list, but when in his prime he was one of the most successful defenders of the faith in the conference. His year in Rushville was a year of trial, of controversy, but of success. The next year the charge was left to be supplied, and the presiding elder employed A. C. McDonald, then a

young man, but who afterwards rose to prominence in the church, having become President of Shaw University in Mississippi. He was succeeded by Joseph Montgomery, who had just been transferred from the Pittsburg conference; and he in 1853 by Daniel H. Hatton.

The next year James I. Davidson was appointed pastor. He served two years. He was an Englishman by birth—a man of fine personal appearance, with brilliant imagination, and a wonderful command of language, attracting great crowds to his ministry. He died in Decatur in 1870. During his pastorate there were many important additions to the church, the membership increasing to 227. There had come to Rushville some years before a number of families who had in the east been members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Among them were the Wilsons, Clarkes, Greers, Beatties, Goodwins, Johnsons, Hoskinsons, and others. These had formed a society, built a neat church, and had been supplied with pastors by that church. But chiefly through the influence of Rev. John Clark, who had for many years been a leading minister amongst them, and had been president of one of their conferences,—who saw that the town was too small to support two churches so nearly alike in doctrine and discipline, they abandoned their own organization and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which many of them continue to this day among its most excellent and useful members.

Mr. Davidson was succeeded in the pastorate by Vincent Ridgely, who served the church two years, and afterwards withdrew from the ministry and the church. His successor was W. N. N. Moore, who remained but one year. In 1859 W. D. Lemon was appointed pastor. He remained two years, during which there was an increase of eighty in the membership. Emmor Elliott was his successor, a good preacher and a devout Christian. He remained but one year, and was killed in 1866 whilst presiding elder of the Griggsville district, by being thrown from his buggy.

The subsequent preachers have been James Shaw, who remained two years; G. R. S. McElfresh, who served the church three years, and under whose administration the parsonage was built, and the present commodious and beautiful church erected; A. S. McCoy, two years; W. J. Rutledge, two years; J. C. Rucker, H. O. Hoffman, one year each; T. A. Parker, two years; J. B. Wolfe, three years; Wm. Stevenson, two years, in whose pastorate the semi-centennial of Methodism in Schuyler county was celebrated with appropriate and interesting exercises; Dr. G. W. Gray, who served one year, and under whose labors an extensive revival of religion occurred and many young people were brought into the church; and the present pastor, James Leaton, who received his appointment at the conference of 1881. The membership now is 279; and it is safe to say of them, that for intelligence, fidelity in attendance on the means of grace, liberality, and genuine Methodism, they are equaled by few churches in the conference and surpassed by fewer still.

An important adjunct of the church is the Sunday-school. During the fifty years of its existence, John Scripps was superintendent seventeen years; and G. W. Scripps, his nephew, *thirty-two years*—a fact almost unparalleled in Sunday-school history. Its present efficient superintendent is Owen Jackson, and the average attendance of teachers and scholars over two hundred.

Rushville Circuit.—At the time the town was set off as a station, the Rushville circuit embraced all of Schuyler and Brown counties, the south part of Fulton, and a corner of Hancock. But in 1835 the appointments in Hancock and Brown counties were cut off and formed into Pulaski circuit. In 1841 the north part of the circuit was cut off and attached to the Marietta charge. In 1853 the circuit itself was abolished, the appointments being divided between Littleton, Astoria, and Ripley; but in 1858 the Rushville circuit again appears, but with greatly diminished territory, being confined mostly to the south-eastern portion of the county, which, with slight changes, has composed the circuit to the present time. Its appointments now are:—Ebenezer, Parrott's S. H., Oakland, Sugar Grove, Pleasant View, Frederic, and Lung's S. H. The parsonage is in Rushville. There are four churches, and a membership of 235. The present pastor is Rev. D. P. Lyon.

Littleton Circuit.—This circuit was formed in 1853, and has continued to the present time. It embraces the northwest portion of the county, with five appointments, three churches and 234 members and probationers. The head of the circuit is Littleton, where there is a fair parsonage, and a respectable brick church, being the second built by the society. In 1852 a brick church was erected at a cost of $1250, and dedicated by Rev. W. C. Stribling. Three years afterwards it was entirely destroyed by a tornado. But the next year (1857), the society erected a better one, at a cost of $2500, in which they still worship, and where many souls have been brought to the Saviour. Rev. W. F. Lowe is the present preacher in charge.

Camden Circuit.—This charge covers the southwest corner of the county, including the towns of Camden, Huntsville and Brooklyn, and some country appointments. The circuit was constituted in 1869, with Greenbury Garner as preacher. Like Littleton, it has suffered from the effects of a tornado. In the fall of 1881 the church in Camden was entirely destroyed and the parsonage greatly injured. But by the energy of the society and the help of the rest of the county, the church has been rebuilt, and was dedicated by the pastor, Rev. N. H. Kane, in June, 1882. There are in this circuit four churches and 261 members.

Astoria Circuit.—The village of Ray and some appointments in the northeast part of the county are connected with the Astoria circuit, the most of which is in Fulton county.

The present (1882) statistics of Methodism in Schuyler county are as follows: 1050 members and probationers, 8 local preachers, 13 churches, the estimated value of which is $30,300; 4 parsonages, worth $3700, with about 1050 scholars in the Sunday-schools.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

BY JOHN S. STUTSMAN.

This Church organization is the outgrowth of the Christian Union Church In giving a history of this church it is very necessary, to relate some of the causes that gave rise or led to its organization in Schuyler County. Especially is this necessary, as there are some persons that seem to be at a loss to know why there are two Methodist Churches in the county. For some years before and during the war, many ministers and Churches assumed a political attitude, and took sides in political partisanship. Public exercises professedly religious, were frequently interspersed with, what many believed to be an unscriptural agitation of political questions Professed ministers of the gospel often taught lessons that did not accord with the gospel of peace, as understood by many good men. The declarations and sayings of many church members, and some ministers, concerning those whose political opinions and ideas of loyalty did not accord with their own, was characterized by such language of intolerant malice as made the ordinary mind yet retaining self-control grow sick, showing plainly a want of that Christian spirit and charity that should control the feelings and actions of all professed Christians, ignoring the fact that honest differences of opinions may exist between loyal and patriotic men as to the policies and measures to be pursued by the government in any emergency. Just before and during the war, some ministers professing to be called to preach the gospel of peace, so far forgot or ignored their high calling, as to step aside into the cesspool of political agitation and deliver political harangues from the stump, and not unfrequently from the sacred desk was heard things pertaining to state affairs, thus making their time and talents to subserve the interests of their political party, to the shameful neglect of the interests of immortal souls. Those things became grievous to those that believed the doctrine of the cross should be held inviolate and should never be mixed with worldly politics. Under these circumstances many truly pious persons, and a few ministers, in the State of Illnois, persons who believed with Mr. Burk that no sound ought to be heard in the church but the voice of healing charity, left off attending church, where they were constantly exposed to the chances of having their honest convictions denounced, their motives impugned, and their blood stirred by insulting insinuations. They felt sorely grieved, and were deeply distressed, being compelled to live without the means of grace. They hung their harps as it were upon the willows, and longed for the privileges of God's house without being disturbed by any of the behests of political parties and for the Gospel of the Prince of Peace unmixed with political fanaticism. A number of these dissatisfied Christians in different parts of the state organized under the name of Christian Union Church some as early as the year 1864, the Methodist element largely predominating. In the year 1866 some of the citizens of Schuyler county and men too whose loyalty and patriotism could not be questioned by any one, took the necessary steps to organize the Christian Union Church in Schuyler county. The first society was organized at Kinderhook School-house, in Rushville Township, January the 1st, A. D. 1867, or near that time by Rev. Rumsey Smithson, with ten members. The next society was organized January the 17th, A. D. 1867, at Sugar Grove in Woodstock township, by Rev. D. T. Sherman Superintendent of the Springfield district of the Christian Union Church, with four members. On April the 20th, A. D. 1867, the Rushville circuit of the Christian Union Church was organized, and the first quarterly council was held at Kinderhook school house. At a council of the Christian Union Churches of Illinois held at the city of Clinton in June A. D. 1867, it was resolved to change tho style and title of said church, to that of Episcopal Methodist Church, Illinois conference, and to embrace with its boundary the State of Illinois, and said council further resolved to receive and adopt the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as the doctrines of said Episcopal Methodist Church. Bishops Marvin and Doggett of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, according to previous request visited this council, after the above resolutions were adopted, and received said Church into the communion and under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

In August A. D. 1868 a society was organized at Rushville with five or six members, by Rev. William R. Howard, Presiding Elder of the Springfield District. In February A. D. 1869 Rev. Rumsey Smithson assisted by Rev. D. J. Snow who supplied Rushville circuit for a short time as preacher in charge, held a series of meetings in Rushville which resulted in a gracious revival of religion. Quite a number were converted and fifty-five names added to the church. In the latter part of the year A. D. 1869 Rev. W. B. Johnsey organized a Society at Hale's Ridge School House, with seven members. He also organized a society about the same time at the Davis' School House, with eight members. During the two years that Rev. W. B. Johnsey served as preacher in charge, Rushville circuit was blessed with a good degree of prosperity. In January A. D. 1871 Rev. W. B. Johnsey organized a society at Ward's School House with twenty-six members; this society has been very prosperous and have built a good church house and changed the name of the place to Mount Carmel. Some time about the years 1871 or 1872 Rev. R. P. Holt organized a society at Bethel School House, which seemed to prosper for a while, until the members by removal, emigration and otherwise became scattered, and the appointment was discontinued for two or three years, but recently has been revived and at present is one of the appointments of the circuit. In the year A. D. 1874 Rev. W. B. Beagle organized a society at the McGowen School House with seven or eight members, which has increased till at present it numbers some twenty members, and is still one of the appointments of the circuit. The Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Rushville, September the 4th, A. D. 1872, Bishop Enoch M. Marvin presiding who expressed great satisfaction with the status and growth of the conference, it being only about five years since he was present and assisted in receiving it into the jurisdiction of

the M. E. Church South. The present conference year 1881 and 1882, under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Metcalf and Rev. S. A. Cecil, has been one of marked success and prosperity for Rushville Circuit. Nearly all of the appointments have been blessed with gracious revivals of religion, and one hundred and sixty-five members have been added to the church during the year The most noted of the revivals was at Sugar Grove, where through the untiring efforts and labors of S. A. Cecil, the membership was increased from eight to eighty-five members Two new church houses have been built during the year, one at Davis' School House named Union Chapel, and one at Bethel. Rushville circuit has grown till at present it requires two preachers to give every two weeks preaching at all of the appointments. There is at present about two hundred and seventy-five or three hundred members on the circuit with eight regular preaching appointments. The society has four good church houses, and four good Sunday Schools in a prosperous condition, with three hundred and sixty-five scholars attending. During the first years of this church organization in Schuyler County it received some very strong opposition, especially from the Methodist Episcopal Church, but since the Cape May Conference where the two churches were represented, and where they agreed upon an amicable settlement of their church difficulties, there has been a more fraternal feeling between the two churches. The members seem disposed to treat each other as Christian brethren, which is truly gratifying to all lovers of Christianity, and we trust is another grand step in the great work of spreading scriptural holiness over the land, and the upbuilding of Christ's Kingdom.

We append a list of the Presiding Elders and Circuit Preachers that have served Rushville Circuit each year from the first Organization, up to the present time A. D. 1882.

Year	*Presiding Elders.*	*Circuit Preachers*
1867	D. T. Sherman.	George M. Effinger.
1868	W. R. Howard.	W. D. Cox.
1869	R. Smithson.	D. J. Snow, supply.
1870	R. Smithson.	W. B. Johnsey.
1871	S. J. Catlin.	W. B. Johnsey.
1872	M. R. Jones.	John A. Beagle.
1873	J. B. Harris.	Enoch Harper.
1874	T. F. Rogers.	W. B. Beagle.
1875	T. B. Harben.	T. M. Prickett.
1876	T. B. Harben.	J. A. Greening.
1877	R. F. Hays.	J. A. Greening.
1878	S. J. Catlin.	A. Merrill.
1879	G. W. Gillmore.	N. A. Auld.
1880	C. C. Mayhew.	(N. A. Auld &W. A. Cross.)
1881	C. C. Mayhew.	(Jos. Metcalf & S. A. Cecil.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY SAMUEL C. PALMER.

There are at the date of this writing (July 1882) six Presbyterian churches in Schuyler county, with an aggregate membership of 420 souls. They are located as follows: Rushville, 220 members; Huntsville, 45 members; Brooklyn 65 members; Doddsville, 60 members; Oak Valley, 21 members; Birmingham, 10 members.

The first Presbyterian church of Rushville, was organized Jan 31, 1830, in a store room, owned by Mr. Thomas W. Scott on the north side of the public square. The clergymen who were active in securing this organization were Rev. Cyrus L. Watson, and Rev. J. M. Ellis. Its original members were, Wm. Blair, Thomas Blair, Margaret Blair, Sarah Blair, Hugh McCreery, Sarah McCreery, Matthew McCreery, Jane McCreery, Margaret McCreery, Sarah McCreery, Wm. Moore and Jane Moore. Of this number Thomas Blair and William Moore were chosen ruling elders. Rev. C. L. Watson ministered to the church as a stated supply until Sept. 1835, at which time there were sixty members enrolled, and the session increased to five members, viz: Daniel Watson, John Young, David S. Taylor, William Blair and Robert A. Russell.

Mr. John Young, one of these early elders, organized and superintended the first Sabbath-school of Rushville, and probably the first in the county, in the log court-house, which stood upon the ground where the present Elder R. H Griffith is erecting his new hardware store. During this early period (1830 1837) the congregation met for worship in school-houses, private houses, vacant rooms at the court-house, and sometimes in the bar room of the hotel. One of these early pioneers, Mrs. Sarah Young, relates that she distinctly remembers meeting in the *bar room of the tavern*,—then s anding on the northeast corner of the square—where the *Sacrament of the Lord's Supper* was solemnly celebrated, which the little company of faithful believers greatly enjoyed—" Where two or three are gathered together *in my name*, there am I in the midst of them." In May 1836, Rev. Samuel Wilson was engaged to serve the church as stated supply. In April of 1837 an effort was made to extend to him a call to become the settled pastor of the church. The first ballot showed only a majority of one, and the last ballot only a majority of five in favor of the pastoral relation being consummated. Mr. Wilson consequently declined the call, but upon the united invitation to continue as stated supply, he remained until 1838. In 1837 the Presbyterian church in the United States divided into the two branches known as Old and New School, which unfortunately divided many local churches. Mr. Wilson took his stand with the old school party, taking with him a minority of the Rushville congregation. The attempt to maintain two separate Presbyterian organizations, did not prove to be a success, and so in a few years we find the family happily re-united and worshipping under one roof. Between 1840-1850, which embraces all the years of the old and new school so far as Rushville is concerned, there labored in one or the other branch of the church, the following named ministers: Rev. Breese, Rev. Alfred Carrington, Rev. J. T. Tucker, Rev. Henry Bergen, Rev. J. Haswell, and Rev. L. P. Kimball. Of thesebrethren, Revs. Carrington, Haswell and Kimball died during the ten years, and their graves are in the Rushville Cemetery.

The first *Settled Pastor* of this church was Rev. Alex. B. Campbell who came in Sept. 1850, and after serving one year as a supply was installed in Oct. 1851, with the munificent salary of $400 pledged for his support. He continued to

sustain this relation until April 1855, when he removed to Mendon, Ill. Mr. Campbell's pastorate was a prosperous one, quite a large number being added to the church membership. In the year 1856 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. J. Fowler, son-in-law of Rev. A. P. Brown a resident Presbyterian minister, in ill health, and whose widow at her death showed her love for the church by leaving a legacy for the Sabbath-school. In January 1857, Rev. S. E. Wishard was invited to supply the pulpit, which invitation he accepted, and in the following November, by a rising and unanimous vote he was called to become its *second pastor*, being installed in December. This pastorate continued for about three years, and was marked by earnest work and great prosperity, the membership being increased from eighty-two to one hundred and sixty-six. Following the prosperous pastorate of Mr. Wishard, the church was supplied one year by Rev. J. L. Jones, and two years by Rev. J. L. Whittemore. The times were troublous, and each served but a little while. In October 1864, Rev. T. S. Reeve was invited to supply the pulpit, which invitation he promptly accepted. The winter following was one of marked interest in the church, over thirty persons being added to its roll. He declined an invitation to serve the second year, and so in 1865 the pulpit was again vacant. In the same year the church sustained a severe loss in the death of two ruling elders, J. L. Anderson and Samuel Hindman, the latter having served the church as elder for twenty-nine years.

The church was occasionally supplied with preaching, by Rev. Ira M. Weed until 1866, when Rev. R. C. Swinton became the regular supply. In 1869 he became disabled by ill health, and was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Burchard. The three succeeding years of Mr. B's ministry were marked by internal harmony and great success. But on account of the ill health of Mrs. B., he was obliged to relinquish his charge in 1872. In Jan. 1873, Rev. J. A. Pinze was called to the pastorate of the church, and was installed in the following May, being the *third* pastor over this much served flock. He continued in this capacity until the fall of 1880, making the longest pastorate ever enjoyed by this church. This too was a period of harmony, growth and prosperity. It was during his ministry that the congregation erected the present beautiful and commodious house of worship, in many respects a model for convenience and utility. The corner-stone of the house (which is of brick) was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Monday, August 23, 1875, and although the times was marked by financial stringency all over the country, the house were pushed to its present state of completion as rapidly as possible, at a cost of $15,000 The first religious services were held in the Sabbath-school and lecture room in March 1877. It is no disparagement to the others who aided in this worthy enterprise to record the fact that not a little of this success was due to the indefatigable labors of elder L. R. Caldwell, who has so recently entered into his rest and reward. In Jan. 1881, Rev. Daniel W. Evans was called to the pastorate of the church, but was never installed, as the Master whom he loved and served, called him into the church triumphant in December of the same year. In May 1882, Rev Samuel C. Palmer came to this church in answer to a hearty and unanimous call which had been extended to him in March preceding. The names of the Elders who have served the church since its organization are as follows; viz: Thomas Blair, William Moore, David Watson, John Young, David S. Taylor, William Blair, Robert A. Russell, Samuel Hindman, James L. Anderson, David V. Dawely O. M. Hoagland, William E. Withrow, William Perkins, John McCreery, Peter H. Holm, ... King, William K. Young, R. H. Griffith, William Speed, Thomas H. Matthews, Augustus Warren, George G. Clark, A. J. Byrns, J. M. Coyner, John Putnam, Louis R. Caldwell, Louis D. Erwin and Hershal B Roach. The session as constituted at present is composed of the following brethren: R. H Griffith, Wm. Speed, Augustus Warren, A. J. Byrns, H. B. Roach and L. D. Irwin. The history of Presbyterianism in Schuyler county should include also that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, being another branch of the same family. Their only organization in the county was effected in Rushville in 1834, four years later than the other church, whose history is briefly outlined above, in a brick schoolhouse on the lot where the Christian church now stands. Its original members were Micaiah Warren, Mary Warren, David S. Taylor, Sarah Taylor, Renseller Wells, Esther Wells, Abraham Tolles, Harriet Tolles, John B. Moffitt, Polly Ann Moffitt, Willis M. Chapman, Elizabeth Chapman, Sarah Durant, Francis Heminway and Willis Carson. Of these David Taylor and Micaiah Warren were elected Ruling Elders. Rev. J. C. Jewel became their pastor in the same year, and they proceeded at once to build a house of worship. The year 1834 is memorable as the cholera year, and Rev. Mr. Jewel became one of its victims and died, but not until the new building was enclosed, so that his funeral sermon was preached in it by Rev. J. M. Berry. Losing severely by deaths and removals, they became too weak to support a minister, and soon suspended this separate service. At length they sold their building, and, like the old school Presbyterians, identified themselves with the First Presbyterian Church of Rushville, contributing to it some of its most esteemed and useful members.

The Presbyterian organization at Doddsville is the next in chronological order. The village of Doddsville is divided by the county line of Schuyler and McDonough and the church was organized and the gospel preached for thirty-three years on the Schuyler side of the line. In 1876 a new meeting house was erected at a cost of $3200, which stands upon the McDonough side of the line. The church was organized July 29, 1843, at the house of Andrew Walker, by a commission sent by Presbyterians for that purpose—consisting of Rev. Wm. K. Stewart, Rev. James M. Chase and Elder Brisco. The names of the original members of this organization are as follows; viz: Andrew Walker, Ann Walker, Charles W. Walker, Rachel Walker, John M. Clark, Mariah Clark, Margaret Hoge, Rebecca Clugsten, Jane Clugsten, Hetty McCoy, Isabella Scott Clugsten, John Scott, Rachel Scott, Sarah Black, Mariah Black, Thomas Shannon, and Elizabeth Shannon, seventeen in all. Of this number Andrew Walker was ruling elder, and the Sacra-

ment of the Lord's Supper was administered upon the next day which was the Sabbath. Of these original members, eleven were from near Gettysbury, Pa; four from near Urbana, Ohio, and two from Virginia; all but five of them have already joined the ranks of the church triumphant. The names of those still living (July 1882) are: Chas. W. Walker, Margaret Hoge, Jane Clugsten, Isabella Clugsten, and Mariah (Black) Beaver. The first four being still members of the Doddville church. Mrs. Beaver being a member of the Presbyterian church at Plymouth Ill. On the 17th of September, 1843, about seven weeks after the organization of this church, Elder Andrew Walker was called to his eternal rest and reward. During the thirty-nine years of this organization, the church has been served by the following named ministers, all but one in the relation of stated supply: Revs. John Hoge, James M. Chase, John Marshall, Cyrus B. Bristow, Joseph H. Marshall, James T. Bliss, George A. Hutchison, Henry C Mullen, Preston W. Thomson and Rev. D. T. McAuley, the present incumbent, one half his time, Rev. Joseph H. Marshall was the only regularly installed pastor. Of these ministers all are yet living except the Rev. James Chase and Rev. John Marshall. The following brethren have served as elders in this church *Andrew Walker*, *John M. Clark*, John G. McGaughey, David R. Hindman, James McDavid, *Elijah Hindman*, John McMillen, *Hugh McGaughey*, Thomas Conner, *Thos. McCoy*, Henry Black, Wm. Pollock, *John Colleasure* and Samuel Hoge, fourteen in all—six of this number—printed in italics have departed this life. *James Colleasure* was elected to this office but died before ordination.

The church has also been served by the following named Deacons, George Bair, Wm. A. Black, Samuel Hoge, John H. McGrath and *James Colleasure*,—all living but the last.

The present board of Trustees are, George Bair, Samuel C. Hoge, John McGrath and William McLain.

The old church building, so recently vacated, was begun in 1851, and completed in 1855. It was never formally dedicated as a house of worship; its original cost was about $900. The first revival of any note was in February and March, 1858, under the ministry of the Rev John Marshall, when twenty-eight new members were added to the church. The second revival was under the ministry of the Rev. Jas. T. Bliss, in Jan. 1867, when eleven members were received In December of the same year eleven more were enrolled, under the ministry of the Rev. George A. Hutchison. The most notable out pouring of the Spirit of God was in October 1874, in a meeting under the direction of the Rev. Neil Johnson, an evangelist, when thirty-five new names were added to the roll of the church, the membership of the church at this time being eighty, the largest number it has ever reached at one time. About two hundred names have been connected with the church since its organization.

Next in chronological order is the organization at Brooklyn; the writer has been unable to get any detailed history of this church. A few facts have been furnished. The church was organized September 23, 1854, by the Rev. James Ballard, with six members; viz; Dan. L. Nutting and wife, (congregationalists) William H. Hite and wife (Lutheran) J. B. Compton and wife, (Cumberland Presb.) Of this number brothers Compton and Hite were elected ruling elders. Eleven members were added during the next year. Owing to many removals during the next six months, the church seemed to die, no record being kept from October 14th, 1855, to December 17th, 1858, since which time the church has been served with regular pastoral ministration, by men who have given to this field one-half their time, the Rev. D. T. McAuley, the present incumbent, dividing his labours between Brooklyn and Doddsville. A comfortable meeting-house was built in 1867, at a cost of $3500, without incurring any debt, and a new parsonage has just been erected at a cost of $1200, also free of debt. The church has a flourishing Sabbath-school of about 100 members, and it is believed that the future will reveal still better things in regard to this organization.

The church at Huntsville seems to have had a double organization. First, in 1836, an old school branch of the church was organized by Revs. Chase and Wilson, with a few members, of whom John J. Gash and Col. George H. Brisco were chosen ruling elders. Rev. Milton Kimball, of Augusta, was the first minister, after whom there were a number of others. The present church was organized in 1866 by Rev. Isaac T. Whittemore, with twelve members, of whom Isaac Pettijohn. Lagmore Ridenour, and Lewis R. King were elected ruling elders. The following named ministers have served this church, viz.:—Rev. E. L Hard, Rev. Aaron Thomson, Rev. Albam Powell, Rev. W. S. Knight, Rev. Dr. Ashley, Rev. A. H. Park, Rev. Pryse, and two theological students of the northwest, Messrs. McBride and McAfee. Until 1870 they worshipped in the old school church building, when the present house of worship was erected.

The organization of the Oak Valley Presbyterian Church was not consummated until April 3rd, 1872, although steps looking to that end had been taken two years previous. The Gospel had been faithfully preached by the Rev. Burchard and Pinger, of Rushville, and assisted in their labor by brethren of the session of the Rushville Church. The people heard the Gospel gladly, and during these preparatory two years, 26 professed conversion, so that when the church was organized it had 26 members and three ruling elders, viz:—Archibald Woods, Robert Alen, and George Simpson. With so fair a beginning it was hoped that a steady growth would follow and the organization would soon be regularly served with the preached Word, but circumstances have seemed to be against them, and to-day they have only a name to live.

Concerning the Birmingham organization, no data has been furnished the writer from which to present any historic facts. The church is very weak.

It will thus be seen that Presbyterianism has never taken any strong root in Schuyler County. It is not in the province of the historian to search for causes, nor to speculate as to reasons. His work is simply to record the facts, and leave to the philosopher the task of assigning causes. The writer, however, may venture, perhaps, the suggestion that the Presbyterianism which found so easy a home in the

county seat, and has grown from so small beginnings to its present prosperous condition, has had no small influence in shaping the moral tone and character of the whole county. Certain it is, that if we were to obliterate all the churches and all the religious influences which centre about the church and the Sabbath-school, the county would afford far less attractions than are found to-day. It is possible too, that some future compilers of Presbyterian history in this county will find a far greater growth, as the county increases in population, and the villages of to-day grow into populous towns.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY JOHN KNOWLES.

An examination of the records shows that the origin of what afterwards became the Rushville Baptist Church was on this wise:—

At a meeting of the Spoon River Association, held with Salem Church, in Fulton county, Illinois, a resolution was adopted declaring non-fellowship with all Baptists who were engaged in mission, Bible, tract, Sunday-school, or temperance effort.

A number of members present deeming this action a violation not only of their rights as individuals, but also as being in direct conflict with Baptist teaching and usage, and as tending to destroy if carried into effect, the individual independence of the churches—a right believed to be taught and enjoined in the Scriptures, and for which Baptists in all ages have earnestly contended that each church is competent to manage, direct and control its own affairs—believing also, that the resolution in question, was opposed to the spirit and teachings of the gospel, and would retard its progress, they withdrew from the association and on October 20, 1832, organized a Baptist Church of Christ called Concord. The Baptist Church to-day has articles of faith which are recognized and subscribed to by all the churches in the denomination, but when the Concord Church was organized such articles seem not to have been available. And the church adopted such as in their judgment were, best calculated to promote the interests of the organization. It is interesting to note, that not only did they plant themselves squarely upon a platform which recognized and endorsed all the benevolent operations of the day, but added to their constitution these words: "We wish it well understood that we consider it disorderly for any member of this church to distil ardent spirits for gain, as the same is calculated to demoralize society, or to resort to taverns or groceries for the purpose of buying ardent spirits, but we would recommend to our brethren entire abstinence except in cases of sickness, when it is recommended by a physician."

Thirty-three brethren and sisters signed the constitution, and articles of faith, and the organization was completed by the unanimous call of elder John Logan to the pastorate of the church and the election of Elijah M. Wilson and George Swan deacons, and David Lenox church clerk. The records of the church were well and clearly kept by brother Lenox during his whole term of service. They show that monthly meetings were held by the church, at first in private houses, but very soon a house was built and set apart for worship. Meetings invariably commenced on the Saturday before the Lord's day; a business meeting followed each Saturday service; always the doors of the church were opened for the admission of members, but few meetings are recorded when there were not accessions to the membership of the church. For years these accessions were constant and steady: much good was done and many souls brought into the kingdom through its efforts and influence.

Elder Logan served the church as its pastor for four years, and in the fall of 1836, was succeeded by Elder Newell. In 1837 the church bought a lot and erected a meeting-house in Rushville, but after a short occupancy, voted to sell the property and return again to the county. Accordingly a log church was built on the Macomb road four and a half miles north of Rushville, and in this log church under the pastorate of Elder H. Davis the church seems to have enjoyed the most prosperous years of its existence. Elder Davis succeeded to the pastorate in 1840; the church had been for some time without preaching, but seemed to take on new life with its new minister. Meetings were held, many were converted, and the church became a power for good in the community. Early in the year 1842 a meeting was held by Elder Davis in the village of Brooklyn; the result was a church organized which flourished for some time but eventually died out. Elder Davis continued to serve the church as pastor until the fall of 1847. Perhaps to copy a resolution from the record about the reluctant acceptance of his resignation, owing to removal to too great a distance from the church, will furnish the best idea of the man: "Resolved, that as a church we feel sincerely grateful to Elder Davis for his unwearied labors in serving the church and traveling the distance of twenty-five miles once every month; besides a number of intereresting and profitable meetings held, and for the space of seven years and five months, he never failed in one appointment." The writer well remembers hearing Deacon William Owen tell how on one cold, inclement Saturday, Brother Swan and himself started on foot to open and warm the church for worship. After waiting till nearly the usual time for closing and no one had come, they concluded to lock up and go home. As they started, they saw coming toward them, a solitary horseman plowing with difficulty his way through the deep snow. As he neared them they saw it was Elder Davis; he had kept his appointment and insisted on their all going back to the church and having meeting; and said the deacon, in conclusion we had a very good meeting. One or two other ministers succeeded Elder Davis, in short pastorates. The next notable event in the history of the church occurred in 1849 The village as of Littleton was located about nine miles from Rushville; a number of the members of the Rushville Baptist Church lived in the neighborhood, it was thought desirable to plant a Baptist Church in the village. Seventeen members were granted letters from the Rushville Church, and Littleton Baptist Church became a fixed fact; has remained such ever since, and is to-day a flourishing church of some one

hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty members, and a large and interesting Sabbath-school.

In the winter of 1850 and 1851 the church decided to again build a meeting-house in Rushville. A comfortable house was built and opened for regular services in the fall of 1851. Elder N. Hayes was called to the pastorate, and served the church in that capacity for nearly two years, being then succeeded by Elder Gibbs. The church has never been as successful in town as while it was located in the country; and while under several different pastors it has been blest with occasional revivals resulting in additions to its membership, the last few years of its existence have been so uneventful as to furnish but little to point a moral or adorn the tale of its history. The town itself has remained practically at a stand still. For many years, removals and inevitable death, made sad inroads upon the membership of the church, rendering it too feeble to support preaching or keep up its meetings. In addition to the churches formed from its membership at Brooklyn and Littleton, of which mention has been made, two other churches, one six miles northeast of town, the other at Pleasant View, were each organized from the membership of the old Rushville Church.

During the nearly fifty years of its existence the church has received into its fellowship three hundred and seventy-six members. Of these the records show that some fell by the wayside; others, and the much larger number, moved away and were furnished letters to other churches; still others, a goodly and precious and ever increasing company, have crossed the flood, and are safe in the everlasting Arms While the Baptist denomination is, perhaps, as much alive to the importance of an educated ministry as is any other body of Christians, it yet remains true that the Rushville Church has not been much indebted for whatever of good it has accomplished in the education of its ministers. They were for the most part, plain, unlettered men; many of them probably never heard of Murray, and were not very familiar with Webster, but for devoted, earnest piety, for faithfulness in discharge of duty, for intense burning love for the souls of their hearers, and for true pulpit power, the ministers of later days have never excelled them. The laymen of the church furnish a bright and shining part of her history. So numerous were they that it may seem invidious to mention names, yet a long and profitable acquaintance with Deacons Wilson and Harrington, and later with Deacon William Owen, has convinced the writer that good laymen contribute much to the strength, stability and efficiency of a church. The brethren mentioned have each in turn, and in ripe old age, been called from the labor they loved so well to glorious fulness of reward. What in the good providence of our God may be the future of our church we are of course unable to say, but, looking back over the years of its history, seeing always in that history its unflinching, unwearying fidelity to truth, the wholesome and faithful disipline which it has always exercised over its members, the number and character of its converts, the hold it still has, even in its enforced weakness, on the best feelings of the community, the difficulties it has encountered and conquered along itsway, the general good it has accomplished the members from its ranks who have passed from the church militant to the church triumphant, all unite to lead us to thank God for the organization of the Rushville Baptist Church in Schuyler county.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY WILLIAM FOWLER.

Rushville Church.—From the best information to be gained from the oldest persons connected with this organization it is as follows:

Elder James Hughs, of Ohio, on a preaching tour through Indiana and Illinois, on his way to Missouri, accompanied by Henry Johnston, passed through here and stopped with Mr. Benjamin Chadsey, the son-in-law of Henry Johnston, where they remained a few days. Elder J. Hewes preached a few discourses in Mr. Benjamin Chadsey's log cabin, 2½ miles northeast of the town of Rushville, in the year 1829, which was the first preaching in the county by this denomination. He was a very zealous speaker and a good expounder of the Holy Scriptures. His audience was composed of a few pioneer settlers, who listened with great interest to the venerable man as the doctrine was promulgated by him. The next week Elder Hughs set out on his way to Missouri.

Mr. Henry Johnston remained here and bought a farm 4 miles north of Rushville, where he improved and built a house, and in the fall of 1830 Barton W. Stone, of Kentucky, came here and held a meeting in the log courthouse with a great interest. Robert Chadsey and wife were the first to be immersed in the county that were added to the church. In the spring of 1831 Elder James W. Davis and James Urbank came from Kentucky to this place, where Elder J. W. Davis preached every Lord's day, and getting up an interest, they began making preparations to build a house of worship. Meanwhile they commenced a meeting in the log court house, conducted by Elders Hewett and Boker, where they organized a congregation in the fall of 1832, consisting of ten or fifteen members, who set apart Thomas Paydon as an elder, and Thomas P. Garrett as deacon of the first congregation in the county.

This meeting was in the fall of 1832, and continued until the weather became so cold that they moved the meeting to the house of Alexander Campbell, on the southeast corner of the public square, where the City Hotel now stands. In the spring of 1833 the meeting was moved to a small school, house near where the church now stands. In the fall of 1833 the first church was finished, and they held a meeting in it with many additions. This meeting was conducted by Barton W. Stone on his second visit to this place. They now reorganized permanently on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1833. This organization was composed of persons, with testimonials of a good moral and Christian character, who, in coming together as a congregation, had been immersed upon a profession of their faith in the Messiah as the only begotten of God; and declared it to be their full purpose and determination to acknowledge no

leader but Jesus Christ; no infallible teacher but the holy apostles and prophets; no articles of faith and practice but the Old and New Testaments, and to regard the latter as containing their faith and rule of behavior as Christians. Thus giving themselves to the Lord and to one another, according to the will of God, they have agreed to walk together as one common family, under the government of the Prince of Peace, to whom be glory, honor everlasting, Amen.

Thus this congregation began to build up, holding their regular meeting on every Lord's day, having preaching when some good brother would come to their help, and at other times social meetings, conducted by the elders. The preachers were generally employed by the month on account of not being able to do otherwise at the time. Thus this congregation continued worship, and increased in numbers about 100 or 180 members, and in 1846 or '47, they remodeled the house inside by changing the pulpit in front between the two doors, and raising the seats or elevating the floor in the back part of the audience room. This was done at some considerable expense, to which some took offense and caused the others to leave the church with them, and so the congregation was weakened.

But there was a majority of the congregation determined not to give up to the stubbornness of Satan and his coadjutors, and went on having preaching as usual. The congregation was again increased by the labors of Billy Brown, who held a month's meeting, and added 25 or 30 to the congregation. In 1850 a Sunday School was organized and put in working order, and has been continued ever since, with encouragements and discouragements, with the natural ebbs and flows which such institutions are subject to, numbering, at times, from 20 to 125 members.

From 1850 to 1862 there was, most of the time, pastoral preaching; some intervals, however, between; William Brown one-quarter of his time that year, and in 1863 McGinnis gave all his time to the church. In 1865 the congregation employed A. H Rice, who preached for a year and a half, and, at the expiration of his term, employed J. B. Corwin in 1867, and then the congregation was without preaching for five years, and when there was no preaching they continued their social meetings. In 1872 they employed John Lagrange, who preached one year, and afterward they employed David Sharples, who ministered part of three years. In 1876 they employed Henry Puett. The next preacher was William M. Londy—1880 and 1881. At present we have no preacher.

In 1874 this congregation put under contract the building of a new house of worship, which was finished in February, 1875, and furnished complete, and was dedicated by President Thompson of Abington College, March 1st, A. D. 1875, at a cost of $5,600. Its dimensions are 40x60 feet, 24 ft. ceiling, with a capacity of seating 400 persons comfortably.

The charter members of this congregation in 1832 were as follows: Robert Chadsey and wife, Rachel Chadsey, Henry Johnston and wife, Alexander Campbell, wife and daughter, William Beverly and wife, Mary Delapp, Ira Bridge and wife, Thomas J. Garratt and wife. Preachers: James Hewes, B. W. Stone, Hewa & Baker, James W. Davis, O. S. Osborn, William Brown, Pardee Butler, William Malery O'Cane, D. P. Henderson, Sylvanous Bagby, William Lambert, Alexander Campbell, president of Bethany College, W Va., Apison Moughan, Zibey Brown, Thos. Butler, Dawson McGinnis, A. H. Rice, John M. Sweeney, J. B. Corwin, Donan Roberts, Walling Lucass, Allen Johnston, Lagrange D. Sharples, M. D. Sharples, S. M. Connor, Tricket Puett, W. M. Londy, and others.

BADER CHURCH.

This place was first visited by Beverly Curry, in 1836 or '37, the first Christian preacher, who preached at Joseph Dennis' house. He preached occasionally in the neighborhood, either in the school-house or in the dwelling-houses, first one and then another—Phillip Mulkey, Foster, and others—up to the time they organized a congregation, which was done in 1840, by Beverly Curry, with a membership of 31, who, with testimonials of a good moral and Christian character, on a profession of their faith in Jesus Christ as the only begotten Son of God, pledged themselves to God and to one another, according to the will of God under the government of the Prince of Peace, to whom be glory and honor everlasting, Amen.

It was then called No. 1 congregation; now it is called Bader, since the railroad came here. Elder G. P. Wilson was the first pastor employed at a salary in 1873. Henry Clay Littleton was the next in 1878 and '79, in all two and a half years. We have had other preaching brethren interspersed along for a year or more at a time, but not on a stipulated salary—Elder Benjamin Walton, Elder —— Crofford, Joseph B. Royal, Wm. Grissom, President J. C. Reynolds, Henry Smither, J. Morgan, J. Carroll Stork, N. E. Cory, James M. Tennyson. M. D. Sharples is our present pastor in 1882. We have a membership of 87; church in a flourishing condition. The church building was erected in 1876 at a cost of $1000; will seat 200 persons, and is insured for $900.

BETHANY CONGREGATION,

seven miles north of Rushville, was organized in 1839 or '40, preaching by Elder King, and afterward by Elder Patton, then Wm. Ross, in a school-house known as the Garrison school-house, where they had preaching at intervals, as they could secure the services of some worthy brother, and the cause flourished for a while. Then there arose a dissatisfaction between some of the members, and the congregation went down, and they had no meeting for a long time.

In 1870 A. Brown, in company with A. S. Robinson, came into the neighborhood and held a meeting in the Garrison school-house again and got up a good interest, and had some new additions, and some of the old parties had passed away. They reorganized in the Garrison school-house, and in the summer of 1871 they built a house of worship about one mile south of the school-house, which will comfortably seat 200 persons, at a cost of about $1,400 in all. The first regular pastor was A. S. Robinson, followed by Joseph Mor-

gan, M. D. Sharples and G. F. Adams, after which A. Brown preached for them three years. At the present time M. D. Sharples is employed again for one year; his term has not yet expired. So ends this history.

CAMDEN.

The first preaching that was done by the ministers of the Church of Christ was in 1840, or near that time, by James McHatton, and the next by D. P. Henderson. In 1859 Thomas Butler held a meeting and organized a congregation of 14 members. Not being able to support a minister they held social or Lord's Day meetings. B. Pwatt was the first added to this small group of disciples.

In the fall of 1866 Elder Henry Smither of Rushville, held a meeting that lasted for two or three weeks, assisted by A. H. Rice, the result of which was 25 good, substantial members (mostly heads of families), making in all thirty-five members, which enabled them to employ a regular pastor. The first pastor was Thos. Butler, and the next employed was Dr. David Ross, then living in Plymouth, who served one year. In 1872 Dr. Thomas Dunkiser of Mt. Sterling, became pastor, and afterward David Sharples, of Fairberry, and the next year he was succeeded by his son, M. D. Sharples, who was associated with the church at Camden. In 1875 Henry Puett preached one year, and his labors were attended with great success in adding to the church of Christ many souls. Then A. Brown, of Macomb, preached part of his time; then J. Morgan, and the next and present pastor, M. D. Sharples, in 1882. The congregation consists of one hundred members.

The church was built in the summer of 1868. The audience room is 30x40 feet, with a 16 ft. ceiling. It cost $1,800, and has a seating capacity for 200 persons.

On the 24th day of September, A. D. 1881, a terrible tornado swept through the town of Camden, completely demolishing the church, leaving nothing but the foundation and floor. They went to work in the fall of 1881 and spring of '82, and rebuilt the house at a cost of $1,000, using all the old material they could in the building, which is completed, a meeting having been held, conducted by M. D. Sharples, June 5th, A. D. 1882.

PLEASANT VIEW.

A. H Rice was the first to preach in our place the doctrine of the Christian church, in the years 1865 and '66, in the M. E. Church, where he added quite a number to the membership. In 1867 J. B. Corwin preached part of his time in the same church, also making some additions. Having moved into the school house, John Lagrange, in 1870, commenced a meeting in the M. E. Church, with some assistance and they organized a congregation, and in 1871 and '72, they built a house of worship, with a seating capacity for about 180 persons, at a cost of about $800. They have had preaching, more or less, since that time, and kept up a congregation ever since. The regular pastors, since they have had a house of their own, have been as follows: David Sharples, Joseph Royal, P. D. Vermillion, Elder Black, and at present M. D. Sharples. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, but few in number.

This is a very short sketch of the history of this congregation.

BROWN COUNTY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY WM. W. BOWER, M. D., PH. D.

The territory now included in Brown county, Illinois, was formerly not only included in Schuyler county, but was also with Schuyler county, included by the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Peoria circuit, before there were any settlements in this territory; afterwards Atlas circuit, and next Spooner river circuit, which circuits included all of the territory between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, from their junction as far north as to Spoon river, in Fulton county, and previously to include Peoria. And although some of the preachers appointed to this circuit by the Illinos Conference, in all probability, traveled through part of this territory, there were no hearers for them to preach to.

In settling up this territory, it seems that the Methodist Episcopal Church had its representatives on the "sod" very nearly if not quite as soon as any other denomination of Christians.

A few Methodist families settled here as early, probably, as 1827 or 28, and some more in 1829–30 to 1835. Levin Green and family, Granville Bond and family, Sacketts', Berry Orr's, Vandeventer's, Reid's, Brown's, Hamilton's, Peevehouse's, McGaskill's, Jonathan Miller's, Hervy Bates', Isaac Lee's, John Sex's and George Sadler's, etc.

Methodist preaching occurred but seldom during these times, and was dispensed mostly, by those who cleared and farmed their own land, built their own houses, raised their own corn and potatoes, bacon and beans, etc., during the week, and preached the "everlasting Gospel of the SON OF GOD" on the Sabbath day. While all were poorly clad, some were at times scarcely able to clothe themselves sufficiently *respectable*, to appear before the people in those times, without the assistance of their good neighbors, when the best of them were clothed almost exclusively in their home-spun and home-made, furnished by their good, self-denying and industrious housewives, mothers, sisters and daughters. While an occasional traveling preacher, going from his one distant appointment to another, would stop to rest and recuperate, probably only for the night at one of the hospitable "cabins," when in the greatest of haste the children would be dispatched to the neighbors, and from one to the other word would be passed, and the people would assemble in due time to hear what the preacher would have to say to them about the salvation of their souls.

In 1832 another slice was taken off of the northern part of this *vast field* of labor, and Rushville circuit was formed, which still included the territory of Brown county, and being again somewhat reduced in size, gave the circuit preachers more time to devote to the development of Methodism in this territory; and from this time on there

were still other Methodist families who came to settle in different parts of the territory, and some of the neighbors of those already here were converted and joined the church, and the demand became still greater and more preaching was required. But there were probably no regular appointments for preaching made by the circuit preachers until about 1833 to 1836, when a regular four weeks' circuit was established, embracing parts of Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton and Pike counties, which included all of the territory of Brown; and Dr. John P. Richmond writes me, that when he was appointed to the circuit in 1836, there were twenty-six regular appointments scattered over all this territory, and preaching at each place every four weeks. He then adds: "We traveled on horseback with the old-time saddle-bags under us; we took the shortest routes, swam the creeks when necessary, (there were no bridges then); we always had kind neighbors and hospitable entertainment wherever we stopped; the fare was frugal but healthy,—the traditional 'yellow-legged chicken' did not often appear, (there were probably too many foxes around then), but we received the best they had,—corn-bread, bacon, beans, cabbage, potatoes and coffee (mostly rye), etc."

During these times the preaching was mostly done by H. Summers, Peter Cartwright, T. N. Ralston, Peter Boring, W. H. Window, Wilson Pitner, W. T. Williams, D. B. Carter, Spencer W. Hunter, John P. Richmond, Peter Akers and John S. Barger, assisted by a number of faithful and earnest local preachers, among whom were Levin Green, W. H. Taylor, ——— Smith, Ezekiel Mobley, Granville Bond and others, and of which W. H. Taylor, E. Mobley and G. Bond afterwards became very faithful and effective traveling preachers.

The first sermon preached in this territory, in all probability, was preached by Levin Green, a local preacher, as early as 1829 or 1830. The first sermon by a *traveling preacher*, not much later, probably 1830 or 1831, by Spencer W. Hunter, who formed a class or society about 1831 or 1832 at the house of Levin Green, about three or four miles north of Mt. Sterling, where Mr. John Roberts now resides. It consisted at first of L. Green, wife and daughter, Benj. Grista and wife, Granville Bond and wife, Mrs. Mary Orr and Mrs. —— A. Neal; and during these times it cost something to be a Methodist, in the way of self-denial, cross-bearing, persecution, etc, even here in this enlightened country; but the little band stood firm in the conflict, and the Lord of hosts blessed not only their labors, but themselves also in their labors. They increased in the strength of the Lord, and they "contended earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints," and the Lord continued to add to them from time to time. Their class increased in numbers and usefulness, and in 1837 they considered it necessary to built a log church (and school-house) in their neighborhood, on the farm of Granville Bond, which was the first structure erected for Methodist worship in this territory, in which the Lord was worshipped in great earnestness and sincerity, with much benefit to themselves and their neighborhood.

In 1847 or 1848 they built the Ebenezer Church (and school-house), a few miles southwest of the old one, and the "Bond class" was transferred to the new church and the old one abandoned. Their worship was faithfully and successfully continued here until about 1875, when through the earnest and zealous labors of Rev. Granville Bond, who had retired as a superannuate of the Illinois Conference after many years of earnest, faithful and successful labors in the ranks of the itinerant ministry of his beloved church, located at Mound Station, a few miles still further southwest of his "old home," a new and excellent church was built at a cost of $2,400, and dedicated to Almighty God, free of debt.

And the "Bond Society" was again transferred to this place, when again the venerable Brother Bond, with his family and former neighbors united to worship the Lord of Hosts together in great peace and comfort, until a few years later he was translated from "the Church militant to the Church triumphant," where "they rest from their labors and their works do follow them." And his venerable and highly honored widow, a few of his children and grandchildren, neighbors and neighbors' children, who still survive him, continue to worship the God of their fathers, none "daring to molest or make them afraid."

Bethel Church was built about 1838, quite close to the Adams county line, in the "Lee neighborhood," some five or six miles southwest of where the town of Mound Station was afterwards located. It was built of hewed logs, at a cost probably of $150, by the exertion and for the benefit of a class which had been organized in the neighborhood two or three years previously, who worshipped in it quite comfortably until about 1866, when it was abandoned as a preaching place, some of the members having removed to Mound Station; the society was also transferred to, and became a part of the Mound Station charge.

In the northwestern part of our territory a society was also organized at an early day, and probably as early as 1834 a double log-church (and school-house was built at Hamilton, close to the line between Adams county and the territory which afterwards became Pea Ridge township, Brown county. It was first built on the Adams county side of the line, but most of the members living on this side of the county line, some controversy afterwards arose in regard to its location, when in 1842 it was moved across the line into Brown county, and was used by the society for worship until the spring of 1848, when it was burned down, and not rebuilt. Most of the class had their membership transferred to Clayton, in Adams county, and others to Mound Station.

A society had also been formed at an early day in the McCaskell neighborhood, in Pea Ridge township, which held their services at the house of Daniel McCaskell usually, until in 1851 preaching was discontinued and the society was afterwards disbanded.

The first Methodists in Mt. Sterling were Mrs. —— Brazelton, the Kirlins, Wilsons, Mrs. Brainerd and Mrs. Cheseldine; but they had no Methodist preaching until 1837, when Dr. J. P. Richmond first preached at Kirlin's tavern,

on Main street, opposite where R. Smith's drug and hardware store now stands. But only occasional services were held here for several years, until through the energy of him who was "in labors more abundant," the untiring Granville Bond, who was exceedingly anxious that Methodism should here also have a firm foothold; and to him the Methodists and other citizens are mostly indebted for the good frame church that was erected in 1840, just south of where Dr. J. Dearborn's office now stands, at a cost of probably $500. Preaching was then kept up more regularly, but no society formed until about 1842 or 1843, when one was organized by Wm. J. Rutledge, preacher in charge.

In 1850 a parsonage was also built in Mt. Sterling by the Circuit, as a residence for the Preachers of the Circuit, and was occupied by them until 1872, when it was condemned as unfit for such services; but was sometimes used by them afterwards, and sometimes rented for a trifle, to someone else until 1876, when through the untiring *business energy* of L. F. Waldin preacher in charge a very good and nearly new parsonage was purchased, and with a few improvements cost $1074, and payment made for the same.

The church built in 1840 became quite dilapidated by 1858 when a new one, considerably larger and more comfortable was erected on Main Cross and South streets, at a cost of probably $2500 or $3000, and in 1879 was repaired and a new vestibule and belfry added thereto, at a cost of $500 more, making a very neat and comfortable house of worship.

A brick church was built at Ripley about 1852, which with some repairs in later years still remains in use, in pretty good condition. A class had also been organized here at an early day which passed through many vicissitudes, and at present is still in active operation.

A society had also been formed at the log school house south of Logan's Creek near Thomas Glenn's, about 1836 probably by Wilson Pitner. Preaching and class meetings were held previously at Thomas Glenn's and also at Brown's a few miles further west. The society afterwards was mostly disbanded, some having their membership transferred to Versailles and some elsewhere.

At "Bluffs," southeast of Versailles, and at Reeds, south of Versailles, there was preaching at an early day, and societies organized in probably 1833 or 1834, before Versailles had an existence. Meetings were held from time to time, preaching, class-meetings &c., at these different places with great success, until after Versailles became a more central point and a church was there built, when the surrounding classes were here united together.

Religious services continued here, the Lord blessed the labour of his servants; revivals took place and many were added to the church. In 1867 it was set apart from Mt. Sterling circuit by the Illinois Annual Conference, Chambersburg added to it, and Versailles circuit was formed; with a separate preacher appointed by Conference. But the following year, it was again returned to the Mt. Sterling circuit and so remained until 1872 when it was again separated and continues an independent circuit to the present time. In 1872 they numbered 80 members and at present 185.

We now come to notice a few things about the southwestern portion of our county, which was mostly, and part is now under the jurisdiction of Perry circuit. There was a class formed in the neighborhood of the Council School House, consisting of Coulson Tucker and wife, Geo. Kirts, wife and daughter, Mark Marden and wife, John Wilson and wife, Reuben Wilson and family, Benjamin Adams and wife, and later Thos. Scanlan and others; meetings were held as usual at private houses; but were afterwards held at the Council School House where revivals were held, the work advanced, others were added to their number, their class reorganized and finally in 1873 they built Marden Chapel a few miles south of the Council School House, at a cost of about $700, which they still "occupy" in the Master's service.

Still farther to the southwest, religious services were conducted at the house of Father Walters' and others, later at the Grove School House, until about 1857 when the Washington School House was built at a more central location in the school district, which was also arranged for preaching, and the society held their services in it, and where a *glorious revival* took place under the supervision of Curtis Powel and others; when the old class was reorganized and many more added. Some years later, to accommodate some of the more influential members, the society again returned to the Grove School House. And in 1874 they built "Hebron Church" which they continue to occupy to the present time. Still a little farther west, at the White Oak School House, and in the neighborhood of the town of Buckhorn, a little farther north in Lee township, societies were organized, preaching and other religious services conducted, until about 1860 when "Hedrick Chapel" was built in the town and their services conducted in it, until 1865 under the management of W. McK. Gooding preacher in charge; considerable dissatisfaction arose between the society and preacher in regard to the expression of sentiments concerning the Rebellion: when he refused to preach any longer for them, and their relations were indefinitely severed.

When they afterwards united themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as will more fully appear in the next chapter, the church property was sold a few years afterwards to Alexander Hedrick, to satisfy a small mortgage which he held against it, and which the official members of the circuit did not think worth while to pay, and hold the property under the circumstances.

The society at White Oak school-house being of the same sentiment and in the same condition as the Buckhorn society are united also with the Church South.

In the northeastern part of the country there was a society formed by the labors and influence mostly of Rev. Joseph Dunbar, a local preacher, but was organized with twenty-seven members by S. H. Clark, preacher in charge of Mt. Sterling circuit, in the spring of 1856, and they remained a part of Mt. Sterling circuit until Camden circuit was formed, when it was attached thereto, and still continues. They have been holding their meetings at No. 1 school-house up to this summer (1882), when considering it necessary, they have just completed a very comfortable church in the neighborhood, which they will occupy in the future.

Quarterly meeting occasions were much more highly appreciated during the early days of Methodism. The membership would come from far and near to hear the Presiding Elder and to enjoy the love feast services and were always greatly refreshed and encouraged, and the business of the circuit also transacted.

The salaries of the preachers, on an average during the following decades, as nearly as can be now estimated, were about as follows: to wit, in 1841 about $155; in 1851 about $175; in 1861 about $450; in 1871 about $800, and in 1881 about $860.

Camp meetings were also held in the early days; there were two or three held in the neighborhood of Ripley, about the years 1835 to 1839; there were probably several held in the neighborhood of Versailles a little later. The first was held at Versailles Springs by J. B. Seymour, preacher in charge of Versailles circuit, during the summer of 1867, and one or two still later.

In the summer of 1852 one was held on the Mound in Lee township, close to where the trestle-work of the railroad now is. There was another held in the summer of 1858 in the neighborhood of White Oak Springs, Buckhorn township, Granville Bond preacher in charge. Another at the town of Buckhorn, in Lee township, in the summer of 1861, J. W. Jackson, preacher in charge. The entire number of members in the county at the present time, as nearly as can be estimated, is four hundred and fifty.

The foregoing would hardly be complete without adding the following list of preachers and Presiding Elders, appointed by the Illinois Annual Conference, with their circuit and districts from the time Mt. Sterling was organized in 1841 to the present day, (1882):

Date	Circuit.	Preacher.	District.	Presiding Elder.
1841	Mt. Sterling.	A. F. Rogers	Quincy	John S. Barger.
1842	"	Wm. J. Rutledge	"	"
1843	"	N. Cleveland	"	N. G. Berryman
1844	"	Wm. J. Rutledge	"	"
1845	"	W. G. Piper	"	A. L. Risley
1846	"	J. B. Houts	"	"
1847	"	J. P. Richmond	"	"
1848	"	Jesse Cromwell	"	Peter Akers
1849	"	Vincent Ridgley	"	"
1850	"	B. F. Northcott	"	"
1851	"	"	Griggsville	W. D. R. Trotter
1852	"	D. H. Hatton	"	Hardin Wallace
1853	"	J. Cromwell	Quincy	J. Montgomery
1854	"	W. B. Barton & G. R. Clark	"	R. E. Guthrie
1855	"	"	"	"
1856	"	S. H. Clark	Griggsville	R. W. Travis
1857	"	"	"	"
1858	"	H. C. Hockensmith	Rushville	W. J. Rutledge
1859	.....	Geo. Montgomery by Conference and D. O. Carmack appointed to Quincy Mission, but they were exchang'd by the Presiding Elder, and D. O. Carmack came to Mt. Sterling, and was released by 2d Quarterly Conference of the circuit and A. T. Stone appointed to take his place to the end of the year.	Quincy	B. F. Northcott
1860	Mt. Sterling.	Michael Shunk	Quincy	B. F. Northcott
1861	"	Granville Bond	Griggsville	"
1862	"	"	"	Jas. P. Dimmett
1863	"	Thomas Bonnell	Quincy	Jas. Leaton
1864	"	Geo. M. Crays	"	"
1865	"	R. Chapman	"	W. D. R. Trotter
1866	"	Geo. M. Dungan	"	"
1867	"	Wm. C. Lacy	"	W. E. Johnson
1868	Versailles and	D. H. Hatton	"	"
1869	Mt. Sterling	W. H. Taylor	Griggsville	A. S. McCoy
	"	W. H. Taylor		
1870	"	P. L. Turner	Quincy	Peter Wallace
1871				
1872	Mt. Sterling	Geo. M. Spencer	Griggsville	A. S. McCoy
1873	"	R. Chapman	"	J. P. Dimmett
1874	"	"	"	"
1875	"	L. F. Waldin	"	A. T. Orr
1876	"	"	Quincy	J. P. Dimmett
1877	"	J. C. Sargeant	"	"
1878	"	C. A. Obenshain	"	G R.S.McElfresh
1879	"	"	"	"
1880	"	A. Bucknor supply of P. Hillerby by Pre. Elder	"	"
1881	"	Reuben Gregg	"	W. R. Goodwin

Versailles Circuit was organized 1867, G. W. Dungan preacher; Quincy district. W. E. Johnson, Presiding Elder; and was again included in Mt. Sterling Circuit until 1872.

1872	Versailles	J. G. Bonnell	Griggsvile	A.S. McCoy
1873	"	U. Warrington	"	Jas. P. Dimmitt
1874	"	T. J. Bryant	"	"
1875	"	"	"	A. T. Orr
1876	"	J. B. Seymour	Quincy	as. P. Dimmitt
1877	"	A. M. Davidson	"	"
1878	"	A. M. Danely	"	G.R.S.McElfresh
1879	"	O. H. P. Ash	"	"
1880	"	P. L. Turner	"	"
1881	"	"	Griggsville	P. Wood

RIPLEY CIRCUIT FORMED.

1853	Ripley	J. Cavett	Quincy	J. Montgomery
1854	"	Levi Shelby	"	R. E. Guthrie
1855	"	D. P. Lyon	"	"
1856	"	"	"	"
1857	"	S McCall	"	B. F. Northcott

Was returned to Mt. Sterling circuit until 1876.

1876	Ripley	to be sup'd Con. Mr. Glass, P.E.	Quincy	J. P. Dimmett
1877	"	supplied by G. Moore	"	"

And was again added to Mt. Sterling circuit, and still continues in the southwest of Brown county.

MT. PLEASANT CIRCMIT WAS FORMED.

1858	Mt. Pleasant.	Jas. Herd	Rushville	W. J. Rutledge
1859	"	J. W. Jackson	Quincy	B. F. Northcott
1860	"	"	"	"

Was then returned again to Mt. Sterling circuit until 1863, and called Mounds circuit.

1863	Mounds Ct.	supl'd H. Corey	Quincy	James Leaton
1864	"	W. M. K. Goodling	"	"

In conclusion, the writer wishes to acknowledge his great indebtedness and many thanks to the Rev. James Leaton, of Rushville Station, the efficient conference historian of the Illinois Annual Conference, especially, as well as to Dr. John P. Richmond, now of Tyndall, Dakota Territory; formerly one of our energetic pioneer preachers. Also to our venerable Sister Bond, widow of our long to be remembered Brother Granville Bond; and a few others, for valuable information used in compiling and verifying the facts, hereinbefore described.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

BY WILLIAM W. BOWER, M. D., PH. D.*

In 1862 and 1863 four or five families of southern Methodists came from Knoxville, Tennessee, and located at Mt. Sterling. They were the first that came into this county, and there was also a few others who came from elsewhere shortly afterwards.

There were also at this time some members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the county who where of the same sentiments politically and religiously as they,—and they very naturally communicated and sympathized with each other; but there was no other organization of the kind then in the county, and several of the first arrivals joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mt. Sterling and continued to be worthy members of the same.

In 1865 there arose considerable dissatisfaction between the "Buckhorn society" of the Methodist Episcopal Church and their preacher, W. McK. Gooding of the Illinois Annual Conference, in regard to the expression of sentiments concerning the War of the Rebellion, when Mr. Gooding refused to preach any longer for them, and severed their relations indefinitely. During this disorganized condition of their society an organization was being made in the State of Illinois adapting the name of "The Christian Union Church," preliminary to the collecting together and organizing those persons of Methodistic tendencies throughout the state, who were more fully in accord with their peculiar feelings and sentiments, preparatory to becoming a part of the "Methodist Episcopal Church South."

In the summer of 1866 Mr. Rumsey Smithson, superintendent of the Springfield district of the Illinois Annual Conference of the Christian Union Church, and a Mr. Halsey, came to Mt. Sterling in this county and preached several sermons in the school house, (which were the first sermons preached in Brown county by any of said denomination,) when Benjamin Adams, Alexander Hedrick and Andrew G. Shankland from the Buckhorn neighborhood came to Mt. Sterling to hear them, and being pleased with their ministrations invited them to come to Buckhorn and preach for them also, which they consented to do.

Accordingly in the following October they came and preached for them at Hedrick chapel, when Benjamin Adams and wife, Andrew G Shankland and wife, Alexander Hedrick and wife, Obed Hedrick and wife, Augus New and wife, Marcus New and a few others joined their church and were organized into a society by Rumsey Smithson.

During the said meeting on the 13th of October 1866, the Quarterly Council of Mt. Sterling circuit met in Hedrick chapel and held their first Quarterly Session for 1866 and 1867, R. Smithson superintendent in the chair. J. H. Davidson, who had formerly been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was appointed in charge of the circuit for the following year. Daniel T. Sherman as superintendent for the latter part of the year.

*And certified by Alexander M. Orr, Local Deacon and former Preacher in charge. (See list of Preachers.)

In 1867 the church met in annual council and changed their name from Christian Union Church, to that of Episcopal Methodist Church and placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Under this arrangement Brown county was served by the following preachers and presiding elders, viz:

Dates.	*Circuit.*	*Preacher in Charge.*	*District.*	*Presiding Elder.*
1867 & 68	Mt. Sterling	Geo. O. Hilton	Springfield	Wm. R. Howard
1868 & 69	"	Wm. D. Coxe	"	Rumsey Smithson
1869 & 70	"	R. D. Poole	"	"
1870 & 71	"	H. G. Carden	Rushville	S. J. Catlin
1871 & 72	"	R. P. Holt	"	M. R. Jones
1872 & 73	"	A. H. Rogers	Canton	J. B. Harris.
1873 & 74	"	T. A. Scrubbs	"	A. F. Rogers
1874 & 75	"	"	Lewiston	T. B. Harben
1875 & 76	"	J. Y. Busby	"	"
1876 & 77	"	"	"	"

"At their Annual Conference of 1877 they unanimously voted to change their name from Episcopal Methodist Church to Methodist Episcopal Church South." And the following preachers and presiding elders served as follows, viz:

Date.	*Circuit.*	*Preacher in Charge.*	*District.*	*Presiding Elder.*
1877 & 78	Mt. Sterling	Geo. Knispel	Lewistown	R. F. Hayes.
1878 & 79	"	N. A. Auld	"	S. J. Catlin
1879 & 80	"	Alex. M. Orr	"	G. W. Gilmore
1880 & 81	"	"	"	C. C. Mayhew
1881 & 82	"	J. T. Loyal	"	"

The society at Buckhorn continued to prosper, and in 1872 they purchased "Hedrick Chapel" from Mr. Alexander Hedrick for the sum of $275, which they continued to occupy to the present time.

The different preachers in charge, George O. Hilton, William D. Coxe, and H. G. Carden and presiding elders William R Howard, Rumsey Smithson and S. J. Catlin, continued to preach occasionally at Mt. Sterling, also during their administration of the affairs of the circuit. And in 1871 a small society was organized by presiding elder, S J. Catlin, and on account of some dissatisfaction between preacher in charge H. J. Carden, and some of the members of the society, presiding elder Catlin made Mt. Sterling society an independent station and appointed William Ward preacher in charge of the same. But Mr. Ward having been appointed by the annual conference to Detroit circuit, and said circuit for some cause refusing to accept his services, some of the more cautious of the members of the Mt. Sterling society, now station, quite reluctantly accepted them. They having hired "Curry's Hall" to hold their meetings in he preached for them there, and presiding elder Catlin, occasionally also. The dissatisfaction however increasing and other discouraging circumstances intervening, Mr. Ward, after two or three months serviee, left his appointed charge and went away. Their station and society was then aban-

doned for the time being, most of the members being transferred to the Buckhorn charge.

In 1877 the Rev. George Knispel, the preacher in charge, organized a class at White Oak school house, about eight miles southeast of Buckhorn, of the following members, to wit: Elias Reed, George Coey, D. Z. Martin, George Six and others, and appointed William W. New, leader. Preaching and other religious services were kept up regularly from time to time, and in 1881 they erected a very good and comfortable church at a cost of $1000 in which they continued to worship the Lord in great peace and comfort.

At Rock Springs, about six miles northwest of White Oak Church in 1881, Rev. J. T. Loyal, preacher in charge, organized a class consisting of James Lewis, wife and son, Lemuel Lewis and wife, Sarah Tucker and a few others, with Lemuel Lewis, leader, which class also continues to prosper.

At the close of the conference year, in 1881, the membership in Brown county numbered about one hundred and seven, and consists of about the same number at the present time 1882.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to acknowledge his thanks to Alexander M. Orr, former pastor of Mt. Sterling circuit and a few others, for valuable information contained in the above.

THE MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

BY REV. LEWIS OSBORN.

Among the early settlers in Brown county, there were a number of Missionary Baptists. But they were thinly scattered over the county, were poor in this world's goods, and had therefore poor opportunities for cultivating acquaintances or forming churches. Yet they remained firm in their religious convictions, and did not unite with other religious bodies of a different faith. But it was not long until ministers of like faith visited the county as evangelists, and preached at different places. Elder John Logan was one of the first to visit the county in this way, and was eminently useful in supplying the destitute, establishing churches, and in building up the Missionary Baptist cause. These meetings of the evangelists afforded opportunities to cultivate acquaintance, and soon led to the formation of a church. It was difficult at that early day to determine where to locate a church; the points of prospective interests and importance were not yet sufficiently developed; but finally it was agreed to establish a church near the western border of the county, and in the northwest corner of what is now called "Lee Township." The church was organized on the 19th day of August, 1833, with eight members, and was called the "Centreville Baptist Church." The ministers present and assisting in the organization were, Elders John M. Peck, Joel Sweet and John Clark. After the organization, one was received for baptism and membership; and the church voted to send delegates to a meeting of delegates from other churches of like faith, to be held soon, to form an association. This small and new body had now fairly started off in the career of church life; and, humanly speaking, there was not much to encourage such an effort; but they had faith in God, and persevered.

They were visited at various times by Eld. Logan, and additions were received to the membership by baptism, and by letter, and they enjoyed peace and prosperity. In 1834, Eld. Jesse M. Chapman, who had become a member and had preached several times, was called to the pastorate of the church for one year. It seems to have been the policy of the church to call a pastor annually. In June, 1835, the church voted to express, in their letter to the association, their fellowship for missions and other benevolent efforts of that day. In December of this year, the church called Eld. Norman Parks to the pastorate for one year, to preach one Sabbath in the month. In November, 1838, a council met with the church, by invitation, to assist in ordaining Elds. Wm. Hobbs and Henry Davis to the work of the gospel ministry. The ministers present and assisting were, Elds. John Logan, Jesse Elledge and Jacob Bower. In December of this year, Eld. Hobbs was called to the pastorate of the church for one year, to preach two Sabbaths in the month; and, by invitations repeated annually, he was continued in the pastorate for a number of years. In 1844, the church voted to form a Bible Society, auxiliary to the American and Foreign Bible Society.

About this time, measures were taken to build a meeting-house for the use of the church; and, in May, 1845, they met in their own house for worship, for the first time. It was a frame, and was small, 20 x 24, but the church was small also, and poor, and it answered the purpose well for the time. Before this, they had held their meetings in school-houses, and at private dwellings, and in the grove, which was the best they could do; and these different places of meeting were often miles apart; yet they seem to have prospered, receiving additions to their membership from time to time, and lived in comparative peace. We can imagine how the little band felt, after such an experience, to be settled in their own house; their varied trials had, doubtless, bound them together in stronger bonds of love; and, being settled, they felt rich and happy, and greatly encouraged to work for building up the cause in the future. In April, 1848, the church agreed to organize a Sunday-school, and appointed Peter Ausmus superintendent; and about this time united with the Quincy Association. Eld. Hobbs had been continued in the pastorate until this time, September, 1850. The church had prospered under his administration; a house had been built, special meetings had been held, and numerous additions to the membership of the church had been received. But, having concluded to remove his membership from the church, they called Eld. J. M. Chapman to the pastorate for one year.

In December, 1851, the church called Eld. L. Osborn, who had recently moved into the neighborhood, from Ohio, to the pastorate for one year, to preach two Sabbaths in the month. Eld. Osborne was continued in the pastorate nearly seven years. During that time, the church lived in comparative peace and prospered. The house was enlarged, special

meetings were held, and the membership considerably increased. In November, 1858, Eld. Osborn resigned, and moved to Payson, Adams county, having been called to the pastorate of the Baptist church there. The church was next supplied by several different pastors, for a short time each. But frequent changes in the pastorate are not conducive to prosperity, as the church found by experience. In addition to these changes, other matters arose, which also tended to retard the progress of the church. A new house was much needed; and as the railroad had been built, and new points of interest developed, the question of changing the location of the church was forced upon their consideration. These questions kept them in a state of constant agitation for awhile, but, after due deliberation and prayer, they concluded to move the location of the church to Clayton, Adams county, and build a good house on lots there owned by the church.

This resolution was fully carried out, and in November, 1869, the name of the church was changed to the "Baptist Church of Christ, at Clayton, Ill." Time and experience have demonstrated the wisdom of the change. The church has been strengthened, and now supports a pastor all the time, and has a good Sunday-school. The removal of the church a few miles west of its former location, left some of its members inconveniently situated in regard to attending the meetings, and seemed to make room for a Baptist church at Mound Station. Accordingly, several members in and around that place organized a church there in the winter of 1878. The church being small in number, and weak financially, and having no house of their own in which to worship, have not made much growth; a few have been added to the membership by baptism however, yet they still hold on their way, "faint, yet pursuing," and seem hopeful for the future. There is room here to build up a good Baptist church in time, and the field ought to be cultivated.

MT. STERLING BAPTIST CHURCH.

When the county-seat was located at Mt. Sterling, it was felt to be very desirable to have a church established there as soon as possible. Accordingly, a church of four members was duly organized in December, 1840, and called the "Mt. Sterling Baptist Church." It was a small beginning, and to human appearance, their prospects were not encouraging, for they were few in numbers and poor in this world's goods; but they had faith in God, and wrestled manfully for enenlargement and permanency, and the Lord prospered them. They were supplied with preaching occasionally by Elds. Bower and N. Parks, and received additions to their number by letter and by baptism. Their first pastor was Eld. Calvin Greenleaf, who served them half the time for two years. Under his ministry, the church was edified and encouraged. The next pastor was Eld. Henry Davis, who also served them half the time for two years. Under his ministry, the membership was increased by several additions. The third pastor was Eld. Joel Sweet, who also served them half the time for two years. During his pastorate he held an interesting protracted meeting, and many additions were received to the church. Eld. H. Worden was next called to the pastorate, and served them half the time for one year.

About this time, the church united with the Quincy Association, and Eld. C. Harrington, the missionary of the Association, supplied them with preaching occasionally for one year. In December, 1851, Eld. L. Osborn, who had recently moved into the neighborhood, was called to the pastorate for half the time, and continued to serve them in that capacity for several years. But the prosperity of the church was seriously hindered by the want of a house of their own in which to worship. Hitherto they had met in halls, at private residences, and wherever they could find a place. After much deliberation and prayer, they finally resolved to build a house; and in their letter to the Association, in 1852, said: "having resolved to arise and build a house for the Lord, we earnestly solicit the sympathy, the prayers, and material aid of our sister churches." It was a great undertaking for such a weak body, but the demand was so urgent that they felt impelled to make the effort. The house was commenced in 1854, and was dedicated in 1856. It was a good house, and cost about $1,200; near $300 of which were contributed by other churches of the Association. We can imagine how the little band felt, after such an experience, to meet in their own house; and with what devout gratitude they could sing: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" etc.

In 1857, the church held special meetings, and were richly blessed with revival, and several additions to the membership; and in 1858, they held another special meeting, with good results. In November of this year, Eld. Osborn resigned the pastorate and moved to Payson, Adams county. Eld. Wm. Leggett was then called to the pastorate, and remained about one year. Eld Wm. Stewart, the missionary of the Association, then supplied the church occasionally for a time; and late in the year 1860, Eld. T. S. Lowe was called to the pastorate; and the church was blessed with a revival. In 1862, another refreshing season was enjoyed, and large accessions made to the membership of the church —the whole number now was 65. In 1863, Eld. Lowe and several of the members went into the army. A Sunday-school had been started in the church a little before this time, and continued with encouraging prospects. Eld. T. Reese was now called to the pastorate, and continued about two years. In 1866, Eld. Lowe, having returned from the army, was called to the pastorate again; and large accessions were made to the membership of the church, which was now increased to seventy. In 1867, Eld. Wm. Hawker was called to the pastorate for half the time, and continued to serve them in that capacity for several years. Under his administration, the church prospered, and in 1871, repaired their house, at a cost of $300. From December, 1872, until the next March there was no preaching, yet the prayer-meetings were good, and the Sunday-school flourished.

In 1873, the Association met with the church, and in their letter to that body it was said: "we have sold our old house, and bought a larger and better located house of the O. S. Presbyterians." In June, 1874, the records of the church

and roll of the membership were unfortunately destroyed by fire. This loss was deeply felt by the church, and it has caused much trouble and doubtless many imperfections in the preparation of this sketch. On account of this loss, and some internal troubles that arose about this time, the church was somewhat demoralized. Having no pastor, Eld. Hawker was called as a supply, for the pulpit, and, after repeated efforts, the church succeeded in getting into working order again; but it was weakened somewhat by their severe trials. There is wonderful vitality in a church of Christ; it may have to sail over a troubled sea, and waves of difficulty may dash into it, but if the Lord is with them, it will not sink; He will soon calm the troubled elements, and give it peace again. So in 1875, in the letter to the Association, the church reported Eld. Hawker pastor, and the conditions of the church hopeful; and in February, 1876, Eld. J. W. Coffman, by invitation, visited the church and baptized a number. Bro. F. W. Parsons, a student from Alton, occupied the pulpit during his vacation, and his labors were well received. In January, 1877, Bro. J. J. Keeler, a licentiate, visited the church and held special meetings; his labors were blessed, and additions to the church were received.

As Bro. Keeler was only a licentiate, Eld. Coffman visited the church again, baptized the candidates and administered the supper. Bro. Keeler was now called to the pastorate, and was duly ordained to the work of the ministry May 10, 1877. Eld. Keeler gave all his time to the church, and his labors were highly appreciated. In 1879, Bro. F. W. Parsons, a licentiate, was called to the pastorate, for all his time; and on May 1st, of the same year, was duly ordained to the work of the ministry. But the church found itself too weak to give him a full support, and he closed his labors before the year expired. Eld. David King, being on a visit for his health and to see his friends at this time, supplied the pulpit for a few months. Being without preaching now, the church thought it a good time to make some very much needed repairs to their house before calling another pastor. They accordingly expended about 400 dollars for that purpose, and put the house in good condition.

In 1882, Eld. J. Cornelius, the present pastor, was called for half the time. His labors are well received and the church is encouraged, and looking for the Divine blessing. In 1876, four or five churches in the county, which had formerly belonged to the "Cooperstown Association of Union Baptists," came into the Quincy Association; thus identifying themselves with the Missionary Baptists. The whole county now, seems to be an inviting field for missionary labor, and the Missionary Baptists ought to cultivate it; it would, doubtless, well repay their labor.

THE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY JAMES HARPER.

Who are also called Old school or Primitive Baptist from their original standing as the Church of Christ. These people were among the first settlers in Western Illinois, and were subject to all the privations of a new country, and established three churches in what is now called Brown county before its organization as a county. Elder John Foster as regular Baptist minister was the first preacher that we have any account of preaching in this county. He settled on the land now owned by George Hersman near Hersman, and about the year 1839 he organized a Baptist church about three-quarters of a mile south of Mt Sterling, of a few immigrant Baptists, who met for worship under the shade of a large elm tree. Soon after this Elder Wm. Taylor commenced his labors in the southeast part of this county, he was much esteemed and his labors much blessed. He was soon assisted by Elder Elijah Bell who settled near La-Grange.

In the year 1835, Elder Wm. Harper settled in what is now called Harper Settlement, Willis O'Neal settled near where Ripley now stands and he was the first Baptist settler in this county. The Indians assisted him in building his first house. He partook of their venison and they of his pumpkins and squashes. Dr. Brisco a Baptist, was perhaps the first doctor who settled here. Old father Wm. Kendrick, wife and daughter Cusander, were among the first settlers, with John Ausmus, Wm. Lanes and others in the year 1837, Elder John Harper son of Wm. and brother to the writer, came to Mt. Sterling, united with Mt. Pleasant church, he was an able minister. Many of our early Baptist settlers lived to a ripe old age. Rev. James Bullard died at the age of 96 years, Richard Briggs, 91 years and 7 months, John Briggs and wife a little more than 91. They kept house over seventy years. Elder Wm. Harper was 88 years old when he died. There were many others lived to a great age and and all died in peace.

MT. PLEASANT.

This was the first church that was organized in what is now called Brown county. Elder John Foster having commenced his labors here about the year 1828 or 29, and in the summer of 1829, he gathered together a few emigrant Baptist, worshiping in an elm grove, near where Mt. Sterling now stands. These brethren, to wit, Elder John Foster, Wm. Davis, John Ausmus, Mark Riggins, Daniel Shelby, Sister Ivens, with others whose names have been lost, in Conference assembled mutually agreed to organize themselves into a social compact to be known as the Mt Pleasant Church of Christ; Elder John Foster being one of their body, approved of the proceedings and pronounced them to be the Church of Christ in orders. Elder John Foster was chosen their first Moderator. This church met at private houses and school-houses at different places on Six's prairie till the year 1854, when they built a good church house which will seat about 200 persons; the present number of members is 28. Their present Pastor is Elder T. B. Ausmus. Their house of worship is situated about four miles north of Mt. Sterling, and in the past they have been prosperous. Their first Pastor was John Foster. Since that they have had the labors of Elders E. Bell, Wm. Harper, John Harper, John Harvey, Wm. Hogan and J. W. Singleton. In the year 1871 Elder James Harper was called to the pastoral care of the church which at that time was at low

ebb. only numbering 13 members. She soon began to increase and in the year 1875 she numbered 43, and continued prosperous for years. Elder T. B. Ausmus grew up among them and in the year 1881 Elder Harper got a release from that church; Elder T. B. Ausmus now filling the pastoral office.

CAMP CREEK.

Elders Wm. Taylor and E. Bell were the first ministers who preached the Gospel in the southeast part of what is now Brown county. These ministers met the early settlers at private houses and in groves, in their home spun and buckskin clothes, where they preached to them the Gospel of Christ. In July 1832 a few brethren and sisters met in the house of James Bullard, near where Versailles now stands, and mutually agreed to enter into a church compact and on examination it was found that Elder Wm. Taylor, Rebecca Perry, Elder Elijah Bell, Sarah Bridges, James Bullard, Nancy Brown, Nathan Perry, Annis Bell, Elizabeth Perry and Susannah Briggs, all had legal letters of recommendation from Baptist churches in good standing. They then by mutual agreement sent to Mt. Pleasant and Mt. Zion churches for their ordained help to constitute them into a church of Christ. The churches sent Jesse Sutton and J. Foster, who associated with them Elders Taylor and Bell, who formed themselves into a presbytery by choosing Elder Sutton moderator, and Elder Wm. Taylor clerk, who on examination ascertained the above named brethren and sisters to be in good standing and orthodox, they were by said presbytery pronunced to be the Church of Christ.—Sep. 25th, 1832.

ELDER WM. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

ELDER JESSE SUTTON, *Moderator.*

The above named brethren and sisters proceeded to business by first choosing Elder Wm. Taylor Moderator and ———Clark second, named their church North Fork of McKees creek. In the year 1837, they built a house to worship in, on the waters of Camp creek, and changed the name of the church to Camp creek; this church was very prosperous and had the labors of Elders Taylor and Bell, Wm. Harper, Martin Daty, Wm. Hogan and others to preach to them. In the year 1875 they built a house northwest of Versailles about two miles. Their house will seat about 175 persons. This church has been on the decline, and only has seventeen members. Elder James Harper has taken the pastoral charge, he reports them in peace and fellowship.

JESSE W. HILL, *Clerk.*

ELDER JAMES HARPER, *Moderator.*

NEW SALEM CHURCH.

The original records of this church have been misplaced. It is supposed to have been constituted by Elder John Harvey and others in the year 1832, of legal members in good standing, who choose Elder John Harvey their first pastor. In the year 1844 they erected a log house to worship in. Having at that time Elder Wm. Hogan as their pastor, whose labors was abundantly blessed; in the year 1869 they erected a large frame building which will seat about 300 persons, they also had the labors of Elder Peter Ausmus and Elder B. R. Warren, Cattrell and others, and was at one time numbered as one of our largest churches. For some years they have been destitute of a minister in their body, and their number has diminished, many having sold out and taken letters, so that their present number is 26. They are in a prosperous condition, having the labors of Elder J. Harper as pastor for the present year.

ARTHUR PREECE, *Clerk.*

JAMES HARPER, *Moderator.*

N. B. the above church is situated two-and-a-half miles southeast of Mounds station in Brown county.

MT. GILEAD CHURCH.

This church was organized July 16th, 1842, by Elders Wm. Harper and Elijah Bell at a school house in the Harper settlement, it was made up mostly of members who had letters of dismission from Camp creek, there were nine in the constitution. Elder Wm. Harper was their first pastor who served them till age caused him to resign; in 1850 Elder Martin Daty was chosen pastor, for a year or two the church increased very fast; since his removal Elder Hogan served the church to their satisfaction. In the year 1865, Elder John Fanshier came among us and served the church as pastor till 1871, James Harper was ordained an elder at which time the church consisted of 22 members; from then till now the writer has served the church to the best of his abilities as pastor. In the fall of 1878 Elder D. W. Owen came among us and was associated with Elder Harper. This church is prosperous; has 64 members at the present time, and a good house that will seat 200 persons.

The Mt. Gilead association of regular Baptists was organized at this church in the fall of 1842, consisting of the four churches in this county with others combined, which association meets annually for the purpose of religious correspondence and to report the statistics of the different churches in the association.

Elder Wm. Roberts of Adams county was the first moderator of the Mt. Gilead Association, and Willis O'Neal clerk. At the present time Elder James Harper is moderator and Laris Pulman clerk. Brother Pulman has served the Mt. Gilead Association as clerk for nearly forty years.

We have given you a brief sketch of the above church and association.

JOHN A. MCCAY, *Clerk.*

JAMES HARPER, *Moderator.*

THE UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. THOS. E. ROOT.

Prefatory Note.—After an extended and diligent search for data from which to write a history of the Union Baptists of Brown county, the writer has been compelled to rely chiefly on his memory for dates and facts. While the latter are correct in substance, the former may lack that accuracy so desirable even in a brief sketch like this. Hoping due allowance will be made by the reader, and that proper bounds and limits have not been transcended, and that sufficient interest may be elicited in the mind of the reader to add something to the attractiveness of the book, it is submitted to the publisher.

Rev. James W. Baldwin, the founder of the Union Baptists of Illinois, was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 7, 1806. He made choice of the medical profession, and practiced as a Botanic physician at various places in Ohio and Indiana, from 1826 until 1833. He was married first to Miss Lydia Wiseman, August 30, 1830; second to Miss Mary Ann Martin, June 23, 1845. He professed religion June, 1833. This event caused a radical change in his course of life. He joined the M. E Church, and was at once chosen class leader. Before the expiration of his term of probation—six months—he moved to McLean county, Ill., where he remained connected with the Methodists about two years, then joined the Missionary Baptist Church at Randolph Grove. He was licensed to preach by that church in 1838. He moved to Mason county, Ill., in 1840, and joined the United Baptists at Mt. Zion Church. In 1841 he was regularly ordained to the Gospel ministry; elders Abraham Bales, John L. Turner and Elijah Veatch officiating in his ordination. He moved to Schuyler county in 1849, where he remained preaching and practicing medicine until 1871, when he moved to Brown county, locating on the old Langdon farm in Versailles township, where he still resides. Father Baldwin—as he is familiarly called—is a man of strong and purely honest convictions, eminently devout and spiritually minded, and possessing no considerable degree of education, and being endowed with no wonderful force of intellect, it has ever been the wonder of those who have heard his preaching, what power he has over men. Thousands have been converted under his preaching, and some of his converts made eminent ministers of the Gospel. The Union Baptists agree with all orthodox Christian denominations with the following exceptions, viz,: They are anti-Trinitarian, extremely Arminian, and they deny the *natural* depravity of the human heart. They differ from the regular Baptists in the term of communion at the Lord's table, extending the invitation to all Christians. They also hold to washing of feet as a church ordinance. All Union Baptist churches, organized prior to 1865, were identified or associated together for purposes of Gospel work, in what is known as the "Illinois Conference of Union Baptists." In March of that year the Cooperstown Association was formed, and was joined by nearly all the churches in Brown county. No changes worthy of note were made in the articles of faith. Owing to the death and the removal of several of the ministers in the association, it was disbanded in 1875. The churches of which it was composed afterward became identified with other associations.

LITTLE CREEK CHURCH.

This church was organized by two United Baptist ministers, named Kinman and Despain, probably as early as 1850. It maintained a feeble existence until 1856, when it was visited by Elders A. H. Scott and A. Hodges, who induced the church to join the conference of Union Baptists, since which time it has been kept up with various degrees of prosperity and adversity. They have a frame house of worship, 24x30 feet, built in 1870. It is situated in the northeast part of Versailles township.

WALKER'S NECK CHURCH.

In December, 1857, Elders A. H. Scott and H. H. Lasiter came to the village of Buckhorn, in Lee township, and commenced preaching in a log school-house. After a few days, several conversions occurred and a church was organized. A house of worship was built in 1860. It is a frame, 30x40, and cost at that time $400. This church left the conference to join the association in 1865. After the latter disbanded in 1875, it resumed its connection with the conference.

CAMP CREEK CHURCH.

Early in 1857 Father Baldwin held meetings in the Vandeventer school-house (District No 3), in Versailles township. Several professed faith in Christ and were baptized, and a church was organized. It continued with preaching regularly and at intervals for several years, and finally disbanded in 1866. They were never able to build a house of worship.

LOGAN CREEK CHURCH.

This church was organized by elders David Collins and S. J. Thacker in 1858. It flourished for several years, built a neat frame house of worship 26 x 36. The house is still there, but no regular meetings are held. This church belonged to the Cooperstown association. It is situated four and one half miles east of Mt. Sterling.

UNION CHURCH.

This church was built up by the labors of elders A. Hodges and Jas. Kelly. Under the faithful and persistent labors of elder J. M. Thomas a neat house of worship was built in 1866. It is situated at the foot of the bluff, two miles above La Grange landing, and two and a half miles east of Cooperstown.

M'KEE'S CREEK CHURCH.

Within one mile of the southwest corner of Brown county, in a beautiful valley, this little church is situated. It was organized by Rev. B. F. Cleaveland in 1860. It went into the Cooperstown association, and when that body dissolved in 1875, it adopted the articles of faith set forth by the American Baptist Publication Society, and united with the Quincy association. Their house of worship is a hewed log structure twenty-four feet square.

PROVIDENCE CHURCH.

This church was organized by Rev. James Hummer in 1863. It is situated in Cooperstown. A neat, frame house of worship was built in 1864, 32 x 40 feet. The Cooperstown Association was organized at that place, and this church joined it. When that body broke up, Providence Church changed its name to "Cooperstown Church," and joined the Quincy Association. It has no regular preaching at present (1882) and exists only in name.

CROSS ROADS CHURCH.

This church came into existence in 1867, under the labors of Rev. W. B. Williamson. It was for several years quite a strong church, but deaths and removals have greatly reduced

it so that it is now quite a feeble body. It joined the Cooper-town Association, and upon its dissolution it joined the Sandy Creek Association. It has had regular monthly preaching with very few exceptions ever since its foundation.

VERSAILLES CHURCH.

This was organized by elders W. B. and C. S. Williamson in 1868. The membership being few and very limited in means, its existence was of short duration. It sent delegates to one session of the association.

The Law school-house, four miles west of Versailles, was once a regular point for preaching, and for a short time a feeble organization existed (1860), but was of very short duration.

UNITED BAPTISTS.

About the year 1859, a regular missionary Baptist minister, named T. S. Lowe, held meetings at the Council school-house in Elkhorn township. Several persons were converted, and attached to an arm of the Mt. Sterling Church. This afterward proved the neucleus for a church. Subsequently elders James Allen and J. B. Robbins preached there, and organized a church. It belongs to the Sandy creek associations. Its name is "Union." It maintains regular monthly preaching.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH.

In 1866 Mr. Dennis Smith, a layman, held prayer and exhortation meetings at the Hall school-house, two miles south of Versailles. Several persons professed conversion, and afterward Rev. James Allen labored among the people and organized a church. It has at present a feeble existence, holding meetings in a log house known as the Frisby Chapel. The Union Baptists have at present two ordained ministers residing in Brown county, viz.: James W. Baldwin and John Tucker. The United Baptists have three, Geo. W. Lear, Henry Stuller, and William H. Boss.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. J. G. LOWRIE.

There are at present four Presbyterian churches in Brown county, viz: the First Presbyterian church of Mt. Sterling, the Olive, the Hersman and the Lee churches.

The First church is the parent society from which all other Presbyterian organizations in the county have sprung. A brief sketch of each of these churches, in the order above given, is all that we propose in this article.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MT. STERLING

Was organized, in a grove, by the Rev. Cyrus L. Watson, July 12th, 1835, two years after the organization of the town. The original members were John Means, Patsey B. Means, Alexander Curry, Elizabeth Curry, John Rankin, Mary Rankin, Obed Griffith, Mary Curry, Henry Hersman, Elizabeth Hersman, Mary Hersman, George Hersman, Susan Hersman, Jacob Hersman, Sarah Hersman, Jane Brazleton, Samuel R. Ware, Joseph Cox, and Cyntha Cox —nineteen persons. Of this little band none now remain connected with this church. At the time of division in 1837 this organization adhered to the new school.

A FEW FIRST THINGS.

The first infants baptized were James H. Hersman and Susan A. Means, June 4th, 1836, by Rev. L. W. Dunlap. The first convert was Sarah Hamilton, Aug. 25th, 1836. The first death was that of Sarah Griffith, Dec. 25th, 1836, Aged 23.

PASTORS.

The first regular minister of the church was Rev. L. W. Dunlap, who was choosen as stated supply July 3d. 1836, and continued from year to year until 1844. Mr. Dunlap at that time accepting a call to Columbus, the church was vacant until Dec. 28th, 1845, when Rev. B. Y. Messenger was choosen as supply for one year. Mr. Dunlap was recalled May 7th, 1848, and continued to serve the church until April 1863. Rev. Alexander Duncan was called to the pastorate Oct. 1863, and after serving one year was duly installed, the relation continuing until July 1876. Rev. J. G. Lowrie was called to the pastorate Sept. 24th, 1876, began his labors Dec. 1st, 1876, and was installed Oct. 27th 1878.

ELDERS.

The original elders of the church were John Means, Henry Hersman, Obed Griffith and Alexander Curry. The following elders were subsequently elected: R. H. Hurlbert and John H. Curry Aug. 13th 1837, Robt. N. Curry July 20th 1838, Joseph M. Phillips and A. J. F. Prevost, Oct. 26th 1839, Daniel Kendrick and Jacob Hersman Aug 18th 1844, Dr. J. N. Allen and E. F. Crane Jan. 18th 1851, J. R. Curry Sept. 19th 1858, Dr. C. N. Irwin, Jas. H. Hersman and F. D. Crane April 10th 1870.

COLONIES.

Eight members were dismissed Dec. 18th 1841, to be organized into a Presbyterian church at Versailles, Ill. This enterprise was not permanently successful, and on Aug. 18th 1844, five of the original colonists, together with three new members, eight in all, returned to the parent church. Seven members were dismissed Jan. 31st, 1851, to be organized into a Presbyterian church at Walker's Neck, being subsequently known as the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church. Twenty-seven members were dismissed Oct. 15th, 1875, to be organized into a Presbyterian church at Hersman, Ill.

BUILDINGS.

The first church edifice was erected in 1837. In 1853 the first building was sold and the house now occupied was erected at a cost of $3,900. The chapel begun in 1868, was occupied for the first time Jan. 1869. The parsonage begun in 1863, was first occupied June 1864. It cost $1,900. In 1877 and '78 the church was partially refurnished, both church and parsonage were repainted and a new fence was built around the entire church and parsonage grounds.

In 1881 the chapel was enlarged and a new Infant Class

Room built, at a cost of $1000. Besides this expenditure, the church contributed, in 1881, $2000 toward benevolence and self-support. The present membership is 164. The Sabbath-school numbers 200. Mr. E. F Crane has been, for thirty years, the faithful and efficient superintendent of this school.

THE OLIVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church owes its origin to the division into old and new school, which took place in the Presbyterian church of the United States in 1837. Nine members at the disruption adhered to the Old School, but continued to worship with their New School brethren until 1853, when they withdrew and built a separate house of worship being known as the Second Presbyterian church of Mt. Sterling. The records of this church are lost. It was supplied with preaching with more or less regularity by Rev. L. W. Dunlap, Rev. Mr. McGruder, Rev. J. H Marshall, Rev. G. W. Ash and others until 1875, when the building in town was sold to the Baptists, and a new house erected in the country, the organization being thenceforth known as the Olive church. The Rev. A. W. Tauner supplied the church from Oct. 1875 until Oct. 1877, and the Rev. R. T. Pressley from Oct. 1877 until Oct. 1881. The property of this church is valued at $1000. The elders are Thomas Vale and Benjamin Riggs. The present membership is 35. The church is now supplied by the pastor of the First Church.

THE HERSMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

As related above, this church was organized by a colony from the First Church, Oct. 1875. The Rev. A. W. Tauner supplied the congregation from this time until Oct. 1877, when the Rev. R. T. Pressley was called as stated supply, which position he still holds. The church property is valued at $1200. The elders are: Henry Hersman, Geo. W. Means, James H. Hersman, Abraham Hersman and Jefferson Fry. The church membership is 69. The Sabbath School membership is 100.

THE LEE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Lee Church occupies the site of the old Mt. Pleasant Church, which was organized in 1851 by a colony from the First Church. The Mt. Pleasant Church, first supplied by Rev. L. W. Dunlap, became in a few years quite flourishing. Aid being secured from the Board of Church Erection, a comfortable house of worship was built and a large congregation was gathered under the ministration of Rev. Geo. F. Davis who supplied the church for seventeen years. Disturbing elements, however, began to appear some time before Mr. Davis resigned the charge, and the church gradually dwindled away until it was dissolved by order of the Presbytery in 1872. The first successful effort to revive the cause of Presbyterianism at Mt. Pleasant was that of the founders of the Lee Church. This church, though comprising some of the elements of the old organization, was organized *de novo*, The Rev. A. W. Tauner, who had been devoting part of his time to this congregation for a year previous to this, continued to supply them until fall. In Dec. 1877 the Rev. R. T. Pressley began his labors here. Owing largely to his personal exertions, funds were secured to build a new house, which was completed at acost of $1700, and dedicated April 30th, 1882. The elders are Stephen Miller and W. O. Whipple. The present membership is 23. The present condition of all these Presbyterian Churches is favorable. The utmost harmony and good will prevails between them, and the outlook for the future is full of hope.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY A. P. STEWART.

Preachers of the Christian Church came into the vicinity of Mt. Sterling as early as the year 1836, pleading for the formation of congregations on the basis of the Bible alone, as the rule of faith and practice. They came as plain men, among a plain people, insisting that the Divinity of Christ was the central idea of the Gospel, and to believe from the whole heart that Jesus was the Christ, the son of the Living God, was the faith of the Gospel, and that a deep and profound sorrow for past sins, and sincere turning from sin and Satan, to Christ, and to a life of righteousness, was Gospel repentance; and that the immersion in water into the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, of each penitent believer was Gospel Baptism.

And that the names given to the people of God in the New Testament are the only authorized names for the children of God, and that all sectarian names, such as are worn by the denominations of Christendom, tend only to divide God's people, and build up parties and sects, instead of the one Church of God, and that the New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ was the only creed that could be adopted for the instruction and government of Christians without disloyalty to Christ, the Head of the Church, and that the followers of Christ, by making and using a creed of their own devising, made void the Word of God and authority of Christ to the exact extent to which their own was used in matters pertaining to their faith, practice, and government.

In this plain way was faith in, and obedience to Christ, love to God and to mankind urged upon the people in the name and by the authority of God, as opportunity presented, through the years intervening from '36 to '43, by preachers of various talents and attainments, from the most humble to the most exalted.

John Price, Esq., living two miles east of Mt. Sterling, one of the most intelligent, zealous, and active members of the Church of Christ, and well-to-do farmers of his day, opened his house to the preachers, brethern, and neighbors for the public worship of God. And for several years most of the preaching, prayers, and social meetings were held at the hospitable home of this man of sainted memory. His son, J. W. Price, who had a musical voice and a talent for singing, starting the hymns to good old Kentucky tunes. And such was the consequent growth of the cause that in 1843 a congregation was organized in Mt. Sterling, beginning soon thereafter the erection of a meeting-house, which to them, at

that time, required a great effort and financial sacrifice. Thus a plain and humble house, which stands to this day on Main Street, was opened to the public worship of God.

From this time forward the meetings were mostly discontinued at the houses of the different members in the country and a united effort made to build up the church in Mt. Sterling. The preaching had been done in the first place by itinerant preachers who chanced to come along, among whom were the following elders and evangelists: John B. Curl, Alexander Reynolds, Thomas Brockman, Barton W. Stone, Elder Knox, John Rigdon, Jacob Creath, James Ross, Walter Bowles, with occasional sermons by Alexander Campbell, D. P. Henderson, Robt. Foster, and by Elder John S. Sweeney, then a young man of extraordinary gifts, both as a teacher and orator, in a protracted meeting of marvelous power and success. But to the long and faithful labors of a resident minister, *i. e.*, John Taylor, a man of modest mien, humble attainments, but good natural abilities, and a spotless name, was due more than to any other minister the permanent growth and spread of the cause in this region of country. William M. Brown, of Springfield, made frequent visits to the county. He was a man of great power and success in the pulpit, who by his matchless logic and eloquence attracted large audiences wherever he spoke, and made many converts to the cause, especially among the thinking and reasoning portion of the community. In later years the Church in Mt. Sterling had the services of the following ministers to hold meetings, or as regular preachers: Peter Donan, D. R Lucas, P. D. Vermillion, S. M. Conor, J. T. Smith, and A. P. Stewart, who is the present pastor. The cause was sustained largely by preachers and evangelists and by the following members of the Church, from time to time, through all its struggles for life and growth: Nathan Kendrick, John B. Price, B. D. Stout, Clark Dennis, Thomas S. Brockman, William H. Bates, John M'Millen, Robert M Millen, John R. Brockman, A. A. Glenn, Levi Lusk, W. L. Vandeventer, James Ritchey, and George H. Lebo. The congregation now numbers about one hundred and seventy-four, about three-fourths of whom are females; is free from debt, in a good and prosperous condition, and exerting a wholesome influence for good in the community.

HAZEL DELL.

This congregation was organized in the year 1870, and proceeded at once (without begging over the country) to build a meeting-house, all the people of the community, with but few exceptions, entering into the enterprise with heart and hand, and in a short time a well-finished and comfortable meeting-house, situated two miles east of Mt. Sterling, on the Ripley Road, was dedicated to the service of God. The first preaching in the neighborhood which resulted in the organization of this congregation was done by Elder Robinson in the year 1869. There had lived for some time in the vicinity several members, who served as a nucleus for the establishment of a Church. After their house was completed they made arrangements for regular preaching, and have continued ever since their regular appointments, and in addition have endeavored to hold a protracted meeting each year. Successful serial meetings, each adding a considerable number of members to the Church, have been held by Elders Robinson, Grissem, Smith, Cottingham, Stewart, Patterson and Stanley. As regular pastors, they have had the services of Robinson, Smith, Stewart, and Patterson, the last named being the pastor of the church at this time. About the year 1865 a Sunday School was organized in the school-house, near the present site of the church, by the Presbyterians of Mt. Sterling, and they had occasional preaching by the pastor of their church; but no progress was made towards the development and establishment of Presbyterianism in the community. The officers of the congregation are George Kendrick, Lemuel Coppage, John Dennis, and Lewis Cass Perry, to whose long and faithful labors as superintendent of the Sabbath School, leader of the congregation, and unbounded liberality, the present prosperous condition of the Church is largely due.

MOUND STATION.

Previous to the year 1868 there lived in the vicinity of Mound, a few worthy disciples, who interested themselves to secure preaching, and build up a congregation at that place. Elder P. D. Vermillion, and several other ministers, were induced to come occasionally and preach a few days at a time; and with the co-operation of such men as Laughlin, the Coopers, Webb, Oliver, and Ausmus, other good men of the community were enlisted in the cause, and a good meeting-house was built, in which the congregation has since regularly met. This congregation has suffered greatly by emigration to the West, losing in this way as high as fifteen members in a single season, so that when they were organized by P. D. Vermillion they were almost as strong in numbers as they are now. They have had the services for protracted meetings and regular pastoral work of the following men: P. D. Vermillion, Elders Grissem, McPherson, D. R. Lucas, T. W. Cottingham, A. P. Stewart, T. M. Weaver, and E. J. Lampton. There have been two religious discussions held at this place, the first in March, 1878, which lasted six days, conducted on the part of the church by A. P. Stewart, of Mt. Sterling, his opponent being Elder Yates, of the Missionary Baptist Church, who resided at that time at Payson, in Adams Co., Ill. A good and kind Christian feeling was maintained throughout on both sides, and the community had an opportunity to learn the differences there were in the views and teaching of the two Churches. The other discussion was held in the spring of 1879, and continued four days, of four hours each, conducted by D. R. Lucas, of the Christian Church, and Elder Thompson, of the Regular Baptist. Both disputants acted throughout as Christian gentlemen, and the community enjoyed the opportunity of hearing what could be brought to the support of unconditional election on the one hand, and free will on the other. The Church has at present among its membership some of the first men of the village and surrounding country. The officers of the church are: Professor John Moore, Allen Webb, Robert Long, John Amrin, and George Ausmus.

VERSAILLES.

This congregation was organized about the year 1869. W. S. Henry was the elected elder, and A. G. Lucas preached for them part of the time. The membership increased slowly until 1874, when they resolved to build a meeting-house. After the frame was raised, and before it was enclosed, a storm blew it down, causing the members to become somewhat discouraged, but they went to work with a will, and soon after had a meeting-house finished and dedicated. Elder Robinson held a good meeting, after which Elder G. F. Adams conducted a successful serial, adding some thirty members to their number. A meeting was held by Elder A P. Stewart (who was preaching for the Church once a month), at which about twenty-five were added. The church now numbered one hundred and twenty-five, embracing some of the leading farmers in the vicinity of the village. Elder Walling was the next pastor. His successor was T. W. Weaver, who in time was followed by Elder C. H. Patterson, who is the present pastor. The following are some of the men who have sustained the church from the beginning: W. S. Henry, George Patton, Wait Willey, the M'Daniel family, Swihart, and J. S. Chenoweth. Many years ago there had been a small organization at this place, sustained by Mr. Casteen and a Mr. Hume, two of the early settlers in the community; but at their death the organization went down. The present congregation have a comfortable house to worship in, with about two thousand dollars, and plenty of means among the members to sustain a good work. The officers of the church at present are: J. S Chenoweth, Ashford M'Daniel, and W. S. Henry.

RIPLEY.

The Church here was organized in the year 1842 by John Taylor, a man who had done an immense amount of preaching in the county. Being a plain and good man, and zealous in his work, he had abundant success. This Church also had for many years the constant labors of Elder Alpheus Brown, a plain, old-fashioned, forcible preacher of the Gospel, who had the confidence of the entire community, and who consequently added many members to the church, until she, at one time, numbered three hundred members, and was also strong financially, but she was afterward divided by the Seventh Day Advents, and has never since reached her former power and influence. She has had preaching by a great many ministers of more than ordinary ability, although Taylor and Brown did more than all others as ministers towards building up the Church. The congregation have had the labors of the following preachers from time to time: J. S. Sweeney, Elder Price, J. T. Smith, Patterson, Stewart, and Stanley. The following persons have been faithful members for many years, and have contributed largely to the success of the church: P. A. Hows, Marion Stout, Nancy Tebo, W. A. Clark, John Adams, L. D. Stoffer, S. Glenn, Mrs. Haukins, and Mrs. Hardin. The church is sustained now mostly by Marion Stout, the Stoffers, Irwin Bassett, Burns, the Clarks, and J. N. Stout. They have a house worth twelve hundred dollars, and there is nothing in the way to hinder them from building up a strong church again.

BELL SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Four miles north of Mt. Sterling, at what is known as Bell School-House, there is a congregation of about 50 members, representing quite a number of excellent families, who meet regularly on the first day of the week. They were organized by Elder J. T. Smith, pastor at that time of the church in Mt. Sterling, about the year 1875, he having previously preached for a number of disciples living in that neighborhood. By a successful meeting he held, and by preaching from time to time as he had the opportunity, he succeeded in thus establishing this little church in the school-house of the neighborhood. The congregation have among their number several families of considerable means, and it is their purpose in the early future to erect in the neighborhood a meeting-house, and thus lay the foundation for the permanent success of the cause among them. Of the preachers who have labored for them, more or less, we name the following:—J. T. Smith, Elder Houke, A. P. Stewart and Elders Ebey and Fuller. The officers of the congregation at present are, Elders J. V. Cox, and Ira Bell and Peyton Keith.

COOPERTOWN.

There is a church of 45 members at this place, organized by Elder T. W. Cottingham, of Chambersburg, in December, 1881. The first preaching was by A. P. Stewart, in the fall of 1878, when about twenty were enrolled, most of whom had been members at other places. Late in the year 1879 Elder Cottingham held a meeting, adding several to the list; and, during the summer of 1881, Elders Patterson and Stanley held a meeting, in which eight more were added. This was followed by a meeting by Cottingham, which resulted in the organization of a church out of the numbers that still remained in the community. There is nothing in the way here to hinder a large and flourishing church, as the material already comprises some of the best men in the community. The officers of the congregation are Wm. Greenwell, Hop Greenwell, and Poll Cox, all of whom are excellent men.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY MRS. E. S. MANSFIELD.

The question of the near, personal coming of Christ, which was quite extensively agitated in America, and in many parts of Europe and Asia, between the years A. D., 1820 and 1842, was first introduced among the people of Mt. Sterling in the winter of 1842, by the Rev. H. A. Chittendon of New York, in a course of able lectures on the Prophetic Scriptures, which doubtless laid the foundation for more successful future work on the part of others.

In 1850 Rev. Samuel K. Chapman of Hartford, Conn, came to this State and preached more or less in different parts of the county for two or three years, when a number of adherents to the faith were gained, and worshiping assemblies were established in various localities.

In 1854 Rev. A. S. Calkins from the State of Connecticut

located in Illinois, and continued to preach here occasionally for a term of years.

In 1855 Rev. J. C. Bywater of New York preached at Buckhorn, the first sermon on the subject, known as the *Life and Death Question*, asserting that mankind are *mortal;* and that immortality is a thing to be sought for, "by a patient continuance in well doing;" and only obtained through faith and obedience to Christ, the *Life-Giver*, who will, by a resurrection at the last day, give eternal life and immortality to His people who serve Him; and that the dead are silent in their grave until called forth to judgment at the second coming of Christ to judge the world and reward his people.

This view so consistently blended with the *doctrine* of Christ's return to earth, already received by them, and in fact made that event a reasonable necessity, that, notwithstanding opposition on the part of many others, the view was generally received by those having faith in the nearness of the event.

During the same year, Rev. Walter Pratt removed from Boston, Mass., to Moline, Ill., and the year following, traveled and preached all through the county. About the same time Rev. Moses Chandler came to this county as a Gospel laborer.

In 1855 Rev. D. R Mansfield and his talented wife, who together held pastoral charge at Buchanan, Mich., were invited to come and hold tent meetings in different parts of the county. Buildings were also opened for their use; much interest was manifested and many were added to their number.

In 1859 a church was formally organized at Mt. Pleasant, numbering at one time forty members. Churches were also organized at Ripley and at Buckhorn. Elder Larkin Scott, an esteemed citizen of Hancock county, continued to preach in those churches from 1855, more or less, for several years, encouraging and strengthening the believers, and by his earnest and faithful labor, endeared himself to the people generally; and has long been regarded as truly a *Father in Israel.*

Notwithstanding the loss of many by death, and removal to other parts, and amid all the "ups and downs" of this changeable life, a goodly number of highly esteemed citizens have stood the test of years, and, although at times they have failed to maintain regular church services, yet they still remain firm in faith, and the different churches have been combined in one, and their present condition is quite hopeful.

They are now reorganized under the name of the "Advent Christian Church of Lee Township," and have been admitted into the Central Illinois Advent Christian Conference, which convened in quarterly session at Mound Station, May 3d, 1882, by invitation of this church.

During this session they were reorganized, as above stated, on the 6th of May, 1882.

The denominational name, Adventist, however, embraces several distinct branches; each having separate church relations, conferences, mission societies, publishing and financial interests.

The Church of Lee Township adheres to the branch represented by the "World's Crisis," the denominational organ, published weekly at Boston, Mass., by the "American Advent Christian Publication Society." This is by far the largest and leading division.

As a people they are quite generally averse to any specified creed or articles of faith; leaving the way open for a difference of opinion upon minor points of doctrine. There are, however, leading essential points, which give them their identity as a distinct people, upon which they are nearly all agreed.

A brief summary of the leading doctrines believed and taught is herein set forth.

They believe in the one, true and living God, as the creator of all things in Heaven and earth. That mankind was created upright and endowed with the power of choice. That to our first parents, Adam and Eve, was given dominion over all the earth, with only one limitation, which was to test their fidelity to God. That they were on probation for eternal life, with death as a warning and penalty for disobedience. That by transgression they lost their dominion, forfeited the only life they possessed, incurred the penalty, and thus brought death upon the entire race; were driven from the garden and shut out from the tree of life That God still loved and pitied in their helplessness, and gave them a chance to recover from this sad condition by a promise couched in the words, "The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head." That this promised seed was *Christ*, and that, in due time, as the only begotten Son of God, he was born of woman, and subjected to all of the temptations of humanity; yet without sin. That he offered as a sacrifice for a fallen world, a sinless, spotless life; by which act he purchased the right to redeem from a state of death all who were made subject to it by the transgression of the first man, Adam. That on the third day after the crucifixion, God raised this same Jesus from the dead; who ascended up into Heaven, and now sits at the right hand of the Father as Mediator between God and man. That we have *redemption* from the effects of the *original* sin, through his atoning sacrificial offering, and that we have *pardon* and *justification* from our *individual* sins only as we accept Him by faith as our Saviour, and confess and forsake sin, and yield obedience to the pure principle of his life. That in the end of the Gospel age, which they believe to be near, the Son of God shall leave the mediatorial throne and come as he went away—"in the clouds of Heaven." That there will then be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust, and at that time and *not* before, shall he "reward every man as his work shall be."—That evil-doers shall be cut off, and forever destroyed. That the righteous living shall be changed, and together with those who have slept in Jesus, be clothed upon with immortality and eternal life to die no more. That the curse shall be taken off from the whole earth, and the lost dominion restored, and the tree of life brought back, and the loyal subjects of *Christ, the second Adam*, reinstated in a purified earth, with Christ as their King and ruler; and thus the prayer of our Lord be fulfilled as taught us, "Thy kingdom come, and thy will be

done on earth as it is done in Heaven;" and the long-promised blessing to the meek, of an inheritance in the earth, be given. That as the capital and great metropolis of the renewed earth, the New Jerusalem shall be brought, with its golden streets and pearly gates, open ever to the redeemed host out of every nation, kindred, tongue and people, and the Lamb shall lead them by fountains of living waters; they shall hunger no more; they shall thirst no more; and there shall be no more pain; and the fountain of tears shall be dried; and the cause of weeping be forever removed.

HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It is to us a source of regret that we have not been able to give a more complete history of the Catholic Church. Its great antiquity, its wonderful vitality, and its power in the past and in the present, as a civilizing agent, demand for it a page wherever church history has a place. But it has been our misfortune that the clergy, to whom it would seem proper to go for information concerning the church, have been residents of their parishes for only a comparatively short period of time. Tradition seems to have sealed her lips to much she commonly relates, and we must content ourselves with a comparatively meager history. There are in Brown County at present three Catholic churches, two at Mount Sterling, and one at Versailles.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first Catholics in Brown County were James Foley and Mary, his wife, of Mount Sterling. Devoted to their faith, they became the nucleus around which gathered the strength and growth of the Catholic church in Brown County. For a number of years prior to the establishment of any church Mount Sterling had been visited by Bishop Porter and Archbishop Kendrick, and mass had been said by them at private houses. Their efforts were fruitful in spreading the Catholic faith, and there naturally grew up the felt need of a church. Hugh Cullivan, Thomas O'Hara, and five others applied for a pastor, and Rev. Father Gallagher became the first resident priest of St. Mary's, which was organized in the year 1848, with about six or eight families, numbering in all about forty souls. It was in that year that the first church edifice was built. This was a small, though for that comparatively early day, a respectable and seemly brick building, erected at a cost of $400, and with a seating capacity of about 300. It stood on a piece of ground now owned by Mr. Davis, not far from the present Court House, on a narrow street parallel to North street. This continued to be the house of worship for the church of St. Mary's till the erection of the present fine and commodious brick edifice on North street. This building was begun in the year 1862, and completed at a cost of about $10,000. It has at present a membership of about one hundred and fifty families, numbering about eight hundred people. It has a capacity for accommodating about one thousand worshippers, and is the largest and most substantial church edifice in the county. The trustees consist at present of the bishop of the diocese, the vicar-general, the pastor, Rev. Father Clifford, and two laymen. Among the resident priests of St. Mary's may be mentioned, besides Father Gallagher, the names of Fathers Dampsey, McCabe, Prindergast, Cogan, and the present incumbent, Clifford. The appurtenances of the church are a fine brick parsonage, completed in 1880, and a brick school-house, built in 1874. The school is in a flourishing condition, having an attendance of eighty pupils, and it is taught by sisters. The total value of the church property is $20,000.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was organized from St. Mary's in the year 1869, for the German Catholics, with a membership of about thirty-five families. The first lay trustees were Everitt Schoner and Frank Hense. The church edifice, which stands on South street, Mt. Sterling, is an unpretentious frame building. It was built in the year 1869, at a cost of about $2000, and is capable of accommodating three hundred and fifty worshippers. The membership at present numbers seventy-five families. The present trustees are the bishop, the vicar-general, the pastor, Rev. Father Locher, and Laymen Andrew Hoffmann and John Schoonhover. The first pastor of St. Joseph's was Father Cornelius Hoffman, who resided with the church about one and a-half years. Father Claus remained but a month or two. After his retirement the congregation received attendance by a father from Quincy till the arrival of Father Paulinus Weiss, who remained with the church for about one year. Father Mark, the next pastor, after a short residence, was succeeded in 1874 by the present pastor, Father Locher. There are, appurtenant to the church, the parsonage, an elegant frame building, erected on the west side of South street, at a cost of $2,400, and a school building, situated on the same street, in which is taught the parochial school, with an attendance of from sixty to seventy pupils. The total church property at present does not in value far exceed $5,000. The present church building is soon to be superseded by a more pretentious structure of brick, and it will then be made to do duty as a school building.

There is at Versailles a small Catholic society, consisting of about twelve families, who worship in a neat little church, formerly a public school building, purchased by the society at a cost of $500. This society is under the pastoral charge of Rev. Father Clifford, who holds services with them once a month.

THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

BY B. A. McCOY.

About the year 1848, Rev. Willis was sent to Brown county as Home Missionary, and preached at several points without much success, except three and a half miles northeast of Versailles, in the Toll Settlement, where several persons united with the church. Rev. Willis was followed on the mission by Rev. Baker, who had some degree of

success. About this time, Rev. J. Dunham, of his own accord, volunteered his services, and preached at several different points all over the county with a great deal of energy and much ability. About this time, 1854 or '55, the log cabin was built in the Toll Settlement; there was also a society formed three and a half miles west of Buckhorn, in the west end of the county; also, a small society at Pleasant Hill school-house, south of Hersman, in center of the county. After this time, the societies at all the different points grew weak, without much being done, except local preaching by Rev. Toll, (who was an earnest worker), and an occasional sermon by Rev. Dunham, and others who might happen to pass through the county. In the year 1859 the conference sent Rev. J. J. Wyatt to look after the different societies in Brown county; he took hold of the work with a will, and preached to large and attentive congregations, who felt the effect of his discourses The church in Toll Settlement was revived with about 65 additions to the church; the class at Pleasant Hill having 15 additions. The society in the north part of the county received quite a number of additions, and the United Brethren church stood very prominent in the county. Rev. J. J. Wyatt preached for almost three years doing a great work for God in the salvation of souls, and the building up of the United Brethren Church in Brown county. Rev. Wyatt was followed by Rev. D. Martin, who was a fluent talker, good worker, and kept the work up during the larger portion of his stay. Rev. Martin was followed by Rev. Deardorff, who was a good preacher, and labored hard, but the tide of the church had turned, and in spite of all his efforts, went down to some extent during his administration. Notwithstanding all this, he did a good work at some points, with several additions to the church. Rev. Deardorff preached for two years, and was followed by Rev. Warmen, a man of good talent and a good worker, yet, for all, the church seemed to be gradually losing ground. Rev. Warmen was followed by Rev. North, who did all in his power to keep the church from drooping but with little effort. Rev. North was followed by Rev. Mowry, assisted by Rev. Waggle, who worked hard for the church, and succeeded in building a very nice church at Versailles, at a cost of between $2,000 and $3,000, held some protracted efforts in the new church, with some of the best talent of the church to assist, such as Rev. Wimset Bear, Calahan Martin, Walker, and others, with some effect, but not of long duration. During his stay on the work two persons were licensed to preach, namely, G. W. Leitner and B. A. McCoy. Rev. Mowry was followed by Rev. Calahan, who did good work for the church, young, energetic, labored hard, yet it became necessary to abandon the log church appointment, and also the Pleasant Hill appointment. Rev. Calahan was followed by Rev. D. Martin, but still the church lost ground, and he was followed by Rev. Foley, who tried to regain what the church had lost, but to no effect. He preached faithfully, but was compelled to leave the work at the end of the first year for want of support, and the church at Versailles was abandoned in the year 1876. The class organized in the northern part of the county has a few members still existing. There is a class at Shank School House, organized about the year 1859 or '60, of a goodly number of members still holding on and in fair condition.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

St. Mark's mission was organized in April, 1879, by Rt. Rev. Alexander Burgess, Bishop of the Quincy diocese. An effort was made by General J. W. Singleton and family, and one of the English families to organize a parish about 1844, and Bishop Chase, of the Illinois diocese, visited the then village of Mt. Pleasant with that object in view, when General Singleton and family removed to Quincy, and the project was abandoned. St. Mark's mission was supplied by Rev. E. A. Larabee for a short time, followed by Rev Robert Richie, both at that time connected with the cathedral of St. John, Quincy. For the last year or two no regular services have been held. Robert S. Fenn and H. K. Davis were appointed by the Bishop wardens of the mission. Connected with the mission are nine families and thirty-eight souls. While no regular services are held the Bishop officiates several times during the year.

*We are under obligations to H. K. Davis for the *data* furnished for this church.

RUSHVILLE TOWNSHIP.

TO rescue from oblivion the incidents of the past, and to preserve the names of the hardy few, who in fact were the real instruments of paving the way and making the wild forests habitable, is the object of the historian. In a little time the gray hairs of pioneers, who still live as tottering monuments of the good old times, will be gathered to their fathers; their children, engrossed by the busy transactions of life, will neglect to treasure up the doings and recollections of the past, and posterity will search in vain for landmarks and memorials thereof. How necessary, then, that no time should be lost in gathering together the fragments of our infant history which still exist, and thus rescue it from entire forgetfulness.

A little more than half a century ago, this beautiful country was in a state of nature, and the only inhabitants were the uncivilized Indians, and the wild game of the forest. The white man came, and lo, the transition! Beautiful fields of grain wave in the gentle breeze, and neat villages and farm-houses dot the landscape. The results of the labors and hardships of the pioneers are written not only in our histories, but more unmistakably engraven upon every highway in the land. Let the reader stop for a moment and reflect, if he would do justice to those who have so bravely done their part. Do not chide them for their odd, old-fashioned ways, but keep in mind that it is due to them that we, "Young America," have the surrounding comforts of to-day. But a few years, when we have grown gray and feeble, and we shall be pointed out by the busy, bustling throng of a more advanced age, as "old fogies," and as those who have passed their days of usefulness.

Schuyler county was organized in 1825, and the territory of Rushville was the first that echoed to the sound of the improvements of the white settler. This was in 1823, two years prior to its organization, it then being a part of Pike county. Its situation is nearly central, and it is the capital of the county. The township of Oakland bounds it on the north, and it is bounded on the east by Browning and Frederick, on the south by Bainbridge, and west by Buena Vista. It is a full Congressional township, and contains thirty-six sections, being about equally divided between prairie and timber land. The west and center are mainly of the former, while the latter embraces the rolling, and in places the broken surface peculiar to the timber belts, situated along the margins and contiguous to the various water-courses. McKee's creek rises in section eighteen, flows northeast, and passes out in section three. Crane creek meanders through the southwest, taking mainly a southerly direction, and finally discharges its waters into the Illinois river. The eastern part of the township is drained by the tributaries of Sugar creek. Corn and wheat are the principal productions, though grass, oats, etc, are cultivated with excellent success. A branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad extends through a portion of the precinct, entering in section three, and terminating at Rushville. A few more years, and the transportation facilities will undoubtedly compare favorably with other towns of the state.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlements were made in section 16 as early as 1823, two years prior to the organization of the county. The honor belongs to Calvin Hobart and Orris McCartney, both making their advent about the same time, February, 1823. The former was a native of Grafton county, New Hampshire. Seeking a more congenial climate, and impelled by a spirit of enterprise, coupled with a fondness for adventure, he turned his face westward and made his home in the wilds of Illinois. He made the entire passage from the East in a two-horse wagon. His family then consisted of his wife, Sallie, and four children, Chancy, Norris, Elizabeth, and Truman. W. H. Taylor, a single man, also accompanied Mr. Hobart. A small log house was erected on the southeast quarter of section 16, and the life of the pioneer commenced. Mr. Hobart was an exemplary man, and had the full confidence of all who knew him. He died at his pioneer home in 1831. His widow afterwards married again, and about 1835, they all moved to the state of Minnesota. Mr. McCartney came from New York state, and located near Mr. Hobart, on the place now owned by Jesse Danner. He was then a single man, but put up a cabin and commenced the improvement of his place. A young man, by the name of Samuel Gooch, accompanied him here, and aided him in his work. The latter and Ruth Powers were the first married couple in the settlement. This was in February, 1824. Levin Green, a local methodist

minister, performed the marriage ceremony. McCartney was elected the first sheriff of the county. He moved to Wisconsin about 1829. Levin Green located here in 1823 or '24. He was here as early as the fall of 1823, and preached the first sermon within the entire military tract, but according to the best information did not permanently locate until the spring of 1824. He was born in North Carolina, but emigrated from the state of Missouri here. In 1829, he moved into what is now Missouri township, Brown county, in the history of which will be found a more extended account relating to his life. George Stuart, a brother-in-law of Green, came at the same time, and they both lived in a cabin in section 16. Stuart also moved into Missouri township, and subsequently emigrated to the state of Arkansas with his brother-in law, Green. Another settler of 1824, was Nathan Eels. He came from the East and had quite a large family. He squatted in section 15, but remained only a few years when he moved to Beardstown, and thence to the northern part of the state. In 1825, there was quite an accession of settlers to the little colony, among whom was Benjamin Chadsey. He was born in Vermont, and when a mere child his parents moved to the state of New York. They afterwards emigrated to Ohio, and thence to Indiana. At the age of seventeen Mr. Chadsey enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812. For his service he drew a quarter section of land in section 17, Schuyler county. After the war he stopped in Illinois, and soon afterward married Rachel Johnson. In the fall of 1824, he came to the county to see the land he had entered. Being pleased with the country, the following spring he moved here with his family and located on his land. The family then consisted of his wife and two children, Jerusha and Henry C. Six children have since been born to the family, Benjamin F., John L., Calvin, George W., James, and William. At this writing they are almost an unbroken family, only one of them being dead, Benjamin F. Even the father and mother are yet living, and reside at the old homestead, surrounded with all the comforts that heart could wish in their old age. Mr. Chadsey is 86 years of age and his wife is in her 81st year. The old court-house standing in the square was built by Mr. Chadsey. He commenced the first work upon it in 1829. Two other prominent settlers of 1825, were Samuel Horney and Jonathan Manlove. The latter was a single man, and came with the former's family. Mr. Horney came from North Carolina in 1818, and first settled in St. Clair county, and in the spring of 1825 moved to Schuyler, and settled not far from Rushville in the edge of what is now Buena Vista township. He had a wife and one son, Leonidas, who was afterwards elected county surveyor. Mr. Horney was an active man in his time. He served in the war of 1812, also the Black-hawk war, and was one who figured largely in the organization of Schuyler county, and subsequently represented his constituency in the state legislature. He died several years ago in Littleton township, where his widow yet resides, and who is said to be the oldest early settler in the county. Jonathan Manlove soon after his coming, married Sophrona Chadsey, and from their union several children were born, only one of whom is a resident of the county, Mrs. Henry Taylor of Brooklyn. Mr. Manlove was a representative citizen, being the first surveyor of the county, besides filling other offices of trust at the hands of the people. He moved to Fort Scott, Kansas, in about 1867, where he yet resides. William Manlove, a brother of the above, came one year later, and first engaged in teaching school. He was elected the second surveyor of the county, and was a leading man of the times. He married here and reared quite a family of children. His death occurred many years ago. The family afterwards moved from the county. Manlove Horney, a brother of Samuel above mentioned, came direct from North Carolina and located near his brother. This was in 1826. He was at the head of a family. Several of his representatives are residents of the county. His death occurred some years ago.

John B. Terry was an immigrant of 1825, and came from the state of New York. He located in section 16, near Hobart and McCartney. After the county was organized he moved to what is now Rushville, and had the honor of filling the office of first county clerk of Schuyler county. His log residence was the first house built in Rushville. He moved to Wisconsin about 1828, where he afterward died. One who figured most prominently in the politics of the county was Hart Fellows. He was born in Cincinnati, O. His parents moved to the state of Indiana in an early day, and it was here that Mr. Fellows was educated, and grew to manhood. He came to Illinois a single man, and located in Green county, where he married Miss Foss. Early in 1825 he moved to near Rushville, and went to keeping house in a vacated cabin situated in section 27, where he remained until he could erect a convenient house of his own. At this time he had but one child, William Henry. Quite a large family of children were born to them while residents of the county. Their first born, William H., lived but a short time, and was the first interment made in the village cemetery. Mr. Fellows was elected the first circuit clerk, and was the first postmaster in the county. Indeed, in subsequent years, he filled nearly every county office, and was one of the most popular men of the times. In 1850 he was appointed by the general government as collector of revenues in the city of San Francisco. He died only two or three years ago. His widow is now residing in Frederick, Schuyler county, with her elder daughter, Mrs. Ann Farwell. Mrs. Farwell is said to be the first child born in Rushville. James Vance and David Wallace also came as early as 1825. William McKee came from Indiana, April 16, 1826, and located in section 18. He had a large family, mostly daughters. Both he and his wife died here many years ago. Several of their children are residents of the county. William, jr., is residing at the old homestead in section 18. Mr. Vance migrated from the south. He was a mere squatter, and remained but a short time when he moved to McDonough county, and became one of its first settlers. David Wallace was also from the south, and located in section 21. He sold his improvement right in a few years and moved to parts unknown. Among others of 1825, '26 were David and Thomas Blair, William Pennington, David and Cyrus Wat-

son, Peter Perkins, Philip Spohnamore, Ephraim Eggleston, James H. Smith, and others.

A prominent settler of 1829 was Thomas W. Scott, a native of Maryland. His parents moved to Kentucky when he was a mere boy. He remained here until he was twenty years of age, when he left his Kentucky home and on horseback came through this state, and finally landed in Rushville in 1829. In December of the same year he went to St. Louis and purchased a stock of goods. At this time Rushville was one among the few towns in the state. People came to this town to trade for many miles around. Mr. S. says that some of his customers came from Astoria, at least eighty miles north of Rushville. In 1832. Mr. Scott moved back to Kentucky, and the same year he married Adeline Johnson, from which marriage one son was born, Robert J., who is now in the state of Missouri. His wife died in 1836, and in 1840 Mr. S. again married. Of this union twelve children have been born, six sons and six daughters. After remaining in Kentucky for several years Mr. Scott came back to Rushville, where he has resided since. He has amassed a good competency, and has retired from active life. Hugh McCreery, another pioneer, was born in Ireland in 1793, and came to the states in 1827, landing at Philadelphia. In the fall of 1828, he moved to Illinois and located at Rushville. His first residence was the old log court-house. He remained here over winter, when he bought some land, now a part of the corporation of the village. His family then consisted of his wife, Sarah, and six children, William, Mathew, John, James G., Margaret and Sarah. Mr. McCreery, his wife and one son, William, all died with the cholera, which prevailed with such havoc in 1834. William was then a member of the State Senate. Only two of the family are now living. James G. is a prominent citizen of Rushville, and Sarah, widow of John Young, resides in Buena Vista township. Samuel Jackson was an early settler of the county. He was born in North Carolina and migrated to Indiana when a young man, where he married Esther Close. In the fall of 1828 he moved to Schuyler, and settled in section 14, Bainbridge township. He died here in 1838 or '39. Mrs. Jackson died in 1874. But one of the family resides in the county, Ezra, who is the present landlord of the City Hotel at Rushville. Other settlers of about the same date were John Scripps and Cornelius B. Putman. The former was quite a noted Methodist minister; his circuit extended over a large portion of the frontier. He died several years ago. One son, John G., resides in section 7. Those of a later date were Hon. W. A. Richardson, Judge T. Lyle Dickey, Hon. William A. Minshall, Judge Pinkney, H. Walker, Hon. Robert Blackwell, Hon. Jno. C. Bagby, Hon. William H. Ray, Hon. Louis D. Erwin, George Little, Thomas Wilson, G W. Metz, and others. Probably no town in the state of its size can boast of furnishing more prominent men than Rushville, as the above array of names will verify. They were among the early settlers, but most of them have either died or moved away.

The cholera in July, 1834, swooped down with its pinions of death and proved a besom of destruction to many in the Rushville settlement. The town then contained seven or eight hundred inhabitants, and so virulent was the disease that most of them fled to other parts of the country. Only about three hundred were left to take care of the sick and dying. Over a hundred were afflicted, and nearly one half proved fatal. The first to succumb to the disease was William McCreery and Cornelius B. Putman; they died about the same time. After the scourge had passed, most of those who had left the town, returned, and business proceeded as usual. It is supposed that the disease originated from a family from Maryland, who while afflicted with it came up the river and stopped at Rushville. It was a time long to be remembered by the old settlers, as many of their homes were made desolate.

Land entries.—October 6, 1817, Justus Waterman entered the S. E. ¼ of section 4. October 28, 1817, Dennis Thompson entered the N. E. ¼ of section 1. November 29, 1817, James H. Smith entered the S. W. ¼ of section 4. November 12, 1817, John S. Knight entered the S. E. ¼ of section 12. December 8, 1817, Wm. Clayton entered the N. E. ¼ Sec. 8. December 8, 1817, Leonard Trask entered the N. E. ¼ of section 7.

The first couple married in the settlement were Samuel Gooch and Ruth Powers, as has been already stated. The first marriage ceremony performed after the county was organized, made husband and wife of W. H. Taylor and Elizabeth Spohnamore, in 1825. Levin Green was the officiating minister at the nuptials. The first born was a child of Ephraim Eggleston, in the summer of 1824. The first school was taught in the summer of 1826, by Sophrona Chadsey, in a vacated cabin in section 16. Jonathan D. Manlove taught the same year at his own cabin on what is known as the Little place. These pedagogues afterwards became husband and wife. The first school-house site was located in 1825, on section 20, now Benjamin Chadsey's pasture. The people met and decided to build, with the following agreement; that each head of a household should furnish two logs, and aid in raising the house when ready, etc. A few logs were hauled, but as there was no head to the association the project was abandoned for the time. The first school district in the county was created the 22d of July, 1825, and embraced twenty-four square miles. The second attempt to erect a school-house was in 1830. This proved a success. It was a small brick building, situated in the north part of the village of Rushville, on the lot where the Christian church now stands. The first church house erected was in about 1832. It was a fair-sized brick building, and situated near the northeast-corner of the square. It is yet standing, and used as a sales-room by Crandall & Son.

The first justices of the peace were Levin Green, Benjamin Chadsey, Hart Fellows, and Jesse Bartlett. The first practitioners of medicine were Benjamin Teel, Adams Dunlap, George Rogers, and Drs. Hall and Smith. None of them are living except Dr. Dunlap, who resides in Buena Vista township. The first post-office was established in 1828, and situated at Rushville. Hart Fellows was the post-master, and the office was situated on the east side of the square, where the marble yard now is. Abraham Lowderback did the first blacksmithing for the people. His

shop was situated on Lafayette street, about three blocks east of the square. The first carpenter and wheelwright was Benjamin Chadsey. The first mill built in the county was erected by him for Calvin T. Hobart in 1826; it was what was then known as a horse-mill, and was situated in section 17; its capacity was about 80 bushels of meal daily, and required two horses and a yoke of oxen to give it power. It continued to run for a few years, until water mills were established on Sugar creek, when it was abandoned. Jonathan D. Manlove imported the first blooded stock in 1838; it was the Durham breed, and was brought from the State of Ohio. The first Berkshire swine was imported by Benjamin Chadsey and William Young in 1839. The first hogs brought to the county were by McCartney & Beard, in the latter part of 1823—they were quite a large drove of what were called "pointers" or "hazel splitters"—many of them strayed into the timber and subsisted on the mast, thus becoming independent of their owners. In two or three years the timber was overrun with wild hogs; the Indian dogs chased them as other wild game, and any person killing them was allowed one-half for so doing. As this kind of stock was then somewhat scarce in the country, these wild hogs were of considerable benefit to the settlers. But dissatisfaction with the Indians and the depredations of their dogs became universal, and in the spring of 1826 nineteen of the settlers proceeded to call on them at a trading point on the Illinois river, just below the mouth of Crooked creek. They killed some of their dogs, and notified the Indians to leave within ten days. The traders were also given the option to vacate or have their effects dumped into the river. The result was that there was no more trouble with the traders or the Indians. The first orchard was planted by Benjamin Chadsey and Mr. Blair, in the spring of 1828, and was in section nineteen. Some of the trees are yet standing.

The following named persons are those who have represented the township in the county board since township organization: Charles Neill was elected in 1854 and served one term; J. D. Manlove, elected in 1855, served one term; Peter C. Vance, elected in 1856, served three terms; John C. Scripps, elected in 1859, served two terms; James L. Anderson, elected in 1861; James A. Teel, elected in 1862, served two terms; George M. Greer, elected in 1864; George W. Metz, elected in 1865, was chairman of the board; Ludwell H. Demaree, elected in 1866, served three terms, and was chairman of the board for the years 1866–'7; Jonathan R. Neill, elected in 1869; John C. Scripps, re-elected in 1870; Robert G. Welker, elected in 1871; John H. Irwin, elected in 1872, served two terms; Robert McMaster, elected in 1874; Edgar Anderson, elected in 1875, served five terms; Elwin M. Anderson, elected in 1880, served two terms; George W. Bellomy, elected in 1882, is the present incumbent.

TOWN OF RUSHVILLE.

This being the capital of the county and one of the first points settled therein, it necessarily follows that a large portion of this chapter must consist of its history. It was located as the seat of justice, March 6th, 1826, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. It is situated in the southwest quarter of section thirty, township two north, and range one west. It was first named Rushton, in honor of Dr. Rush, an eminent physician of the city of Philadelphia. But for some cause, on the 24th of April, 1826, an order was made to change the name to Rushville. The commissioners appointed David Blair to proceed to Springfield and obtain a patent of the aforesaid quarter section of land, for which service the records show that for compensation he was allowed $2 50. After having procured the patent, the commissioners sold the east half of the quarter for the sum of $150, which half is now that part of the town lying about eighty feet east of the public square, and within certain prescribed limits north and south.

The first house built in the town was constructed by John B. Terry for a dwelling. It was a small log house, situated just across the street, south of the school-house grounds. Hart Fellows built a log dwelling about the same time as the above. It was situated on the northeast corner of the square, on the lot now occupied by the firm of Delap & Dace. This was early in 1826. The first town lots were sold July 4th, of the same year. The first merchandise sold in the town was in 1828 or 1829, by a party from Jacksonville. His stock consisted of a few groceries, dry-goods, and notions. They were kept at the house of Hart Fellows, and there retailed. This was only temporary. The next to engage in the business was Benjamin Chadsey. He purchased his goods in St. Louis, and shipped them up the river in keel boats, and thence from the Illinois river to Rushville. His goods were kept in the house of Hart Fellows, who acted as his clerk one year, and then became a partner, under the firm name of Chadsey and Fellows. In the meantime, Mr. Fellows had erected a little frame storehouse near his dwelling, in which the business was then conducted.

The first tavern license was granted to Orris McCartney, Nov. 3, 1825, upon paying the sum of three dollars into the treasury, and one dollar to the clerk. The following is the table of rates he was allowed to receive:

For diet, per meal	18¾
For horsekeeping over night	25
For horse feed	12½
For lodging	6¼
Whiskey, per half-pint	12½
Foreign spirits, per half-pint	25
Whiskey, per gill	6¼
Foreign spirits, per gill	12½
Cider, metheglin, and beer, per quart	12½

The first brick house built was the court house, finished in 1830. The school-house was the second brick building, and the third was the old Methodist church. The first frame house was built by Hart Fellows, and was situated on the lot where his log dwelling stood.

This chapter would be incomplete without recording some of the first efforts towards making Rushville a point of some manufacturing importance. The firm of Hodge & Hunter established a wool carding factory in 1831. It was situated on Congress street, on the lot now occupied by J.

Foote & Son's knitting factory. It existed for several years. In the same year, Geer Brothers established a shop for the manufacture of horn combs. It was located on the lot where the blacksmith shop of Peter Fox is now situated. It was a non-paying investment, and the factory soon relapsed into silence. James Blackburn erected a tannery as early as 1830, on Lafayette street, not far from the present residence of John C. Bagby. In a few years he sold out to George Baker, and commenced the practice of medicine.

A ludicrous scene, common in those days, is described by Thomas W. Scott, who was then in the mercantile business. Most of the pioneers were dressed with a hunting shirt and buckskin breeches. In the winter season their pantaloons would become saturated with water by wading through the snow and slush. On coming into the store their unmentionables would be stretched out of all proportions, and the bottoms would be dragging under their heels. After sitting by the fire awhile to warm, the buckskin would dry and shrink, so by the time they were ready to leave, their pants had crept up to near their knees, and in this manner would they file out, each with a small purchase under his arm. Another incident is related of the peculiar manner adopted to make it unpleasant for the worshipers of the Cumberland Presbyterian congregation, during the services one Sabbath of those early days. The church building was a frame, and one of the first in the town. Some one becoming offended at the society, or some one belonging to it, conceived the idea that, with the numerous stock running at large, if the lower part of the building were washed with brine, there would be as large a congregation outside as inside. Late Saturday night, or early Sunday morning, the thing was accomplished. The congregation had hardly assembled, before all the cows in town had scented the delicate morsel. The preacher commenced the services and the cattle on the outside commenced the disagreeable rasp, rasp, rasp, with their barbed tongues. The reader can probably imagine the result; the sermon was spoiled, and the congregation went home disgusted.

Cemetery.—The first interment was made here, as before stated. From this has grown the present beautiful cemetery, that now is one of the best-kept grounds in the State. Many a costly monument adorns this city of the dead. It is situated in the southeast part of the town, on lots thirty and thirty-one, and contains about fifteen acres. The early history of its existence is, that in 1859, the county court passed an order that John Ritchey be authorized to purchase of Abram Louderback, one or two acres of land, suitable and convenient for cemetery purposes. He selected two acres of ground where the old sand head-stones now stand. We have visited many a town cemetery, but the Rushville place of the dead stands equal to any that it has been our privilege to inspect. A few of the first interments are marked by small slabs of sand-stone, two of which were nestling among the roots of quite large trees, evidences of the thoughtful care of the dead, when these forest trees were but mere shrubs, or perhaps had not even generated from the acorn that produced them.

Incorporation.—Under this head we desire to recapitulate, in order to make the organization of the town more complete. As already stated, the site was chosen in the spring of 1826, but it was not until December 5th of the same year that it was surveyed and platted, Jonathan D. Manlove being the surveyor. In June, 1829, a petition was laid before the Board of Commissioners, to have the town resurveyed, and the streets reduced from one hundred feet in width to eighty feet, which was accordingly done. On the 23d of April, 1831, a notice was posted, calling upon the citizens to meet at the clerk's office on the 10th of May following, for the purpose of taking steps toward incorporating the town under an act of the General Assembly, approved February 12th, 1831, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Inhabitants of Towns," etc. In pursuance of said call, the people met at the time and place mentioned. John C. Scripps was called to the chair, and John Mitchell was elected clerk. The following are the names of those voting, all in favor of incorporating: John C. Scripps, Hart Fellows, William C. Ralls, I. J. C. Smith, Richard Redfield, Andrew Ross, William Layton, N. E. Quinby, Samuel Brazzleton, Samuel Beattie, William Putman, Proctor P. Newcomb, Thomas W. Scott, E. Grist, Joel Decamp, John M. Jones, John Mitcheltree, B. V. Teel, James A. Chadsey, and Luke Seely. May 25th, a meeting was called for the election of officers, with the following result: Trustees, John Mitcheltree, B. V. Teel, John Scripps, William McCreery, and I. J. C. Smith. B. V. Teel was chosen chairman of the board. John B. Watson was appointed Clerk; I. J. C. Smith, Treasurer; and Thomas Haydon, Constable. In 1839, another charter was obtained, and again in 1869, granting further privileges as an incorporated town. The present officers are: Trustees, R. L. Greer, John A. Harvey, Augustus Nell, John S. Bagby, Charles H. Wells, Augustus Peter, and George W. Smither; the former is the President of the board, and the latter the clerk. The other officers are: Attorney, David H. Glass; Street Commissioner, George C. Yoe; Marshal, L. W. Sloat; Town Surveyor, John S. Bagby; Police Magistrate, William Speed. Since the organization of the town, it has been of a slow, but healthy growth, having at this time a population of nearly 2000 inhabitants.

BUSINESS OF THE TOWN.

The Rushville Woolen Mills, as an industry, stand preeminently ahead of any other manufactory in the town. They are situated on Madison street, between Congress and Monroe streets, and were built by a stock company, in 1867, at a cost of about $50,000. The building is of brick, eighty by one hundred and twenty feet on the ground, and three stories high The lower floor is occupied by the looms, dyeing apartment, finishing, etc. The second floor contains the several jacks, cards, and pickers. This industry is now leased by the firm of Slack & Gavit, who have in their employment about fifty hands. The factory is what is known as a four-set mill, containing twelve broad looms, six jacks, four sets of cards, and furnishing complete for the same. The principal manufactured articles are flannels and blankets, the number of yards manufactured in one year being

about 30,000. The annual product is valued at $100,000 The firm pays for labor, every month, about $1,200, and for stock $6,000. The works are driven by an eighty-horse-power engine, having three four-foot boilers twenty feet in length. The whole building is heated by steam.

Rushville Knitting Factory, J. Foote and Sons, proprietors. This industry was established by the present proprietors in the spring of 1876, and is situated on Congress street, between Madison and Clinton streets. The building is a frame, two stories in height, and 20x68 feet on the ground. The capital invested is $5,000. Twelve machines are employed, and the whole works require 16 hands, 11 of whom are females. The business is confined to hosiery, of which about 5,200 dozen pairs are manufactured annually. The stock finds a market in Chicago, Peoria, and other points of the west. Upwards of $300 is paid out by this institution every month for labor.

Rushville City Flouring Mills.—These mills are situated on Congress street, three blocks north of the court-house. The business was established by the firm of Little & Ray, in 1847, since which time it has more than once changed hands. In 1874, it came into the possession of the present firm, Ramsey & Co.. The building is a frame 36x60 feet in size, and three stories high. It has three run of stone, and a double set of rolls, with a capacity of manufacturing 75 barrels of flour daily. Six men are employed. The machinery is driven by a fifty-horse power engine.

Elevator of Little and Ray is situated on the switch of the C. B. & Q. railway. It was built by this firm in 1868, at a cost of $3,000. The structure is of the regular elevator style, and is about 28x36 feet on the ground, 56 feet in height. It has a capacity of elevating 2,500 bushels of grain daily, and can store 15,000 bushels. It is operated by horse power arranged in the basement.

Rushville Brick and Tile Works are located in the south part of town, about three blocks from the public square. The proprietors are McCabe & Sons. The brick yard was established in 1866, and the tile factory was added about ten years later. The capital invested is $5,000. The number of bricks manufactured annually is about 1,000,000, and the number of feet of tile is 300,000. The entire shedding covers nearly 10,000 square feet of ground. Twenty-five men receive employment, and the annual manufactured product is estimated at $15,000. Between six and seven hundred dollars are paid out every month for labor.

Rushville Marble Yard, owned and operated by Crosier & Hutton, and situated on Liberty street, east side of the public square. This industry was commenced in the town by Mr. Crosier, in February, 1859, being the first to establish the business in the village. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Hutton became a member of the firm. The good work performed by this company has given the business a constant and healthy growth, so that at this time they employ five men, and manufacture $8,000 of product annually.

Carriage and Wagon Factory of J. & J. Knowles. This is one of the oldest manufacturing establishments in this part of the State, having been established as early as 1849. It is situated on the corner of Washington and Morgan streets, in block 19. The works occupy the whole block. The buildings are frame structures, containing machine shop, wood-work department, blacksmith shop, depository, sheds for material, etc. The capital invested is about $12,000, and the annual value of manufactured product is estimated at $15,000. Ten men are employed by this industry. All the work is manufactured by machinery driven by a fourteen-horse power engine.

Schuyler Flouring Mills are situated on the Macomb highway in the northwest part of the corporate limits, west of the railroad. This mill was built in the fall of 1867, by George Moench, the present proprietor. It is a frame building, 30 x 40 feet in size and three stories high. The engine room attached is 18 x 30 feet. The mill has three runs of stone, and a capacity of manufacturing 50 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. It is both a merchant and custom mill, and gives employment to three men. The engine is thirty-horse power.

Wagon and Carriage Factory, Hocking and Parker, proprietors. This industry was established in 1878, and is situated on Monroe street, near Washington street. The house is a frame building, three stories high, and 40 x 50 feet on the ground. It was formerly the old Presbyterian church building. Eight men receive employment, and the estimated value of manufactured product and repair work is $7,000 annually. All the work is hand-made.

Rushville Tannery was established in 1862, by August Peter, and is situated north of the school-house grounds. The building is a frame, two stories high, and 24 x 48 feet in size. Nine vats are arranged in the building, and it has other conveniences for the business. Mr. Peter is also engaged in the traffic of hides.

The Rushville Library Association was established the 5th of April, 1878, with fifteen charter members, the officer being as follows: President, L. R. Caldwell; Secretary and Librarian, John Beatty; Treasurer, Dr. M. Ayers. It was started by the subscription of the members, there being 441 volumes at the outset. The number has increased at this writing to 1384 volumes. The literature consists of histories, biographies of eminent men travels, fiction, etc., etc. To become a member, it is requisite to pay a fee of three dollars and fifty cents as quarterly dues. At this time the member ship consists of about 120 members. The library is situated on Washington street, near the post office, and is open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

The School House is one of the institutions of the town of which the people may well feel proud. It was built at a cost of about $55,000 and is situated two blocks northwest of the court house square. The grounds occupy two and a fourth acres, and are well kept, with shade trees adjoining the play ground and the street surrounding the building. The district is two miles square, and the institution is operated under a special charter, entitled The Rushville Union School. The building is a fine brick structure, three stories high, with basement, and about 70 feet square. Its architecture is of the modern style, and it is warmed by steam. All the belongings are of the best, and the conveniences are

modern. Nine teachers are employed besides the principal, and the attendance is upwards of 500 pupils.

First National Bank of Rushville was established in 1865, it being a joint enterprise conducted by several of the leading citizens, among whom were the firm of Little & Ray, W. W. Wells, Warren Brothers, E. M. Anderson, E. C., and B. Ray. The capital stock was $65,000, but was subsequently increased to $100,000, and afterwards reduced to $75,000. It has a surplus, at this writing, of $20,000. The vault is fire proof, and the safe is provided with a time lock. President, George Little; Cashier, Augustus Warren.

Coal Banks.—There are two shafts situated in sections 19 and 20. The vein lies about forty feet from the surface, and will average 5½ feet in thickness. The quality of coal is unsurpassed by any in the State. The only wonder is, that capitalists have not taken the matter in hand and developed the industry in this part of the State. As the mines are now worked they only supply the local demand. Two tramways are built from the shaft to the town.

Besides the foregoing the town contains two newspapers, *Times and Citizen*; six Churches, two Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, and Catholic, a full history of which will be found in their appropriate chapters. There are also two hotels, the City Hotel, Ezra Jackson, proprietor; and the Fry House kept by Mrs. Fry. A new court-house is nearly completed, and will be one of the finest buildings of the town.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

General Stores—Wilson & Graff, G. W. Metz & Son, J. H. Parrott, Nelson Brothers, Little, Ray & Co., Warren Brothers

Dry Goods Boots and Shoes, etc.—Jackson Brothers, E. D. Leach, J. L. Parrott, J. N. Roach & Co.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.—Augustus Nell, R. H. Griffith & Co., George E. Hall.

Drugs, Books, etc—E. M. Anderson, A. M. McCreery, M. M Prentiss.

Furniture and Undertaking.—A. H. Seeley, William Speed.

Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc.—Wells Brothers.

Harness and Saddlery.—Martin Ryan, August Peter.

Groceries, Queensware, etc.—R. L. Greer, D. W. C. Goodwin, William Fowler, Robert McCreery, W. S. Irwin, Delapp & Dace, Ford & Tutt, H. Clarke, Z. L. Underwood.

Cigars.—J. B. Thomas.

Broom Makers.—C. P. Neill, W. B. G. Putman.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.—George Hanna, J. H. Knowles.

Physicians.—N. G. Slack, Thomas Monroe, Mortimer Ayers, J. N Speed, R. N. Worthington, L. W. Clark, A. B. Clark, E. Clark, M. M. Prentiss, L. C. Seeley, J. H. Ewing, John A. Harney.

Dentist.—T. H. Downing.

Livery and Feed Stables.—George Branstool, R. B. Greer.

Feed and Sale Stables.—Crandall & Son, James Montooth.

Photographers.—E. W. Bags, J. W. Baird.

Merchant Tailors.—Samuel Heitz, A. J. Goodwin.

Contractors and Builders.—Amos Sylvester, J. W. Morris, Thomas Keegan, C. T. Thomas.

Masons and Bricklayers.—Stout & Rippetoe, John Laughlin, John A. Leezer.

Painters and Glaziers.—James Seeley, J. Seeley, Samuel Leezer, J.F. Bowen, D. G. Prentiss, A. W. Davis.

Grain Dealer.—Thomas Wilson.

Stock Dealers and Shippers.—J. L. Danner, Worthington & Putman, Wells & Boyce.

Lumber Yards.—Caldwell & Ray, Fry, Graff, & Monroe.

Blacksmiths.—Peter Fox, James Beatty, Skiles & Beckerdite.

Shoemakers.—Gilbert Ingraham, M. L. Demoss, Christian Moorck, Anderson Goodwin, Jr.

Meat Markets.—William Thompson, Hoskinson & Yates.

Restaurants and Confectionery.—Daniel Webster, Mrs. A. Lee, Mrs. E. Lee.

Millinery and Dressmaking.—Anna Ryan, Betty Stover, Mrs. William Fowler, Kitty Goodwin, Mrs. J. Washabaugh, Libbie E. Erwin, Mrs. L. Roberts.

Sewing Machine Agents—Charles Putman, ——Tellis.

Barbers.—Henry Neiman, Henry Riefling. Allen T. Hill.

Postmaster.—Jacob Hammond.

SOCIETIES.*

Rushville Lodge, No. 9, A. F. and A. M. This Lodge was chartered October 3, 1842, being one of the oldest lodges in the state, and it has had the honor of furnishing two Grand Masters, Levi Lusk and James L. Anderson. The fire fiend has also been a visitant of this lodge three times since its organization, and yet it is in fair financial standing. The original number of charter members was 20. The present membership is 82. The Lodge meets in Masonic Hall the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

Rushville Chapter, No. 184, R. A. M, was organized August 11th, 1881, with sixteen charter members. The present membership is forty-five. The condition of the society, financially, is good. The regalia and equipments of the chapter are among the best of the order, outside of the large cities. High Priest, William H. H. Rader; Secretary, John C. Scripps.

Rushville Commandery, U. D., K. T., was organized February 13th, 1882, with eleven swords. At this writing, the number has increased to thirty. It meets in Masonic Hall, the second Monday night in each month. It is well fitted for duty, and is now preparing to build a hall, in every way suitable for commandery work. Eminent Commander, William H. H. Rader; Recorder, John C. Scripps.

Friendship Lodge, No. 24, I. O O. F. This is one of the oldest Lodges of the State, being organized February 24th, 1847, and chartered the 15th of July following. The charter members were, John Todhunter, Charles M. Ray, Samuel Lambrot, Simon Doyle, and James L. Anderson. The present membership is eighty. The first charity was dispensed

*For these data we are indebted to the secretaries of the various societies

March 24th, 1847, being four barrels of flour to the relief of the distressed Irish, since which time the order have contributed thousands of dollars for charity. It is in excellent condition financially, owning its own hall, and has about $1,000 in the treasury. Rep. to Grand Lodge, John B. Metz; Secretary, Augustus Fuller.

Willard Encampment, No. 64, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 2d, 1866 and chartered October 9th, 1866. It has a membership of eighteen, and meets semi-monthly. The present officers are, J. D. Skiles, C. P.; John Heit, S. W.; Samuel J. Leezer, H. P.; J. B. Metz, Scribe; Henry Koostian, Treasurer; R. E. Hocking, J. W.; A. K. Smither, O. S. S.; H. A. Niemann, I. S. S.; Rep. to Grand Encampment, J. B. Metz.

Security Lodge, No. 18, I. O. M. A. This Lodge was organized November 12th, 1878, and chartered December 10th following. There were twenty-six charter members. The whole number enrolled is thirty-seven. Present membership, fifteen. The society meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first Monday in each month. This order is purely a charitable institution, its object being to aid the poor and destitute in case of sickness, etc.

Band of Hope. This is a children's society, organized for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance, and morals of the young. It meets every Friday evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its organization took place about one year ago.

PLEASANT VIEW.

This is a little town situated in the extreme southeast part of the township. It was laid out by Ebenezer Dimmick, July 21st, 1843, and situated in section thirty-six. The first business was transacted by E. Dimmick, who was both merchant and postmaster. The present business is as follows:

General Stores.—E. Dimmick, Warren Mallory.
Basket Factory.—Charles Edwards.
Wagon Maker.—G. W. Scott.
Blacksmiths.—George F. Rebman, Henry Landon.
Postmaster.—E. Dimmick.

With the exception of a few years, Mr. Dimmick has been postmaster since the commencement of the town.

Schuyler County Agricultural Society.—The first organization of this society was effected March 17th, 1855. At the preliminary meeting, Benjamin Chadsey was chosen chairman. The first officers elected were, President, Benjamin Chadsey; Vice-Presidents, John Brown, and E. M. Wilson; Corresponding Secretary, J. D. Manlove; Recording Secretary, D W. C. Johnston; Treasurer, Willis Casson. The Executive Committee were chosen from the several townships, as follows: Rushville, Jonathan Patterson and Levi Lusk; Buena Vista, Jacob Snyder and John McCreery; Frederick, Jesse Darnell and Thomas Bellomy; Browning, Thomas J. Kinney and Samuel Burtiss; Hickory, Henry Klepper and William K. Jones; Bainbridge, Abraham Lamaster and George Strong; Littleton, James De Witt and John Sellars; Birmingham, Dr. Cyrus Cowdry and James G. King; Brooklyn, Charles D. King and James Worthington. The first fair was held in the fall of 1855, on the present school-house grounds. It was subsequently held in Parrott's pasture, east of town. In 1859, the association leased ten acres of ground from the county for ninety-nine years, it being the northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section twenty-six, in Buena Vista township, and about a mile west of town. Since that time the grounds have been increased to about twenty five acres, making very convenient and commodious arrangements for fair purposes. It contains an excellent half-mile track, and a large amphitheatre, sufficient to accommodate at least 1500 people. There are two hundred stalls for stock, besides several box stalls. It contains a floral hall, and three other buildings for exhibition purposes. The ground is well shaded and watered, so that those in attendance are well supplied with comforts. The present officers are, President, Robert B McMaster; Vice-President, John Potts; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, John S. Bagby; Treasurer, A. H. Clark; Executive Committee, Martin W. Greer, Charles W. Worthington, Alrick M. Foster, Thomas Coupland, and John M. Johnson. The society is in good condition financially, having paid premiums in full, with a balance still in the treasury. During two years of the late war the fair suspended operations. The first premiums were paid wholly with silver-ware. The leading stock men of the county, at this writing, are, A. H. Clark, R. B. McMaster, James Teel, John A. Young, F. E. and M. E. Cady, Wilber F. Whitson & Son, Martin W. Greer & Co., Charles Worthington, Thomas Coupland, A. M. Foster, W. W. Potts, Fred and Charles Rodewald. Jacob Pruett, Simon Doyle & Sons, Henry G. Teel, and George Garrison.

We have thus summed up the history of Rushville town and township. Much pains have been taken to have the early points of history revised and corrected by living parties; and although there is some discrepancy between this and other writers upon some of the pioneer history, it is believed the version here given is as nearly correct as the lapse of time will traditionally furnish. We here drop the pen, leaving it for the future historian to take up the thread of events where we have left off, and record the same for the benefit of coming generations.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

William H Ray

Among the old and prominent citizens of Schuyler was the subject of the following sketch:—During his life, he filled many places of honor and trust, and was for many years the leading and representative business man of Rushville. William H. Ray was born in Dutchess county, New York, December 14th, 1812. His father, Simeon Ray, was also a native of the same county, and was born September 10, 1781, and died in Dutchess county February 16, 1831. His mother, Amelia Simmons Ray, was born March 18, 1790, and died in Utica, New York, May 28, 1867. William H. grew to manhood in his native state and in his youth received a limited education, which in after years was much improved by extensive reading and close observation of men and things. He remained in New York until he attained his majority, then commenced to seek his fortune, as was the custom of the adventurous youth of his day. In 1834 he came to Rushville, and here, in connection with Hart Fellows, embarked in mercantile business. The partnership continued until 1840, then Fellows retired, and Mr. Ray conducted the business alone until 1844, when the firm of Little & Ray was formed, and continued until the death of the latter, which occurred January 25, 1881. He married Mary Jane Cunningham, of New York, by which union there were three children, two of whom are living. Their names are Charles E. and George C. Ray. The former lives in New York and married Miss Irene Miller, by whom he has two children, named Jane and August Ray. George C. was born in Rushville March 17, 1844. He married Lydia Parrot, daughter of Josiah Parrot. Four children, named William Henry, Anna P., George C., and Mary Catherine Ray. He is a member of the firm of Little, Ray & Co. After the death of his first wife Mr. Wm. H. Ray married Miss Mabel B. Tolles, who was born in Tennessee, April 16, 1831. She died February 14, 1880. There was born to William H. and Mabel Ray nine children, six of whom have survived the parents, four sons and two daughters. Their names in the order of their birth are Dwight E., who was born in Rushville, July 11, 1855. He married Miss Jennie L. Dyson, February 22, 1882. William B., Benjamin F., Lizzie B., Harriet A., and James T. Ray. William B. married Miss Mary L. Caldwell, a native of Farmington Illinois.

In politics, Mr. Ray was originally an old line whig. When that party was disbanded he joined the Republican organization, and was a staunch supporter of the principles of that political organization until his death. He enjoyed the confidence of the leaders of the party, and was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln. In 1872 he represented his district in Congress, and served with distinction in that body. On the 27th of May, 1865, the first national bank of Rushville was started, and he was chosen its first president, and held that position until death. It was mainly through his efforts that the bank was organized. Mr. Ray belonged to the positive order of men, and was a natural leader. He was possessed of wonderful perceptive faculties and his decision of character was remarkable. He rarely hesitated, but formed his opinion at once. This was particularly true in all business matters. His sound judgment led him unerringly to choose the best, and a proposition was no sooner made than accepted or rejected. He was a man of no strong religious convictions, though he favored the Presbyterian faith. In his home he was a kind and indulgent father, and an affectionate husband, though never demonstrative. The current of his feelings ran deep, and his warm sympathetic nature only came to the surface under strong provocation and from unusally exciting causes. As a business man he was known for his probity of character and strict business principles.

DR. JOSHUA N. SPEED

Is a native of Danville, Kentucky. The date of his birth was February 1st, 1834. The family is of English and Scotch ancestry. They were early settlers in Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky soon after the latter state was admitted into the Union. Members of the Speed family became prominent in the councils of their state, and also in the nation. William Speed, the father of the subject of this sketch, is a native of Carey county, Kentucky. In early life he followed the trade of cabinet maker, subsequently held the office of police judge of Danville, Kentucky. He came to Illinois in 1854, and settled in the town of Rushville, where he still resides, and where he is one of the justices of the peace He married Elizabeth Nichols, a native of Providence, Rhode Island. The marriage took place in Kentucky, where she was taken while yet in her infancy. By that union there were four children, three of whom are living. Dr. Speed is the eldest of the offspring. His youth was spent in the private schools of his native town, wherein he was fitted for entrance to college. At the age of eighteen he entered Center College at Danville, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1853. In 1860, the same institution conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. In the winter of 1855-'6, he was elected to, and filled the Chair of Mathematics in McDonough College at Macomb, Illinois Mr. Speed had in early life determined to adopt the profession of medicine, as the business of his life, and, with that idea in view, paid particular attention and studied with care those branches that would aid him in his profession. After the family came to Illinois he entered the office of Dr. Sweeney, of Rushville, and commenced the study. He read the standard text-books and pursued his studies diligently until the fall of 1858, when he entered the medical department of the University of Iowa, at Keokuk, and there took two regular courses and graduated from the university in the spring of 1860 with the degree of M. D. Subsequently he attended a course for practitioners in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ills. During the vacation in 1859 he commenced the practice in Rushville. After his graduation, he went to Ripley, in Brown county, and practiced until the fall of 1861, when he came to Rushville, and here he has continued to the present. During the war he was assistant-surgeon in the provost marshal's department of the Ninth Congressional District, and remained in that position until the close of the war. Dr. Speed is a believer in and practices the regular school of medicine. He is progressive, and keeps fully posted in all the discoveries that are constantly being made in the science of medicine. In his practice he has been more than ordinarily successful, and it has been reasonably remunerative.

On the 13th of June, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Ellen, daughter of Rev. John Scripps. She was born in Schuyler county. Her family were among the old settlers of this section of the country. They were natives of England. The doctor's marriage has been blessed with five children, two of whom are living, whose names are—William Henry, and Elizabeth Speed. Both the doctor and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Order of A. F. and A. M. Politically, he comes from old line whig stock, most of whom were devoted to the theory of emancipation as advocated by Henry Clay. When the republican party was formed, the doctor became a member of that political organization and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. In his habits he is temperate, and is an advocate of prohibition. Dr. Speed is a man of pleasant and agreeable manners, and a companionable gentleman.

JACOB HAMMOND

Was born in Knox county, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1835, and came to Illinois in April, 1863, and settled in Woodstock township, Schuyler county; subsequently removed to Bainbridge township; in the fall of 1872 came to Rushville, where he has since resided. In 1861 Mr. Hammond enlisted in Company A, of the 65th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and subsequently became first lieutenant. In March, 1882, he was appointed post master of Rushville. On the 20th of June, 1865, he married Sarah M. Lawler, a native of Schuyler county, by which marriage there are two children named Charles H., and Harald J. Hammond. Politically he has, since casting his first vote, been a staunch and active Republican.

Mark Bogue

THE present county clerk, of Schuyler county, is a native of Browning township. His father, John Bogue, was born of Quaker parentage in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 21st of January, 1819. In 1830, when eleven years old, he came with his father's family to Fulton county in this state, where he grew to manhood. He embarked in the mercantile business at Ipava, which he carried on till 1849, when he sold his stock of goods, and coming to Schuyler county purchased a saw and grist mill in Browning township. This mill shortly afterward burned down. He then erected a saw mill and afterward a grist mill, which he carried on till his death, which occurred in the year 1866. He represented Browning township one term on the board of supervisors, but took no active part in politics or public affairs. He was married on the 4th of July, 1849, to Margaret M. Marshall, a native of Ohio, who is still living. Mark Bogue was the second of five children, of whom three are living, and was born on the 1st of January, 1852. He was raised in Browning township, and his education was principally obtained in the schools of that part of the county. After holding several public positions in Browning township in 1877, he was elected a member of the board of supervisors. The same year he received the Democratic nomination as candidate for county clerk, and was elected in November, 1877. In August, 1882, he was renominated for this office, without opposition, by the Democrats of the county. In his politics he has always been a member of the Democratic party.

Edwin Dyson

Is the son of James and Hannah (Wilson) Dyson, who were natives of Rochdale, Lancashire, England. They emigrated to America in 1841, came direct to Rushville, Ill., where Mr. Dyson died in August of the same year. His wife, the mother of Edwin, still survives him, and is a resident of Rushville. There were three sons and one daughter born to James and Hannah Dyson; two sons are yet living Edwin is the youngest, he was born in Rochdale, Lancashire, July 28th, 1838, and was in his third year when the family came to America. Here he grew to manhood, attended the schools of Rushville, and he received a fair education. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of the *Schuyler Democrat*, and commenced to learn the printers' trade; he spent three years of an apprenticeship, and then commenced work in the office of the *Citizen*, where he remained eight years, and for several years was foreman. He then left Rushville and went to St. Louis, and worked at the case for four years in the office of the *Missouri Republican*. In the summer of 1868 he returned to Rushville, and on the 1st of July of that year took possession of the *Times* office, and has remained editor and proprietor of that journal from that time to the present. Mr. Dyson is a practical printer. In fact, nearly all of his life has been spent in the printing office, either at the case or in the sanctum. The *Times*, under his skilful management has grown to be one of the influential journals of the Military Tract, and is, and has been for a number of years, the recognized organ of the Democratic party of Schuyler county. In the matter of politics, Mr. Dyson has always been a Democrat. In 1877, he was nominated by his party for the office of County Treasurer, and was elected; in 1882 he was again nominated and we have no doubt will be elected. He is a member of both the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. societies. On the 2d of April 1860 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. daughter of William H. Irvin. She is a native of Kentucky. By that union there were three children, their names, in the order of their birth, are, Jenny, who is the wife of Dwight E. Ray, Orion E., and Howard F. Dyson.

JAMES G. McCREERY

Was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 15th, 1815. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage. His parents, Hugh and Sarah (Guy) McCreery, came to America in 1827, landing at Philadelphia, and from thence to Pittsburg, and in the spring of 1828 came down the river on the second steamboat that ran on western waters. They came to Rushville and here lived until 1834, when both parents fell victims to the cholera. There were eight children, two of whom are living, viz., the subject of this sketch, and Sarah, who is the wife of John Young. James G is the youngest of the family. He was yet in his boyhood when the family came to America. His education was mainly obtained here. In 1831 he went to Jacksonville, Ill., to learn the drug business, and remained there three years, then returned to Rushville, and soon after engaged in the drug trade, in which he has continued, with slight intermission, to the present. We venture the assertion that he is among the old est, if not the oldest druggist in the state. In July 1836 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Maria Putman. She was born in Montgomery county, New York. By that marriage there have been twelve children; three sons and three daughters are still living. Politically he was originally, Whig, subsequently joined the Republican party, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1860, that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. In 1872 he voted for Horace Greeley. He was for a number of years Internal Revenue Assessor for the Ninth District. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. order. Mr. McCreery belongs to the enterprising citizens of Schuyler county. He has always been active in promoting and aiding enterprises of a public character, that had for their object the increase of the material wealth of the town or county. He took active part in the organization of the Rock Island and St. Louis railroad, and was one of the first directors of the road, and subsequently became its treasurer Mr. McCreery is a very pleasant and quiet gentleman, of plain, unobtrusive manners, and dignified bearing. In the community he where has long resided, and where he is now one of the oldest settlers, he has always been regarded as an honorable man, upright and conscientious in all his dealings with mankind.

WILLIAM H. H. RADER,

The present efficient circuit clerk of Schuyler county, is of German extraction. His father, Peter Rader, was a native of East Tennessee. At an early age he emigrated to Rush county, Indiana, where he followed the trade of stone and brick mason. He remained in Indiana until 1870, then came to Schuyler county, and here died in 1880. He married Margaret Lintz, who was also a native of East Tennessee. The offspring of that marriage is six children. William H. H. is among the eldest. He was born in Rush county, Indiana, April 14, 1838. In his boyhood years he attended the schools of Rushville, Ind., and therein received a fair common school education. He learned the trade of brick mason with his father and followed that trade as a means of livelihood, until the fall of 1867, when he came to Illinois. In the fall of 1861, soon after the breaking out of the late war he enlisted for three years in Co. G, of the 46th Regt. Ind. Vol. Infantry, His regiment became a part of the 13th Army Corps in the army of the Mississippi. He participated with the command in the battles and skirmishes at New Madrid, St. Charles in Arkansas, Arkansas Port, Raymond, Grand Gulf, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege and capture of Vicksburg; he was promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant and subsequently to the second lieutenancy of his company. Soon after the fall of Vicksburg he was compelled to resign on account of sickness and death in his family; he returned home and re-engaged in his trade, which he followed until he came to Illinois. He settled in Huntsville township in this county and engaged in farming, which occupation he pursued until in 1880, when he was nominated by the Democratic party in convention assembled for the office of circuit clerk. In the ensuing election in November following was elected by a handsome majority, and at the present fills the office in a manner that is acceptable to his party, and many friends who honored him with their suffages. He is a pains-taking, careful and accommodating official, and has made many new friends by his pleasant and agreeable manners. In 1859 he was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Rader; she died in 1868, leaving one child, named Elizabeth Rader. Two other children by that union died in infancy. On the 10th of May, 1871, he married his present wife, who was Clarissa, daughter of William and Elizabeth Rader. She was born in Rush county, Ind. By the latter marriage there are four children named Ira. Ida, Clara and Laura Rader. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is an honored member of the ancient and honorable order of A. T. of A. M., and belongs to the several orders of Blue Royal Arch, Cryptic and Templar Masonry. At present he is H. P. of Rushville Chapter No. 84, and Eminent Commander of Rushville Commandery U. D. Politically he has, since attaining his majority, been a staunch Democrat: his first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas for president in 1860, and from that time to the present has not wavered in his support to the party of his first choice.

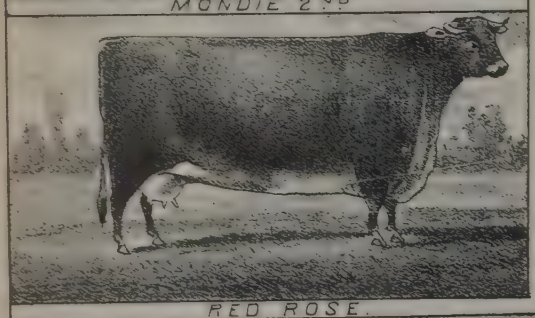
AUGUSTUS NELL.

The subject of the following sketch is a native of Nassau, Germany, and was born May 21st, 1835. He is the son of John and Caroline (Fey) Nell. His father was a trader in live stock, and possessed sufficient of this world's goods to live comfortably. Augustus received a good education in the schools of his native country. He remained at home until the spring of 1853, then came to America, landing in New York June 11th, of the same year. He immediately set out for Rushville, Ill, where he had friends. There he found work in a hotel, doing all kinds of labor that fell to his hands. The pay was small, but young Augustus was bound to succeed. He remained at the hotel for some time

then went to the country and tried breaking prairie, but a few months later returned to Rushville, and apprenticed himself to R. H. Griffith to learn the tinsmith trade, with whom he remained four years, then in connection with Thomas Wilson went into business for himself. The partnership of Nell & Wilson, tinners, continued one and a half years, then Wilson retired, and the firm was changed to Nell & Leazer, which was continued two years; then Nell & Warren: one year later, Robert S. Grier became a partner of Mr. Nell, which partnership continued five years, then Hall purchased Grier's interest. The firm of Nell & Hall continued until Aug. 1st, 1881, since which time Mr. Nell has conducted the business alone. He commenced in a small way, but the business has constantly grown, and now it is regarded as the leading hardware and agricultural implement house in the Military tract. Much of the success of the business is attributable to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Nell. He was the first to introduce the sale of threshing machines in the county as well as other new improved kinds of farm machinery. It may be here added that he was the first to build an iron front and lay the large flag pavement, now generally adopted in the city of Rushville. In short, he has been the means of infusing new life, and imparting energy to others, which has done much to keep business from premature decay.

On the 29th of December, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of James Beard. She was born at Sugar Grove, in Schuyler county. There were seven children by that union, five of whom are still living; their names, in the order of their birth, are: Walter B., Clarence, Lillie, Bertie, and Harvey Nell. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nell are members of the M. E church. He is a member of the I O. O. F., and belongs to Rushville Lodge, No. 24. Politically he has always acted and voted the Republican ticket. In 1877 he was nominated for the office of County Treasurer, but was defeated by a small majority; in 1879 he again made a race for the same office, and was elected by a majority of one hundred and thirty votes, which was largely in excess of his party's vote. This was a great victory, as the county is largely Democratic, and it also shows Mr. Nell's popularity, and the people's estimate of him as a man and citizen. He has at various times held offices in the city government, and at present is a member of the City Council. This, in short, is a brief sketch of the life of Mr. Nell. He came to Rushville poor, in fact, had to borrow a small sum to get there; he immediately went to work and accepted the first job offered him, saved his money, learned a trade, got into business, and by the exercise of energy and industry has built that business up until it has brought him a competency. In his official capacity as County Treasurer, he has made hosts of friends who would again take pleasure in honoring him with their suffrages.

MONDIE 2ND



RED ROSE.

WEST BARN

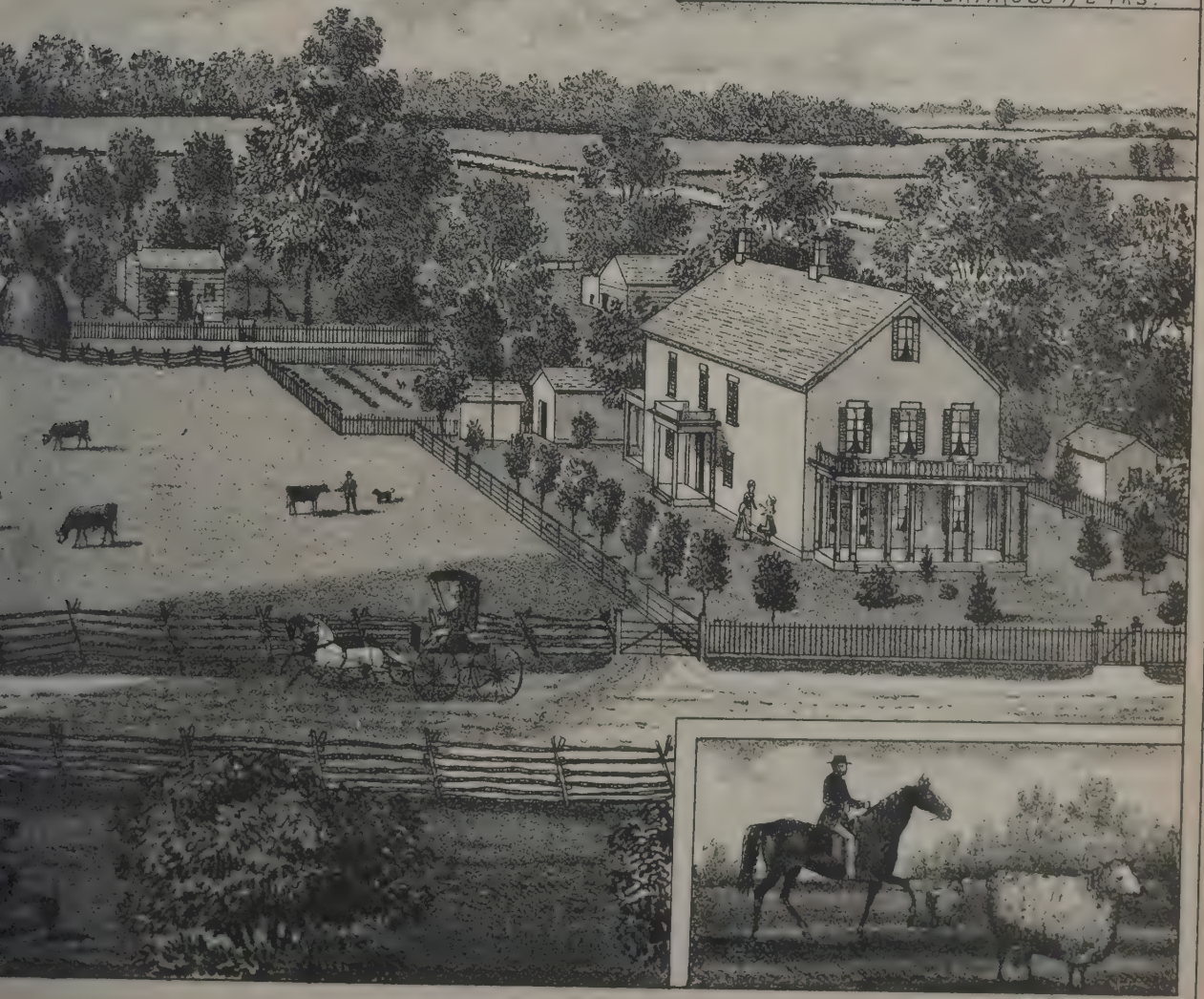
LADY FULTON & C.C.

"SYLVAN FARM," THE RESIDENCE AND (FINE STOCK) FARM OF JA

ED LOTS.

SCHUYLER GEM.

2ND DUKE OF ASTORIA (9837) 2 YRS.



MACK

EAL, SEC. 2, T. 2, R. 1, (RUSHVILLE TP.) SCHUYLER CO. ILLINOIS.

MT. STERLING TOWNSHIP.

(BROWN COUNTY.)

THIS township's history commences at a time antedating a half century. Fifty-five years ago it was but a lonely expanse, inhabited only by the Aborigines, and the wild game of the forest. The white man came, and with him the thrift and civilization that soon transformed a wild waste into a habitable abode of man. The sturdy pioneers were few, but composed of that material which was able to endure every hardship, and to overcome the many obstacles that fell across their comparatively lonely path. It was no enviable task to clear the timbers of the sturdy forest or to undergo the labor, inconveniences, and even dangers of the lot of the pioneer, and yet these hardy few never flinched or became discouraged in the part they had to perform. Indeed, to talk with the few remnants of them to-day of ye olden time, the listener will naturally conclude that those were the happiest days of their lives. Many a time has the writer, in his interviews with them, been urgently pressed to remain longer, as the recollections of the past had been so vividly brought to their minds again by talking of the times of Auld Lang Syne, that it was with seeming reluctance that the interview had to close; blessings on their worthy gray hairs; in the unknown beyond they will certainly reap a fitting reward for the services they have rendered to their race.

Township organization took effect in the spring of 1854, and the territory included within the boundaries of township one south, and range three west, was named Mt. Sterling, in honor of the village of the same name, which was laid out in section 17, as early as 1833. It is centrally situated, and contains a full congressional township, thirty-six sections. It is bounded on the north by Missouri township, on the east by Cooperstown, south by Elkhorn, and west by Lee. The surface is undulating, and originally was covered mainly with good timber. Six's Prairie extends partly through the township, being nearly centrally located, and widening like a wedge as it passes westward. A tributary of Crooked creek drains the north and east part of the township, while a branch of McKee's creek in the southwest affords equal facilities for that part of the territory. The land is all susceptible of cultivation, and is specially adapted to the culture of wheat, though corn is raised to some extent and with excellent success. Other cereals are cultivated and marketed, but wheat and corn constitute the chief product. The facilities for transportation of the various products are excellent The Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific railroad enters the township from the northwest in section seven, extends in a southeasterly direction and passes out in section thirty-five. Two shipping points are on the line, Mt. Sterling and Hersman, the former being the capital of the county.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The honor of making the first settlement within the present boundaries of Mt. Sterling township belongs to the pioneer, John Six, more familiarly known in his day as "Jack" Six. He was born in Tennessee, but when a mere boy he moved with his parents to Kentucky. Here he grew to manhood, and married Jane Harsher. In 1823, there was great excitement in some of the southwestern States, especially Kentucky and Tennessee, relating to the beautiful country of Illinois. It was during this excitement that Mr. Six, in company with his brother David, and several others, in the summer of 1823, packed up what little they possessed, and started for the new Eldorado. Mr. Six first located in Sangamon county, where he remained for some time. In the fall of 1828, he came to what is now Brown county, and settled in section 20, a little southwest of the present city of Mt. Sterling. His family then consisted of his wife and one son, John, Jr. He threw up a rude cabin and commenced the life of a pioneer. What is remarkable, and is an exception to all early settlements is, that he should choose the prairie in preference to the timber, as it was the general conclusion of the first settlers that soil which would not produce timber was of but little value, and therefore it was avoided. This prairie belt was of considerable extent, covering many thousand acres, and received the name it bears, Six's Prairie, from the pioneer, "Jack" Six. In 1841, he concluded to move further west, and went to the State of Missouri; not liking the country, he returned to the county in 1850, and again settled in Mt. Sterling township, but subsequently moved to Missouri township, where he died in 1854. Mrs. S. died quite early, and Mr. Six afterwards married the second time. His widow and one son now re-

side on the homestead in Missouri township. Mr. Six was in every sense a pioneer, and could adapt himself to all the circumstances that fell to the lot of the early settler. He was an expert marksman, and could handle the rifle as well as the plow. His exploits while upon the hunt are yet related with much fervor by the few remaining settlers of that early time. Then the wild deer were plenty in the forest. Wolves, bears, panthers, wild turkeys, and other game abounded, and the experienced marksman became a hero in the eyes of his neighbors. Robert N. Curry, one of the oldest citizens of Mt. Sterling, informed the writer that a black bear skin which he purchased of Mr. Six, constituted his saddle, when he returned to Kentucky in 1831, for the purpose of wedding his wife. Wild honey was then as common as the flowers of the prairie, and it formed one of the principal dishes of the table. Beeswax was about the only article that brought ready cash. With the expert bee hunters, it was not uncommon to have a barrel or two of strained honey at their disposal.

One to settle here about the same time as Mr. Six, was William McDaniel, and the first in fact to locate within the present boundaries of the city of Mt. Sterling. He came from Tennessee with his family, accompanied by his son-in-law, —— Perkins. Both built cabins within the present city limits. They remained but a short time, selling their claim to Alexander Curry, when they moved to Pike county, and, subsequently to the State of Missouri. William Wilson, an emigrant from Kentucky, came the same fall, and located in section 20, not far from Jack Six. He had a large family —a peculiarity of the pioneers—and came to the new country with high hopes of making them a comfortable home. Not being well satisfied with the prairies, about the year 1830, he moved to the banks of Crooked creek, in township one south, range two west, now Cooperstown. He established the first ferry across the creek at this point, and remained here until 1846, when he migrated with his family to the State of Oregon. Another pioneer of 1828, was Dr. Bristow, a native of Virginia. He came to Illinois in an early day, and first settled in the American Bottom. Late in the fall of the above year, he moved to the county, and located in Six's prairie, section 19. He had a family consisting of a wife and six children, four sons and two daughters. One of the latter was then the wife of Mark Riggin, who came with the rest of the family and settled near them. Dr. Bristow was popular with his neighbors, and was their first physician. His house, and that of his son-in-law, Riggin, was situated a little south of the Eagle Mills. They both sold out about 1834, and moved from the county. Mark Riggin was the first blacksmith in the township, and shod the horses, and manufactured the linch-pins for the pioneers. His shop was a pole cabin, situated near his house, and his outfit for tools was in keeping with the times. But one of the family is a resident of the county, Mrs. G. Tucker, who lives in Mt. Sterling. Obediah Nix came about the same time as Dr. Bristow, and located near him, southwest of the city. He also came from the South, and had a small family. His infant child was the first born, and her death the first, that occurred in Mt. Sterling township. Mr. Nix was of a restless disposition, and after shifting about from place to place in different parts of the county, he packed his possessions and moved further west.

The foregoing are all the heads of families who made settlements in 1828. In 1829, there were several accessions to the new settlement. The first in this year to make a permanent settlement was Abel Larkins, who was then a single man. Mr. L. was born in Rutland, Vermont, in the year 1801. When he was but three years old, his parents moved to Ohio, where he lived until he became a young man. His aspirations induced him to come westward, and in 1828, he reached the state of Illinois, where he spent nearly a year in looking over the country. In the spring of 1829, he came to the county and made an informal claim in section 21, now Mt. Sterling township. This he could not enter until 1830, as it did not come into market until that date. In order to hold the claim, he commenced a small improvement upon the same the year prior, 1829. He erected a cabin, split rails, and broke a small patch of ground. When the time came for sale, he went to Edwardsville and purchased his land, paying $1.25 an acre. In 1832, he erected a hewed log house, working his land and "baching" it during most of the time until 1835, when he married Adeline Hadley, of Hancock county. From this marriage, eleven children were born: Sawyer, Manvill, Sarah S., John T., Isabella M., Charles E., Zimrhada L., Mary A., Frederick S., and two who died in infancy. Only four of the above are now living; two of them reside in the county, Isabella and Zimrhada. Mrs. Larkins died only a year ago, being at her death upwards of 69 years of age. Mr. Larkins is 81 years of age, and yet living at the old home in section 21. He is the oldest surviving pioneer in the township. The log house he erected in 1832, still stands as a monument to remind him of his early hopes and struggles. Near it is his old orchard, one of the first planted in the county, some of the trees of which are a foot or more in diameter. He informed us that when he came to the county, several Indian wigwams stood where the orchard now is. David Six, a brother of Jack Six, came to Illinois, as already stated, in 1823; stopped in Sangamon county, and in the fall of 1829, followed his brother to this part of the state, and located near him, in section 20. Two years later, he purchased land and made a permanent settlement in section 22. This chapter would be incomplete without giving a brief description of his advent to the State in 1823. His possessions consisted of his little family, two horses, and twenty-five cents in money. They had ridden on their horses from the Kentucky home, carrying their children in their arms through this long and arduous journey. We record this fact, that the present generation may have a knowledge of the many trials and hardships of their pioneer ancestors. When they came to the county, five children were already born to them: Nancy, Martha J., Daniel, Abraham and Alexander. Seven others were added to the family: Mary A., Isabella, William H., Cynthia, Elizabeth, Oliver P. and James P. All of the children are living except two; six of them are residents of the county. Mr. Six cultivated his farm, and at intervals manufactured hats, as that was his trade. The material and

trimmings he purchased with beeswax, that being a cash article in the market. He was a prosperous farmer, leaving a fair competency for his family at his death, which occurred in the fall of 1857. Mrs. Six is yet living at the old home, and is now in the seventy-ninth year of her age. She was born in North Carolina, her maiden name being Elizabeth Cox. A part of her residence comprises the hewed log house that was the home of these pioneers in 1831. It is now weather-boarded, and to the passer-by, would not be taken as one of the relics of early times. Benjamin Haley also came from Kentucky in 1829, and settled in section 15. He afterwards moved to Missouri township, where he died but a few years ago. Michael Killion, and a man by the name of Ball, came in the same year. They came from Indiana. The former located in section 15, and the latter in section 28. The following named persons also came in 1829, and were emigrants from Tennessee or Kentucky: Brit Provost, Mr. Steele, Leak Barnes, Pierce, and Wyatt. The latter died a few months after his coming, his being the second death in the township. Several of the above parties became disgusted with the winter of the deep snow—1830 and 1831—and soon afterward removed to warmer latitudes.

Another prominent settler was Alexander Curry, who was born in Maryland in 1770. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. In 1799, he was married to Elizabeth Nutter of the state of Delaware. He remained in Kentucky until 1829, when he became possessed of the "Illinois fever," and in company with his second son, Robert N., made a prospecting tour of the state. Being well pleased with the looks of the country, the following spring he moved his family to the state, and located in section 17, now city of Mt. Sterling. The first night here they stayed with William McDaniel, and subsequently bought out his claim. The family of Mr. C. then consisted of his wife, three sons and six daughters, Daniel, Robert N., John R., Olivia, Sally, Nancy, Leah, Mary and Harriet, three of whom were then married, John R., Olivia and Nancy. Five only of this large family are now living, Robert N., John R., Leah, widow of Jacob Vandeventer, Mary, wife of George R. Givens, and Harriet, wife of William Taylor. All are now residents of this township. Mr. Curry formed an important factor in the time in which he lived, holding several offices of trust and honor, leaving at his d[illegible]h a good competency for his family. He died in 184[illegible] and his wife survived him but a few years.

Robert N., now living in Mt. Sterling, was one of the first justices of the peace, and has been clerk of both circuit and county courts.

Mrs. Rachel Vandeventer, and her two sons, Jacob and Isaac, came from Virginia in an early day and first located in Versailles township, section 15. In 1830, Jacob and his mother removed to what is now Mt. Sterling in section 17. Isaac remained in Versailles where he died with the cholera in 1851. Mrs. V. died in Mt. Sterling in the fall of 1865. Jacob married Leah Curry in 1832, from which union five children were born, all of whom are now living. This was his second marriage; his first wife died in Versailles. He died in Mt. Sterling in 1869. His widow survives him, and is now 70 years of age. W. L., son of the second marriage, is one of the leading attorneys of this judicial district, and resides in Mt. Sterling. Jacob filled several offices of trust and profit in the county, was in the legislature several terms, probate judge, etc., of Brown county.

Philip A. Howe was a native of Massachusetts, and came to the county a single man in 1830. He was a carpenter by trade, and plied his vocation as his services were demanded. When in the vigor of manhood, he married Jane McCormick, daughter of Wm. McCormick, one of the early settlers. Four children were born of this union, three of whom are living. Mrs. Howe died some years ago. The old gentleman is now residing in section 12. Another settler of 1830, was Thomas C. Tinnen, who was born in North Carolina, migrated to Kentucky when a young man, where he married Nancy Clark. In the fall of the year above mentioned, he moved with his family to this township, and settled in section 21, on the land now owned by Hugh Cullinan. At that time there was a little log cabin on the premises, and here he wintered with his family. Besides his own household to obtain quarters in this cabin, was his brother Robert and his wife, one single brother and two sisters. The children of Mr. Tinnen were, Julia A., Christy, Hugh and Abner. The following spring he moved to section 15, where he resided until his death, which occurred about 1840. Mrs. T. lived until 1867. Three of the children reside in the county at this writing. James Alexander came from Tennessee, and was one of the immigrants of 1830. He settled in section 19. Had a wife and six children. He was endowed with good abilities, and had obtained a fair education for the times, and was the first to teach the three "R's" to the pioneer children of the township. His death occurred a few years after his arrival. Several of his grand-children are residents of the county. In the same year Daniel Kendrick moved from Kentucky, and located in section 20. He had a wife and two children, Mary K., and William. The latter was a world-renowned foot-racer in an early day. His exploits as such were well know throughout the United States and Europe. Mr. Kendrick moved to Iowa about 1854, where he died. Benjamin a brother of Daniel, came in the fall of the following year, and located in section 17. Four of the children are residents of Mt. Sterling. Mr. Kendrick died here but a few years ago. His wife preceded him several years.

Alexander Cox was born in South Carolina, but afterwards went to Kentucky, and in 1832, moved with his family to this township, and settled in section 20. His family consisted of a wife and two children, Mary J., and Elijah. In 1835, Mr. Cox moved out of the county, and afterwards migrated to Missouri. Not liking the country he came back to Illinois, and located in Pike county, where he died. John Taylor was born in Virginia, and went to Kentucky when he was four years of age. Here he grew to manhood, and married Elizabeth Sheley. Moved with his family to Illinois in the fall of 1831, and stopped at Jacksonville. In 1832, came to this county and located in section 31. The family then consisted of his wife and seven

children, John Jr., William, Benjamin F., Eliza A., George W., Andrew J., Mary J., Nancy and Patsy. Mr. Taylor was twice married. Other children were born to the family while here. He died in 1846, at the old home in section 31. Only three of the children are now residents of the county. Capt. William Taylor, a son, lives in section 20, a good farmer and a respected citizen. William Patterson, William McCormick, and probably a few others came in the same year, 1832. Mr. McCormick established the first tan-yard in the township. It was situated a little east of the city limits. George R. Givens was born in Kentucky, and came to the state of Illinois in the fall of 1832. He was then a single man, and made his first stop in Pike county. He remained here about two years, when he came to Brown county, and located at Mt. Sterling. In the fall of 1834, he married Mary Curry, from which union seven children were born. Only four of them are living, three being residents of the county. One son, John A., lives in the city of Mt. Sterling, and is one of the leading merchants. Mr. Givens was the second business man of the town, He and his wife are yet living, and are among the oldest citizens of Mt. Sterling. Another of the early settlers is the Rev. N. W. Dunlap. He was born in New Jersey, and left there barefooted, and on foot for Cincinnati, Ohio, when a mere lad. Here he indentured himself to a man who was a carpenter, and remained with his foster parent until he was twenty-one years of age. He afterwards went to Louisiana, back to Tennessee, and thence to Kentucky. Here he married Rebecca M. Ball. In 1834, went to Illinois on a prospecting tour, and while in the state bought a small piece of land in Mt. Sterling. Returned to Kentucky, and in 1837, moved with his family to his new found home. At this time his family consisted of his wife and two children, Isabella, and Charles M. Mrs. Dunlap died in 1854. Mr D. is yet living at Mt. Sterling at the age of eighty years. He was the first Presbyterian minister of the county, and has preached to the people of this vicinity, more or less, for nearly a half century. He informs us that it is a peculiar fact, that not a single preacher of the Gospel ever died in Mt Sterling. Henry Hersman located in section 17, in the fall of 1834. He was born in Virginia, but moved to Kentucky where he married Elizabeth Fry. When he came to Brown county there were seven children, Mary, Jacob, George, Susan, Michael, Abraham and Elizabeth. Mrs. H. died in 1856, and Mr. Hersman in 1873. Jacob, the second born of the family was married when his father came, having a wife and one daughter. He located in section 27, near the little town of Hersman, where he yet resides, and from whom the town receives its name. George is a prominent farmer, residing in the same section. Michael and Abraham are also residents of the county. Among other early settlers, or those native born are, F. M. Curry, Joseph Marrett, Joseph F. Vandeventer, James Harper, George A. Taylor, G. W. Fry, Jas. M. Curry, J. H. Alexander, Stout Kendrick, W. T. Adams, Geo. W. Wilson, Edward A. Gordley, Mrs. M. A. Wheat, now residing in Leavenworth, Kan., Dr. Geo. H. Tebo, John Harper, present sheriff of Brown county, John R. Means, and several others.

Believing that the first land entries in this township will prove of interest to the readers of the history, we here append a few of the same. The first placed on record was made by Abel Larkin, September 25, 1830, being the east half of the southwest quarter of section 21. September 29, 1830, John Foster entered the east half of the northwest quarter of section 27. James Orchard entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 19, Oct. 7, 1830. Mark Riggin entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section 21, November 4, 1830. The 15th of November of the same year, Alexander Steel entered the west half of the southeast quarter of the above section. Alexander Wilson entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 27, November 22, 1830. It will be seen from the above that for some peculiar cause, not one military claim was drawn within the limits of Mt. Sterling township, as per showing of the records.

The marriage of the first couple in this township is attended with a bit of romance. The contracting parties were Henry Massa and Nancy Curry, and the marriage occurred Dec. 12th, 1831. Alexander Curry, father of the bride, was opposed to the union, and the young couple were obliged to unite in the matrimonial bonds without the parental sanction. They accordingly mounted on horseback, and rode to Rushville, where the ceremony was performed by John Scripps, a local preacher. It is said that it was an exception to the usual run-away matches, Mr. Massa proving to be an honourable young man, and in after years reared a respectable family. The first born was a child of Obediah Nix, in the spring of 1829. This child was also the first to die in the township. It lived but a few months, and was interred near the cabin of Mr. Nix, which was situate a little south of where the Eagle Flouring Mills now stand. Nothing marks the spot of the little one, to show to the passers-by, that here rests the first born, and the first dead of Mt. Sterling township. A cultivated field is only to be seen, and the plowman unconsciously breaks the soil over the silent grave. The first burial-ground is situated in section 28, on the premises of H. Tinnen, and the first interment, made in September, 1829, was the burial of a man named Wyatt, an immigrant from Tennessee. He had been here but a few months, when he was stricken with malarial fever, then so prevalent in the country. This cemetery is yet used by the neighborhoods and is enclosed by a good fence, and well kept by the friend, of those who are buried there. James Alexander taught the first school in the summer of 1832. The school-house was a log building, with the ground for a floor, and was constructed for teaching purposes in the spring of the same year, and situated in section 21, on the lands of Benjamin Kendrick, now owned by J. H. Hersman. It was afterwards taken down and moved to the premises of William Kendrick and utilized for a still house. The second teacher was Jonathan Billings, who also taught in the same house. The first preaching was by Rev. John Foster, a Missionary Baptist, in 1829 or '30. He resided in Morgan County, and came, occasionally, through here to preach to the pioneers of what was then Schuyler County. The services were held in the cabins of the settlers. Among other pioneer preachers

were, Calvin Hobart, Granville Bond, Reuben McCoy, N. W. Dunlap, and the Reverends Oliver and Bell. Mr. Dunlap is the only one now living, and resides in the suburbs of Mt. Sterling. The first church house erected was built by the Presbyterian Society in 1836. It was a frame building, and situated on the north side of North Street, just east of the court-house, and on the lot where the new Presbyterian building now stands. It yet exists, and is occupied by Louis Herbster for a carpenter shop The first justices of the peace were, Alexander Curry, R. N. Curry, and Harvey Luster.

In 1834, a new era, as it were, dawned upon the settlers of Mt. Sterling. A post office was established in their midst, so that they could get their mail without going about fourteen miles for the same, as they had been accustomed to do. Alexander Curry was appointed postmaster, and the post office named Mt. Sterling. His office was kept at his private residence on Main Street. Prior to this the nearest point for the mail was at Vandeventer Post Office, situated at the bluffs in what is now Versailles township. The first grist mill was built by Alexander Curry, in 1831, and situated in the northeast quarter of section 17, now within the city limits, and on the corner of Washington and East Cross Streets. The power was the old-time, inclined, tread-wheel principle of action. The capacity of the mill was insufficient to accommodate the few customers in the neighborhood without vexatious delays. It was afterwards taken down, and moved to the premises of the purchaser, Alexander Wilson, in section 22. The first saw-mill was constructed by Joseph Walker, in 1843, and situated on Dry Fork, in section 31, on the premises now owned by Mrs. Nokes. It was a water mill, having an over-shot wheel. Nothing of it now remains, not even the earthworks of the dam, to show that here once might have been heard the busy clatter of machinery. Fine stock was imported into the township as early as 1845. The first was brought from Ohio by Aaron Pauley, consisting of the Berkshire swine. The first blooded cattle was the Durham stock, and brought from Indiana by James N. Rea. Mr. Rea is yet engaged in handling fine stock.

The improvements of Mt. Sterling township are among the best in the county. Fine farms, and farm residences greet the eye on every hand. The roads and bridges are kept in good condition, and thrift and prosperity are everywhere to be seen. Besides, many natural advantages prevail. Good sand-stone quarries exist in certain portions of the township; and lime-stone is also found cropping out near the surface at some points, leaving the geologist to conclude that valuable quarries underlie the farms of some of the citizens. Coal has been found in small quantities, and it is believed with proper capital and exertion, that the mining of coal might prove to be the leading industry of this part of the county.

The following are the names of the parties who have represented the township as members of the county board since township organizations; Jacob Hersman was elected in 1854, and served for eight successive terms, and in the years 1856 and 1860, had the honor of being selected Chairman of the Board. H. P. Grover elected in 1862, served until 1865. Archibald A. Glenn elected in the spring of 1865, served one term. Daniel Six elected in 1866, served two terms. George W. McCoy, elected in 1868, served one term. Thomas H. Lynch, elected in 1869, served one term. Thomas Jones elected in 1870, served two terms. Henry P. Grover, re-elected in 1872, served one term. Robert A. Cox, elected in 1873, served one term, and was chosen chairman of the board. W. C. Crawford elected in 1874. Geo. W. McCoy re-elected in 1875, served one term. W. C. Crawford, re-elected in 1876. Geo W. McCoy, again elected in 1877, served three successive terms, and was elected chairman for 1878. Fred. W. Rottger, elected in 1880. John J. Teefey, elected in 1881, re-elected in 1882, is the present incumbent, and chairman of the board.

CITY OF MT. STERLING.*

The capital of the county is situated in the 17th section, and the site it occupies was named by Robert N. Curry in 1830, three years before it became a town. Its origin may be briefly told as follows: In the fall of the above year, Mr. Casteen and Mr. Curry were on their way to Edwardsville to enter land, the former in Versailles, and the latter for his father in section 17, now Mt. Sterling. Mr. Casteen remarked that he proposed to name his place Woodford, as it so nearly resembled the county he came from in Kentucky, his early home being Woodford county; and he asked Mr. Curry what he should name the place he was about to enter for his father. Mr. C. studied a moment, and said that he should name it Mt. Sterling, Mt. or mound, it being a rise of ground, and Sterling meaning value or valuable, hence Mt. Sterling. Nearly in the geographical center of the original plat, was situated what is believed to be an Indian mound, a relic of a prehistoric race. It yet has the semblance of made ground, and is the highest point in this part of the county. It was upon this mound that Alexander Curry constructed his first hewed log house. It was built in the spring of 1831, and was situated on the north side of Main street, and four lots east of Main Cross street. Nothing but a vacant lot now marks the spot, yet the artificial mound is plainly visible to the pedestrian. It would be proper to state here that Mr. Curry's house on the mound was utilized at various times, for a dwelling, post office, office of Justice of the Peace, hotel, and church. It is said that the rain drops falling upon the northern roof flowed to Crooked creek, while those from the south mingled with the waters of McKee's creek.

The first house built within the boundaries of the now city of Mt. Sterling, was by William McDaniel, late in 1828, and was situated between Main and North streets,

*The first town laid out in the county was named Pennville. It was situated in the northwest quarter of section 20, township 1 south, range 3 west of the 4th principal meridian, being a little southwest of Mt. Sterling. It was placed on record, the 3d of May, 1833, by "Jack" Six and Alexander D. Cox. It existed only upon paper, and is now but a cultivated field.

on the lot where Anthony Rice's blacksmith shop now stands. The well was dug in the alley south of the shop. The house was a rude log cabin, with puncheon floor, and roofed with rived clapboards. Mr. Perkins, a son-in-law of McDaniel, built a cabin about the same time. It was situated on the north side of North street, and on the corner of Main Cross and North streets. The lot is now owned by Horace Bates. Alexander Curry bought out both McDaniel and Perkins, and moved the houses together, making a double log cabin. It was here that the first child was born within the limits of Mt. Sterling. The little stranger was Jule V, son of Robert N. Curry. The interesting event took place the 21st of September, 1832. The first goods sold was in the fall of 1830, by Alexander Curry and son, R. N. Curry. The store room was a hewed log house, 16x18 feet, and one story high, and located on what is now Main street The lot at this writing is occupied by the brick store of Louis Barry. The stock consisted of a few groceries, notions, dry goods and a barrel of whiskey. Mr. R. N. Curry, who is yet living, apologetically said to the writer that the whiskey was the first and last of that commodity that he ever sold. The merchandise was purchased in St. Louis, and transported up the rivers to Naples, and thence overland to Mt. Sterling. The store house was used for several years for mercantile purposes, and afterwards moved away and utilized for a stable. Only about two years since it became among the things that were. The first hotel was built by Samuel Brazleton in the fall of 1834. It was a frame house, one story, and about 34x36 feet on the ground, with a porch in front. It was situated on the north side of Main street on the property now owned by the heirs of Dr. J. N. Allen. Mr. Brazleton died in a few years, and the house was afterwards occupied for a dwelling. It has since been moved to Hurlbert's addition in the west part of town, and is yet used for a residence. George Byram was the first blacksmith—this was in 1834. His shop was located on lot 57. The smith and building passed away many years ago.

The first school-house was the usual old-time log affair, and was built in the spring of 1834. It occupied a part of the street just east of the court-house. In 1836, when that addition was made to the town, the court-house square was laid out, and the streets on either side of it were opened. It thus became necessary to move the school building to some other point. The first teacher employed to conduct the school was a man by the name of Ware. He, like the school-house, has passed out of sight Robert N. Curry built the first frame house in the town, and it is said to be the first in the county. This was in the fall of 1833. It was situated in the corporate limits of the town, and a little north of the court-house. It was a one-story building, and 18x34 feet on the ground, and was arranged with two rooms and a hall. The weather boards were rived and shaved, and four feet in length. In 1853, the building was raised to two stories, and other additions made to the same. It is yet standing and is in a good state of preservation. The first frame business house was erected by George R. Givens in 1834. It was a one-story building, and about 16x36 feet in size. It was situated on south side of Main street on lot number 48. Mr. Givens had a fair stock of goods for a small country town. The first brick building was constructed by Robert Dawson in about 1835, and is located on the south side of Main street, lot 42. It was built for a dwelling, and is yet occupied as such. The second brick house was a dwelling built by James Brockman, and situated west of the court-house. It has been torn down, and a two-story brick residence occupies the ground.

What a transition from then to now. Then, the site of the city of Mt. Sterling was covered with hazel brush, and groves of small oak timber, and the wild deer might have been seen dodging through the thickets. An oak tree, now nearly three feet in diameter, is standing on lot 27, north side of Main street. A little less than a half century ago it was a mere bush. At that time Mr. Geo. R. Givens had several parties engaged in rolling the logs for his dwelling. One of the number said, "Let us preserve this bush." It was accordingly bent over to save it from the rude crushing of the logs rolled by the workmen. To day it forms a noble oak tree, and is one of the ornaments of the city. The town was laid out by Alexander Curry and placed on record June 3d, 1833; William P. Manlove, surveyor. The original plat was located on the northeast quarter of section 17, and contained the following streets: Bounded on the north by North street; east by East street; south by South street, and west by West street. Main street extends through the centre from east to west, and Main Cross street bisects it, extending north and south. The first sale of lots was held on the 21st of June, 1833; since which time twelve additions have been made, and the city now embraces one square mile. It is adorned by many fine residences, beautiful shade trees, fine sidewalks, and well-kept streets. The business houses, and public buildings, speak in unmistakable language of the thrift and enterprise of the people.

Incorporation.—The first step taken toward incorporating the town was in the spring of 1845. Pursuant to notice a meeting was held at the court-house on the 29th of March, 1845, for the purpose of incorporating the town. John J. Smith was called to the chair, and John S. Bailey chosen clerk. They were sworn to faithfully perform the duties of the same, by Spencer Lowden a Justice of the Peace. Twenty votes were cast, all in favor of incorporating. The following are the names of those voting: James W. Singleton, G. C. Robinson, Iram Nye, M. A. J. Hunter, Spencer Lowden, Johnson Lieper, Geo. R. Givens, John Nye, Geo. Smith, John S. Bailey, John J. Smith, James Brockman, A. F. Pope, George M. Pickett, Samuel K. Brierton, Wm. P. Walker, A. J. Dragoo, Clark Dennis, James S. Irwin, and Daniel Curry. An election was called for the purpose of electing town officers on the 5th of April, 1845, with the following result: G. C. Robinson, A. L. Hobbs, Jno. S. Bailey, Daniel Curry, and James Irwin were elected trustees. On the meeting of the board, Jno. S. Bailey was chosen president, and James Brockman appointed clerk. The corporate limits were defined to commence a half mile east of the centre of Main and Main Cross streets, on the road to Rushville, thence north half a mile, thence west one mile,

thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence north one-half mile to the place of beginning. As will be seen the limits of the city have not been changed since its first incorporation.

March 13, 1875, a special charter was obtained for the purpose of incorporating under a city charter. The first officers elected under this charter were: F. M. Rottger, Mayor; S. S. Brooks and James Nolan, Aldermen of First ward; J. M. Rea and Thomas S. Adams, Second ward; Ham Wash and George W. Curry, Third ward. J. J. Teefey was elected City Attorney; George C. Irvin, Treasurer; E. C. Brockman, Clerk. The present officers are: John J. McDannold, Mayor; Aldermen, First ward, White Washburn, Edward Banks; Second ward, J. M. Rea, Alex. Bailey; Third ward, John Ward, Andrew Hoffmann; City Clerk, W. F. Taylor; Treasurer, Isaiah Price; City Attorney, J. J. Teefey; Marshall, Manlius T. Johnson; Police Magistrate, N. L. Sullivan; Street Commissioner, J. J. Nicholas; City Sexton, Horace N. Bates.

MT. STERLING INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

Mt. Sterling Tile Works have been recently completed, commencing operations the 18th of May, 1882. They are situated west of Main Cross street, and south of the Wabash railway. The building is a frame, one story, and in the form of an L. The main part of which is 30x130 feet, and the ell 30x40 feet. The cost of these works, including ground, machinery, etc., is about $10,000. It is conducted by a joint stock company with ample means to make it a success. The capacity is 6,000 feet of tile per day, and they give employment to twenty men. The annual value of manufactured product is estimated at $30,000. A patent crusher, and Tiffany's patent press is used in the works. The Argillo Burner, down draft, is also one of the features of the business. The machinery is driven by a twenty-horse power engine. This is an industry that has long been needed in this part of the county, and will undoubtedly prove mutually beneficial to the manufacturers and the people.

Pork House, Hersman & Curry, proprietors. This was established in the fall of 1866, by the firm or Glenn & Higgins, who conducted the business about four years, when it passed into the hands of O. M. Henry & Co. It again changed hands about 1874, when the firm was known as Glenn & Curry. The firm was again dissolved in 1877, and Hersman bought out the interest of Glenn, and the present co-partnership was established. The packing house is situated a little east of Main Cross street, and south of the railroad track. The building is a frame structure, two stories high and a basement, 60x100 feet on the ground. It has the capacity of packing 500 barrels of pork daily, and when in active operation employs forty men. The capital invested for the building, ground, machinery, etc, is about $13,000. It contains all the facilities for carrying on a successful packing house. The product is mainly shipped to the St. Louis market.

Eagle Flouring Mills are situated in the west part of the town, and on the corporation line, adjoining Hurlburt's addition to the City of Mt. Sterling. It is a frame building 35x50 feet in size and three stories high, and was built at a cost of about $10,000, by George Kleinlein, in the year 1858–59. Its original capacity was forty barrels of flour, and one hundred bushels of meal per day. It has since been overhauled and improved, and one run of stone added to its former capacity. The engine room is 15x40 feet, and the engine is forty-horse power. The mill does both merchant and custom work, the foreign shipments being made principally to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Mr. F. Keyser is the present proprietor of the industry, he having leased it since 1872.

Farmers' Mills.—This industry was founded by R. H. Ross in 1862, and was first built for a carding mill and conducted exclusively as such until the summer of 1877, when the building was remodeled and enlarged, and a flouring mill attached. It is situated just east of the corporate limits, and on the Rushville highway. As now rebuilt, the building is a frame, two and one half stories high, stone basement, and 24x40 feet on the ground. The mill contains three run of stone, and has the capacity of manufacturing fifty barrels of flour and 125 bushels of meal in twenty-four hours. It is both a merchant and custom mill, the principal shipping point being St. Louis. The carding mill is the only one in this section of the country, and its customers are scattered for many miles around. It contains two sets of cards and a picker, and has the capacity of working 200 pounds of wool daily. The mills are driven by a thirty-five horse power engine, and give employment to six men.

Wagon and Buggy Manufactory of A. Rioth is situated on the south side of North street, and a little west of the court-house. The business was commenced by the present proprietor in the fall of 1858. The institution turns out about thirty wagons, and twenty buggies annually, besides manufacturing plows and doing general repairing, blacksmithing, etc. From five to eight men are kept in employment, and the yearly value of manufactured product will approximate $10,000.

The Elevator of F. W. Rottger & Co. was built in the fall of 1879, and is located at the Wabash depot and north of the track. It is a frame building twenty feet in height, and 20x36 feet in size, and has the capacity of storing 10,000 bushels of grain. It is conveniently arranged with driveways, etc., and is capable of loading a car in twenty minutes.

Marble Yard.—This was established by T. M. Wallace in 1868, and located on the south side of Main street twelve doors west of Main Cross street. This is the only industry of the kind in the city. Three men are employed, and an annual product of about $5,000 is manufactured.

Brick Yard, owned by Mrs. C. Simons, and situated on Coal street, northeast of the court-house. It was established in 1865 by George Simons. It contains one kiln, employs four men and two boys when in operation, and manufactures between five and six hundred thousands bricks in the season.

J. B. Glass, Banker.—This bank was organized in 1871,

and in 1876 the present fine bank building was erected, which is situated on the west side of Main Cross street, and five doors south of the court-house. The bank contains a fire proof vault, fire and burglar proof safe, and time lock. It is conducted strictly upon business principles, and has ample means of doing a safe banking business.

First National Bank of Mt. Sterling is situated on the south side of Main street, on lot number 50. It was chartered November 30, 1878, with a capital stock of $50,000, and limited to $250,000. The vault is lined with boiler iron. thus making it perfectly fire proof. The safe is both fire and burglar proof, and has Herring & Co's. time lock. With the exception of one year, the bank has paid a dividend to the stockholders of 8 per cent. interest on capital invested, and in 1881, 10 per cent. was declared, which shows that bank stock is a good and safe investment. E. F. Crane, president; F. D. Crane, cashier.

Fruit and Vegetable Gardens of J. A. Givens are situated in the northeastern part of the city, and contain about six acres of ground. These gardens are arranged with hot-beds and other conveniences peculiar to business. They yield a product of about $1,200 every season.

Mt. Sterling Library Association was organized September 7th, 1881, with the following named persons for officers: F. D. Crane, president; Frank Keyser, vice president; George Thornhill, secretary; C. B. Turner, librarian; and George Turner, treasurer. The association operates upon the co-operative plan, and the stock of literature is what is known as the "People's Library," published by Harper Brothers. At the time of organization there were fifty-four members, and several have joined the association since. It launched out with one hundred volumes, and has doubled its number within the time. A matriculation fee of $2.00 is required to become a member. The library is open at given hours on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

The School Building is an ornament to the town, and is situated on the corner of Franklin and Main Cross streets. It was completed early in the fall of 1865. In the summer of 1873 it was remodeled and enlarged, and cost entire, including furniture, etc, $12,000. It is a brick structure, two stories high, and 25x37 feet on the ground, containing eight rooms, four on each floor. The school is well graded, and employs seven teachers besides a principal. The maximum attendance is 321 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 229. Excellent walks from all parts of the city lead to the school house. The play ground is ample, and surrounded by fine shade trees.

Mt. Sterling Cemetery is owned by the city, the ground having been purchased by the trustees of the town in the spring of 1864, of Daniel Curry, for a sum of $126. In April, 1874, about two and a half acres more were added to the ground. It is situated within the corporate limits, and is a part of the west half of the southwest quarter of sec nine. The cemetery is well kept, and many fine monuments are to be seen; everything attesting that the friends who have gone before are carefully cared for by the living. This has been a place of burial for nearly half a century, the first interment being made in 1833. Tradition says that a woman by the name of Smith was the first buried here. Nothing but a rough unlettered, sand-stone, marks the spot. The second was a colored woman by the name of Vincen, who was buried in the same year (1833).

Fry's Opera Hall deserves mention, as it is a better room of the kind than is usually found in so small a town as Mt. Sterling. It is situated in the second story of the brick building on the southeast corner of Main and Main Cross streets. The room is 40x75 feet in size, furnished with chairs, and will seat 500 persons. The stage is eighteen feet front and sixteen in depth, and is arranged with a trap and four sets of scenery. The ceiling is frescoed, and all the belongings are of a style that speaks well of the enterprise of the builder. The city also contains two hotels, six churches, and three newspapers. The Tinnen House is kept by Hugh Tinnen, and the Lambert Hotel by Mrs. M. J. Lambert. For the history of the churches and the press see chapter specially devoted to the same.

MERCANTILE HOUSES AND TRADE.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, etc.—E. F. & F. D. Crane, J. R. Curry, Turner & Eckert.

Dry Goods.—J. M. Kendrick & Son.

General Grocery Stores.—Givens & Cox, Perry McMillan, A. Putman, W. R. Graves, Hense & Meyer, J. Craven and Son.

Drugs, Hardware, Tinware, and Farming Implements.—Irwin & O'Neil, R. Smith.

Drugs and Sundries.—John W. Bowers, George Thornhill, S. A. McKenney.

Book Store and Notions.—R S. Fenn.

Clothing and Merchant Tailor.—Hiram Price.

Variety Store.—W. Brockman.

Clothing.—J. Frindlich.

Furniture and Undertaking.—Bailey & Robinson, J. P. Amonett.

Boot and Shoe Stores.—Webber & Byrne, L. T. Barry.

Harness and Saddlery;—Charles Ritter, M. Connery, R. Chapman.

Lumber Dealers.—Dunlap & Rottger, L. Herbster & Co.

Physicians—Geo. H. Tebo, W. W. Bower, Lizzie White, W. M. Cox S. H. McClung, A. Winger, J. C. Rickey, William G. Gray, A. M. Shields, Jonathan Dearborn, C. N. Irwin, W. H. K. King.

Millinery and Dress making.—Mrs. E. Masters, Miss N. Smith, Mrs. A. Rothans.

Millincr.—Mrs. Lucy Robinson.

Dress Makers.—Mrs. Elliott, Ward Sisters.

Livery Stables.—R. B. Snodgrass, J. M. Rea, W. L. Taylor.

Wagon Makers and Blacksmiths.—Hagel & Connor.

Meat Markets.—McEntee Brothers, Wm. Bagby.

Flour and Feed Store.—F. Keyser.

Merchant Tailor.—Valentine Young.

Shoemakers.—Henry Wetzell, John Nuttall, Jacob Kunkler.

General Blacksmiths.—White Washburn, Smith Brothers.

Photographer.—W. P. Gant.

Jeweler.—A. Bailey.

Dentists.—J. M. Ash, Dr. Fulton.

Bakery and Restaurant.—Perry McMillan.

Contractors and Builders.—E. Schonen, L. Herbster & Co., House & Keyser, C. R. Hicks.

Restaurants.—Mrs. L. R. Marshall, Mrs. Lizzie Cumming, Mrs. Nora Gannon.

Stock Dealers and Shippers.—J. V. Curry, T. S. Adams, Wm. Bloomfield & Co., Hamilton Wash.

Tailor.—Joseph Dessert.

Painters and Glaziers.—I. N. Barlow, John Silverburg, David Tompkins.

Barbers.—Elijah Washington, S. H. Lester, David Jennings, J. F. Herckest.

Postmaster.—R. S. Fenn.

At this writing the town also contains four saloons, situated in various parts of the city.

SOCIETIES.*

Hardin Lodge, No. 44, A. F. and A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of the state, October 5th, 1847, with Geo. Adams, John Bigler, and Thomas S. Starr, as charter members, all of whom are now dead. Mr. Bigler moved to California in 1851, and afterwards became Governor of the state. The present membership of the lodge is 101. It meets at Masonic Hall on Saturday night, on or before the full of the moon in each month. Its condition financially is good, being free from debt, etc.

Mt. Sterling Chapter, No. 137, R.A.M., was organized U. D. June 14th, 1869, and received its charter October 8th, of the same year. There were thirteen charter members. The present membership is twenty-five. The financial condition of the society is good. It meets at Masonic Hall every Tuesday eve, on or before the full of the moon.

Western Catholic Union.—St. Joseph's Branch, No. 5, was chartered July 28th, 1879, with eleven members then constituting the society. It has now increased to sixty-five members. The whole number enrolled is sixty-eight. The society meets the first Saturday and Tuesday, alternately, in each month, at Herbster's block, on Main Cross Street. The object of the order is benevolence, and the obtaining of life insurance at a nominal cost. The society is in excellent condition financially.

Unity Lodge, No. 310, I.O.O.F., was chartered June 21st, 1864, with the following as charter members: J. W. Adgate, J. P. Bordenheimer, Jno. C. Hedenburg, Conrad Ritter, C. R. Bovinger, and Joshua Leeper, only one of whom is now a resident of the county, Conrad Ritter. The first members admitted were: A. A. Glenn, and C. A. Wood, July 11th, 1864. The total number that has been enrolled is 119; deaths, 13; sick benefits paid out, $523; funeral benefits, $165; other expenses, $3[illegible]58 60. The finances of the lodge at this time are in excellent condition. It is out of debt, and has a surplus in the treasury.

*We are indebted to the secretaries of the various lodges for information in reference to the same.

HERSMAN

Is a small station situated on the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific railway, four miles southeast of Mount Sterling. The town contains some business, and a population of about 75 persons. It is an important shipping point for railroad ties, pile timber and wood. About twelve thousand dollars are paid out annually for this material. In time Hersman will be a thriving little town, and will number her inhabitants by the hundreds instead of the tens. It has a neat little Presbyterian church and a school-house. The most extensive business, is that of the Lillian flouring mills owned and operated by Frank Hense. The mill is situated south of the railroad track, and in the east part of the hamlet. It was constructed in 1867, by George Hersman and George Curry, at a cost of about $17,000; since which time improvements have been made to the extent of $3,000, making the total cost about $20,000. In the spring of 1871, it came into the hands of Mr. Hense, the present proprietor. The building is a frame, three stories and basement, and 46 feet square. The boiler and engine room is 20 x 35 feet. It has three run of stone, and two sets of rolls, with a milling capacity of manufacturing 100 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. It is both a merchant and exchange mill, the main shipping points being Quincy and Baltimore. The machinery is driven by an eighty-horse power engine. The town also contains a corn mill and a corn crusher. The former is located north of the railroad, and is owned by C. M. Fry. The latter is situated near the Lillian flouring mills, and is the property of George Hersman.

Other business.—General store, J. Hersman & Co.; wagon maker and blacksmith, Frank Smith; drug store, W. W. Baxter; cooper shop, J. Hersman & Co.; physicians, W. W. Baxter, D. W. Owens; postmaster, Philip Morris.

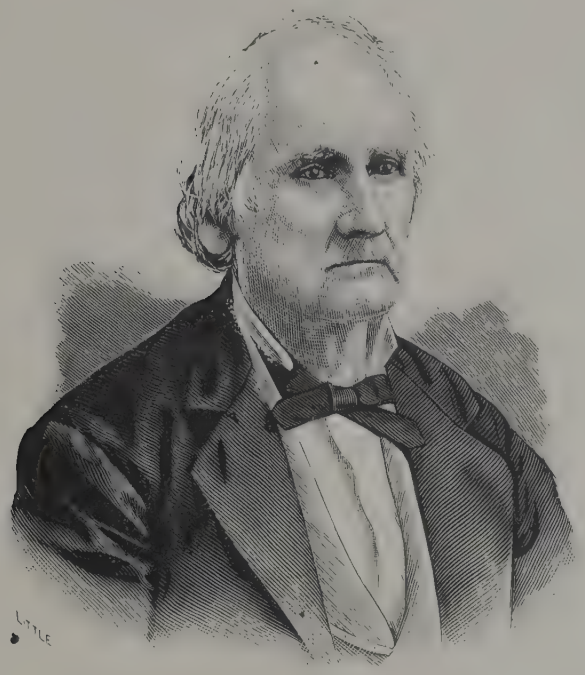
BROWN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was originally called "Brown County Agricultural Board," but in 1880, it merged into a stock company, and assumed the name as given above. The first fair was held in the fall of 1857, in the court-house yard, and the following year in the grove of Robert N. Curry, situated a little northwest of the court-house. The first regular organization was effected by a meeting held at the court-house on the 11th of September, 1873, and was organized according to the provisions of a general act of the Legislature, approved April 15, 1871. Jacob Hersman was called to the chair, and A. K. Lowrey was chosen secretary of the meeting. A vote was cast for officers of the board with the following result: William T. Hersman, president; David K. Watson, vice-president; William L. Taylor, treasurer; A. K. Lowrey, recording secretary; and Martin Brooks, corresponding secretary. The directors chosen were, Henson Vandeventer, John R. Means, A. A. Parke, James N. Robison, and John George. Fifteen acres of ground, situated in the northeast part of the corporation, had been selected for the purpose of holding the fair, and it was at once fitted up with the necessary conveniences for the same, and contained a one third mile race track. The land cost $75 per

acre, and is a part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 9. The first fair held on these grounds commenced the 23rd of October, 1873, and continued four days. In 1878, seven additional acres of ground were purchased, and the track enlarged to one-half mile. The ground is now fitted up complete with all the modern conveniences for conducting a successful county-fair. It contains a commodious amphitheatre, floral hall, implement and grain room, judges' stand, 196 stalls for stock, several box stalls, and is amply supplied with wells and shade trees for the convenience and comfort of man and beast. As already stated, the society merged into a joint stock company in 1880, with a capital stock of $5,000, consisting of 500 shares at ten dollars per share. The society is in good financial standing, and guarantees all premiums paid in full. The present officers are, Chas. M. Dunlap, president; S. D. Nokes, treasurer; George W. Curry, secretary.

We have thus summed up the history of the city of Mt. Sterling and township, from the first blow struck within their boundaries to the present time. It will not be difficult for the reader, pioneer, or later citizen to see the progress they have made. The country has the soil, the wealth and the people to make greater developments within the next half century than it has in the past The official census of 1880, records the township, exclusive of the city, as containing a population of 2,781; city, 1,448.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Robert N. Curry

ROBERT N. CURRY, one of the old and representative citizens of Brown county, was born on the 12th of February, 1802. The family is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Archibald Curry, was born in Scotland on the first day of January, 1728. In the year 1757 he married Sarah McDonald. On his emigration to America he settled in Maryland, and at the close of the last century moved to Kentucky; he died in Scott county, Kentucky, on the 26th of December, 1816.

Alexander Curry, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the sixth of a family of nine children; he was born in Maryland on the 14th of October, 1770, and in the city of Baltimore learned the trade of a carpenter. His marriage to Elizabeth Nutter (who was born in the state of Delaware, near Dover, on the 26th of August, 1776), occurred on the 1st of August, 1799. In the year 1830 he moved from Scott county, Kentucky, to Illinois, and settled in what is now Brown, then Schuyler county. He was the original proprietor of the town site of Mt. Sterling, having entered in October, 1830, the land on which the town was afterward built. He was at one time school commissioner of Schuyler county; for a number of years he filled the office of justice of the peace, and was the first postmaster of Mt. Sterling. He had united with the Presbyterian church in Kentucky, and assisted in organizing the church of that denomination at Mt. Sterling. The lot on which the Presbyterian church edifice now stands was his gift to the society. He died on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1842. The death of his wife occurred on the 8th of August, 1846. He was the father of nine children: Daniel, Robert N., John, Olivia, Sally, Nancy, Leah, Mary and Harriet. Daniel, Olivia, Sally and Nancy are dead; the others reside in Brown county. Of the three daughters living, Leah married Jacob Vandeventer, for many years county clerk, and afterwards county judge of Brown county; Mary married George R. Givens, and Harriet, William Taylor.

The birth-place of Robert N. Curry was within six miles of Georgetown, in Scott county, Kentucky; he was raised on a farm. The schools of the neighborhood in which he lived were as good as were usually found in old settled com-

munities in the western states, and afforded Mr. Curry an opportunity for obtaining a sound English education. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the trade of windsor-chair maker and painter, at which he worked mostly in Georgetown, Kentucky; he also followed this occupation for a time at Richmond, Kentucky, and Indianapolis, Indiana. Convinced of the advantages of a settlement in a new country where land would be cheaper, he induced his father to leave Kentucky. In the fall of 1829 he and his father came to Illinois, with the view of selecting a good location. It had been their intention to settle in the Sangamon country, which had acquired a great reputation in Kentucky for the advantages of its location and the fertility of its soil; but on reaching that part of the state, they found the best of the land had been taken up and was held at a high price, and so they determined to look further westward. After leaving Sangamon and Morgan counties, they set out for the Bear creek country in Adams county. Coming by the way of Rushville, they failed to find a place to stop over night till they reached Six's prairie, at eight or nine o'clock in the evening. Here they found shelter in the log cabin of William McDaniel, then the only building that marked the site of the present town of Mt. Sterling. At that time there was no house between McDaniel's and Ripley. The next morning the situation struck Mr. Curry's father so favorably that he purchased McDaniel's improvement. This was in October, 1829. In the spring of 1830 the whole family moved from Kentucky to Illinois. The next fall the land came into market, and Mr. Curry and his father sent to Edwardsville, at that time the location of the land office, and the latter entered land on the site of Mt. Sterling, to the amount of six or eight hundred acres.

In the fall of 1831 Mr. Curry went back to Kentucky, and on the 13th of October married Amanda M. Price, who was born in Scott county, Kentucky, within a mile or two of Mr. Curry's former home. Her parents, John Price and Elizabeth Davis, were Virginians. He returned to Illinois with his wife just before Christmas, 1831, and the next year built the house which forms part of his present residence in Mt. Sterling. The land on which his house stands he entered in the spring of 1832.

The various public positions he has filled have occupied much of his time, though part of his attention has been given to farming. He owned a large part of the original tract on which Mt. Sterling has been built, and has made four additions to the town plat. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in August, 1835, while Brown county was yet a part of Schuyler, and served altogether twenty-five or thirty years as magistrate. A number of the first marriages after the organization of the county are recorded as performed by Mr. Curry. The post-office at Mt. Sterling was established chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Curry's father, who had charge of it till his death in January, 1842. On his father's death Mr. Curry was appointed postmaster, and held the office until the advent of the Democratic administration of James K. Polk, in 1845, when he sent in his resignation. When the Whigs again came into power at Washington, he was the second time appointed postmaster, and served as such till another change of administration, when he again resigned. He has filled the offices of both county and circuit clerk; he was appointed county clerk March, 1847, to fill a vacancy caused by the removal from office of the regularly elected officer, and served till a new clerk was elected by the people. He acted as a circuit clerk in 1853; for several years he also served as master in chancery.

He was one of the soldiers of the Black Hawk war, enlisting in the spring of 1831 in a company raised in Schuyler county, and commanded by Hart Fellows, serving through the campaign of that year. In 1835 he raised a company of Independent riflemen, of which he was captain. This company was on duty at the hanging of the McFaddens at Rushville, in July, 1835. He afterward became a major in command of a battalion of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Militia.

In his politics he was first a member of the Whig party, and cast his first vote for President for Henry Clay, at the presidential election of 1824. Mr. Curry was raised within a distance of sixteen miles from the home of the great Kentucky statesman and orator, and at Georgetown and other places heard him speak frequently previous to his removal to Illinois. Since the war he has been a Republican. His wife died on the 11th of February, 1857; he has had nine children. Of these Mary Elizabeth, Laura Ann, John Henderson, America Maria and Amanda Malvina are deceased. Of those living, Julius Varien, George Washington and Robert Thomas are citizens of Mt. Sterling. Emily Jane, the only surviving daughter, is the wife of Robert S. Hagens, of Muscatine, Iowa.

He became connected with the Presbyterian church in 1837, and since 1838 has filled the position of elder. For half a century he has been a temperance man in faith and practice, and during that period has not tasted intoxicating liquors, except on a physician's advice. After the organization of Hardin Lodge, No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, he was one of the first persons initiated by the new lodge, and is now its oldest surviving member. Few men are now living who made their homes in what is now Brown county at a period so early as himself. He retains a vigor of mind and a command of his intellectual faculties remarkable for one who has attained the age of four-score. He has been a man of liberal and progressive ideas, and has done all in his power to advance the growth and prosperity of Mt. Sterling, while as a business man and a citizen, he has commanded the respect of the community and the good opinion of his fellow men.

ELIAS F. CRANE,

THE oldest merchant now carrying on business at Mt. Sterling. Elias F. Crane was born in New York city on the first of October, 1819. Three brothers of the name of Crane, to escape religious persecution in England during the reign of Charles II, came to America and settled in Connecticut. One of these brothers removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey,

where his descendants have since lived for several generations. Andrew Crane, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was the owner of a mill on the Elizabeth river adjoining the town of that name, Drake Crane, his father was born and raised in Elizabeth, and married Elizabeth Woodruff, daughter of Seth Woodruff who resided on a farm between Elizabeth and Newark and who during the war of the Revolution was taken prisoner by the British and confined in the old Sugar House prison in New York city. Drake Crane, during the war of 1812–14, was a member of a New York artillery regiment, and took part in some of the campaigns.

E F. Crane was the youngest of five children of whom three grew to maturity. His early life was spent in New York city. His father died when he was fourteen years of age. The public schools gave him a good opportunity for obtaining an education, but at fourteen he entered into the mercantile business which he has since followed without interruption. For seven years he was in the importing house of John Rankin, first serving as a clerk and afterward as book-keeper. In 1840, when twenty-one (21) years of age, he began business for himself as a retail dealer in dry goods in New York city. Part of his capital he had saved from his wages as clerk. In April, 1842, he married Catharine B. Priest, daughter of F. D. Priest, a resident of Philadelphia. He continued in business in New York till August 1843. Thinking the west offered better opportunities for business enterprises, he then removed to Logansport, Indiana, where he opened a general store. Logansport at that time was just beginning a rapid growth by reason of the opening of the Wabash canal. When he made arrangments to go into business there were only four stores in the place. Two months afterward the number had reached twelve, and the mercantile business thenceforward increased so rapidly and competition became so great, that in the spring of 1844, he changed his location to New Albany, taking his stock of goods by canal to the Wabash and thence down that river and up the Ohio. New Albany at that time was a thriving place of about ten thousand inhabitants. He established a store in that town and also one at Bloomfield on the White river, one hundred miles north. A Mr. Johnson was his partner. He spent the winter of 1845–46 at Bloomfield, and there constructed two flat boats, in one of which, in the spring of 1846 he floated down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans and there disposed of a boat load of produce. On his return his business connection with Mr. Johnson was dissolved, and he assumed entire charge of the store at New Albany, which he carried on till the close of the year 1846.

One of the pioneer merchants of Mt. Sterling, R. H. Hurlburt, then resided at New Albany though he still retained an interest in his Mt. Sterling store. Mr. Crane made his acquaintance, and from him gained some knowledge of the advantages of this part of Illinois as a place for business. Having determined to leave New Albany he resolved to come to Mt. Sterling. At that time he knew not a single person in Brown county. He brought with him his stock of goods, journeying by steamer down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to La Grange. Mt. Sterling then had a population of about eight hundred. Mails were slow and the letter in which he notified his wife, then in New York, of his arrival, was a month in reaching its destination. He rented a vacant building adjoining the present Masonic hall, and on the twenty-first (21) of December, 1846, made his first sale of goods. He afterward rented a frame building on Main-street in which for some years he carried on business. This in 1863, gave place to the present spacious brick structure in which business is now conducted by the firm of E. F. and F. D. Crane. The latter, his son, for a time carried on the mercantile business on his own account, but the stores have been consolidated and the present partnership formed. It may be remarked that the other dry goods stores in Mt. Sterling are now carried on by persons who served clerkships and learned the business in either the store of Mr. Crane or that of his son.

He has also made mercantile ventures at other places. He was a partner in the first store started at Hersman station, and has had branch stores at Cooperstown, Mason City and Delavan. In 1861 he furnished the capital with which a store, under the charge of Mr. Q. Burgesser, was opened at Clayton. He now has stores at Versailles, Mound station, and at Greenview in Menard county. The first National Bank of Mt. Sterling, the only national bank that ever existed in Brown county, was established in 1878 with Mr. Crane as president, and his son, F. D. Crane, as cashier. A considerable part of the capital was furnished by him and his son. In 1872 he made a six months' tour of the countries on the other side of the Atlantic. The principal places were visited in France, Italy, England, Scotland, and Ireland, and some time spent in Egypt, Palestine and Turkey.

In his political views he was first a Whig, and since the dissolution of the Whig party has been a Republican. His time has been closely devoted to his business and he has never held public office. For many years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church. He has been an active supporter of religious and moral movements and a liberal contributor to the erection of church buildings and various charitable and religious enterprises. His success in life, and his present vigorous health, he believes he partly owes to his temperate habits and abstinence from the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors. Of his two children David, who for some time was in business with his father, died in 1870 at the age of twenty-six.

GEORGE W. CURRY

Was born at Mt. Sterling on the 23d day of April, 1827. His father, Robert N. Curry, was one of the earliest settlers on the site of Mt. Sterling; his mother, Amanda Price, was a native of Scott county, Kentucky; he was educated in the public schools of Mt. Sterling. In 1859 he was one of the number who went to Pike's Peak, Colorado, attracted by the news of the discovery of gold in that locality; he also spent the summer of 1860 in the same region.

October 28, 1861, he enlisted in company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, for service in the war of the rebellion; he was commissioned as second lieutenant. After leaving Spring-

field the regiment spent some time at Quincy and St. Louis, and reached Rolla, Missouri, in April, 1862, marching thence to southwest Missouri. In July, 1862, a battalion of four companies, of which Capt. Curry's was one, joined the force commanded by Gen. Samuel Curtis, at Jacksonport, Ark., and shortly afterward the men had their first considerable engagement with the enemy at the battle of Cache river. August, 1862, to April, 1863, he was stationed at Helena, Arkansas, from which frequent expeditions were made, two of which extended across the state of Mississippi, and all of them being accompanied by considerable fighting. May, 1863, his company joined the force under Gen. Grant, besieging Vicksburg, and was stationed at Milliken's Bend. In the fight at the latter place Capt. Curry took part, as he did also in the two fights at Richmond, Louisiana. After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment was again reunited near Helena, Arkansas, and took part in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Little Rock; he had received a commission as first lieutenant in June, 1863.

The following December he re-enlisted as a veteran, as did almost the entire regiment, and was given thirty days furlough and returned home; his regiment again took the field in February, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee, but the next month went to Little Rock, Arkansas, which was their base of operations till September of the same year. During this time they were constantly engaged in expeditions, and frequently came in conflict with the rebel cavalry forces under Marmaduke and Shelby. The winter of 1864–65 was spent at Brownsville, Arkansas, and while there the regiment was reorganized, and Capt. Curry assumed command of company D, mainly composed of the same men as the former company K, in which he had originally enlisted; his commission as captain dated from the 3d of June, 1864. March, 1865, the regiment was sent to New Orleans, and remained there until the following June. While at New Orleans the news of the assassination of President Lincoln reached the city, and the presence of the Tenth Illinois cavalry, which patrolled the streets, quelled the riotous disturbances, stopped the assassination of the negroes, and in the opinion of the commanding general, saved the city from destruction. On the 5th day of May, 1865, Capt. Curry accomplished the destruction of the rebel ram "Webb," which had come out of Red river, run the blockade at New Orleans, and was seeking to escape into the Gulf of Mexico. When the ram passed the city Capt. Curry was sent in pursuit with his own company and company G. The ram had been blown up, and the crew were overtaken in a swamp, thirty miles down the Mississippi. They surrendered, and Capt. Curry had the honor of escorting back to New Orleans about the last rebel prisoners taken during the war. June, 1865, the regiment was sent to Shreveport, Louisiana, thence to Marshall, Texas, and thence to San Antonia. At the last place he was mustered out on the 22d day of November, 1865. He was honorably discharged at Springfield, in this state, on the 6th of January, 1866.

He then returned to Mt. Sterling, and in partnership with George Hersman, engaged in the lumber business. He and Mr. Hersman, in 1868 built the flouring mill at Hersman. In 1869 he went to Chetopa, Labette county, Kansas, where for two years he carried on the mercantile business. January 3d, 1870, he married Irene Summers of Louisiana, Missouri. In 1871 he returned to Mt. Sterling, of which place he has since been a resident. Since the war he has been a Republican. In 1876 he was a candidate for the office of county clerk in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee, and came within seventeen votes of being elected, although the Democratic presidential ticket was carried in the county at the same election by about six hundred majority. He has two children, George S. and Ruby.

THOMAS JONES.

WITHIN four miles of Hereford, the county town of Herefordshire, England, was born Thomas Jones, on the 7th of October, 1824. He was the second of five children of John and Lydia Jones. His mother's name, before marriage, was Trull. He was brought up near Hereford, doing farm labor in his boyhood till he was seventeen years old, when he began to learn the trade of a carpenter, at which he served an apprenticeship of four years. He was employed at this occupation during the remainder of his stay in England. On the 12th of March, 1850, he was united in marriage to Jane Preece, and on the 25th of the same month sailed for the United States. Landing at New York, he went first to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and was there engaged in work at his trade till April, 1851, when he came to the west, and settled at Mt. Sterling. In 1856 he purchased his present farm, situated in sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen of township one south, range three west. He moved on this farm on the 1st of March, 1858, and has since carried on farming; though up to 1871 he was also employed, at intervals, at his trade of a carpenter. On the 27th of March, 1871, occurred the death of his first wife. He was married again on the 15th of November, 1877, to Nancy Minerva Gillenwaters, who was born in the neighboring county of Schuyler. He has eleven children living, eight by his first, and three by his second marriage. They are as follows: America Jane, wife of Henry Bartlett; Elmira Ann, Henry Clay, Walter Witty, Thomas Preece, Orville Aaron, Susan Witty, Lilly May, Robert Wilkins, John Phipps, and Margaret Minerva. The last three are by his present marriage.

He is one of the large farmers of Mt. Sterling township, and owns three hundred and sixty acres of land. His industry and energy have brought him to a position where he is independent in circumstances, as far as this world's goods are concerned. He was originally a Whig in politics, and afterwards became a member of the Democratic party, to which he is now attached. He is liberal and independent in his views, and believes in the election of competent and desirable men to local offices, without regard to politics. In 1870, and again in 1871, he represented Mt. Sterling township on the board of supervisors. The present court-house at Mt. Sterling is the work of Mr. Jones as a builder. He took the contract in the fall of the year 1866, and com-

pleted the structure the next year, furnishing a building which entirely met the expectations of the people of the county, and gave satisfaction to the building committee which had charge of its construction. He is well known as a citizen, and many buildings throughout the county stand as a monument of his skill and industry as an architect and builder. He came to this country eight dollars in debt, and his career affords a good example of a self-made man who has succeeded in life by means of his own energy. He can look with satisfaction at what he has accomplished as the result of his own labor.

PHILIP A. HOWES

Was born in Ashfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, June 11th, 1804. The Howes family came from the old Puritan stock. His grandfather, Thomas Howes, was a fisherman of Cape Cod. The subject of this sketch was the seventh of a family of nine children of Joseph and Lois (Shurtleff) Howes. When an infant his father removed with the family to Charlemont, and afterward at the commencement of the war of 1812-14, to Blackstone, Massachusetts. At the latter place he worked two years in a cotton factory, and subsequently one year at Northbridge. The family then returned to the farm at Charlemont. His service in the cotton factory interrupted his attendance at school, and he had only ordinary advantages for obtaining an education. In 1820 the family moved to what was then Lewis, now Upshur county, West Virginia. Here Mr. Howes worked on a farm, and likewise as a millwright, and at other mechanical occupations.

In the fall of 1830 he came to Illinois with the families of Oliver Howes, William J. Davis, David Bush and Ezra Ward. These families settled in what is now Lee township, Brown county. In June, 1831, he enlisted in Capt. Peter C. Vance's company, and served during the campaign of that year in the Black Hawk war. On his return he began work at the carpenter's trade at Rushville. August 1st, 1833, he married Jane McCormick, a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1835, he moved to the farm in Mt. Sterling township, on which he has now lived forty-seven years. During the fall seasons he had formerly worked at the carpenter's trade, and many of the buildings of the neighborhood are the work of his hands. His farm consists of three hundred acres of land. He has three children living, Ann, Charles and Harrison. His youngest son, Francis, enlisted in the 119th regiment, Illinois Volunteers, during the war of the rebellion, and died at Memphis, Tennessee, June, 1863.

He was first a Whig in politics, and voted for the candidates of that organization up to the formation of the Republican party. He was one of the original Republicans of Brown county, and presided over the public meeting held at Mt. Sterling at which a Republican organization in the county was first effected. In West Virginia he was a member of the old Christian church. He became connected with the Christian church in this county and was made an elder. On the 23rd day of July, 1876, occurred the death of his wife.

JOHN J. TEEFEY.

Newport, Tipperary county, Ireland, was the birthplace of Mr. Teefey, and he first saw the light of day on the 11th of May, 1849. In the spring of 1850, his father, John Teefey, came with the family to America, and the following October settled in Brown county. Mr. Teefey was raised on a farm four miles northwest of Mt. Sterling. In 1872, he began the study of law in Mt. Sterling. In 1874, he pursued a course of study in the law department of the Iowa State University. In September of that year, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and at once began practice at Mt. Sterling. He was married on the 22d of May, 1877, to Mary E. Kennedy, who was born at Quincy, in Adams county, but was a resident of Brown county at the time of her marriage. He has two children, Bessie and Nellie. In his political opinions he is a Democrat, and is one of the active supporters of the Democratic party in Brown county. His personal characteristics have placed him on good terms with the people, and he has been elected to several positions of trust and honor. From April, 1875, he has filled the office of city attorney of Mt. Sterling, having been re elected in 1877, 1879, and 1881. He was elected State's attorney, November, 1875, to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1876 and 1880, and is the present incumbent of that office. He represented Mt. Sterling township on the board of supervisors in 1881 and 1882, and the latter year was made chairman of the board.

WILLIAM W. BAXTER, M. D.

Dr. William W. Baxter, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brown county, since 1869, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 1st of September, 1840. His father, William B. Baxter, a native of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, belonged to the old Puritan stock which settled New England. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His mother, whose maiden name was Judith Mears, died when he was only four weeks old. He was brought up from this tender age, by his grandparents on his mother's side, who were residents of Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont. There Dr. Baxter spent his boyhood days. The academies of Peacham, Derby, St. Johnsbury and Danville, gave him excellent opportunities for obtaining an education. At the age of fifteen, he began teaching school in Wheelock, an adjoining town to Danville. He taught four years in succession in the same district. He taught school eighteen terms, and during the last three years of his service as a teacher, he was superintendent of the schools of Wheelock.

He had acquired some knowledge of medicine in Vermont, and in 1867 came west, and pursued its further study with Dr. Moses Wilson, at Griggsville, Pike county. He entered the Bellevue Medical College, of New York city, in the fall of 1868, and there attended lectures. May, 1869, he began the practice of his profession at Hersman. During the winter of 1870–1871, he attended lectures at the

Rush Medical College, Chicago, and received his degree of M. D. from that institution in the spring of 1871. He has since been occupied with the duties of his profession, at Hersman. January, 1872, he married Ella Hersman, daughter of Michael Hersman, one of the early residents of Brown county. His three children are: Freddie W., Mabel E. and Bertha J. In his political opinions, he has always been a Democrat. In 1877, he was elected a justice of the peace, and is now serving his second term in that position. He is a member of Hardin Masonic Lodge, No. 44, at Mt. Sterling.

FRANK ORR.

FRANK ORR, the present circuit clerk of Brown county, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Harrison county of that State, on the 8th of September, 1852. His father was named John Orr. The maiden name of his mother was Ary Moore. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of ten children. In 1853, when Mr. Orr was less than a year old, the family removed from Ohio to Pike county, in this State, and settled on a farm in the northern part of that county. There he grew up to manhood, obtaining a good education in the common schools of that part of Pike county in which he lived. He became a resident of Brown county in 1874, at which time he settled in Buckhorn township. In his politics he had always been a Democrat, and in 1880 the Democrats of Brown county made him their candidate for the office of circuit clerk. To this position he was elected, and its duties he has discharged in a creditable and satisfactory manner. He was married in 1873 to Sarah Rulon, of Brown county, who died in 1875. As a public official, his courteous and agreeable manners and attention to business have given him a deservedly high place in the estimation of the people of the country.

EUGENE C. BROCKMAN.

EUGENE C. BROCKMAN, editor of the *Illinois Weekly Message*, was born in Brown county, on the 27th of April, 1851. His father, James Brockman, was a Kentuckian. He came to Brown county, then a part of Schuyler, in the spring of 1835. In 1836, he married Sophia Price. After her death, he married as his second wife, Mary Burton, a native of Adair county, Kentucky. The first year after the organization of Brown county, James Brockman was appointed clerk of the circuit court, a position which he filled until his death, in 1853. He was a fine penman, a man of superior business abilities, and filled the office of circuit clerk with great satisfaction to the people of the county. He had six children, three by his first and three by his second marriage. Of these, three are now living: Washington and Eugene C., residents of Mt. Sterling, and James, now living at Cameron, Missouri.

The youngest of the children, Eugene, was brought up at Mt. Sterling. In May, 1863, when twelve years of age, he began learning the printing business, in the office of the *Record*, then published by the Brooks brothers. In 1864, he became clerk in the store of his uncle, Joseph Burton, in Macomb. In 1865, he returned to Mt. Sterling and resumed work at the printing business. During a few months in 1866, he was clerk in a store at Mt. Sterling, and then went back to the printing business, though subsequently, in 1870 and 1871, he was employed in a store at Mt. Sterling eighteen months. During the summer of 1871, he was in a printing office at Chetopa, Kansas, returning to Illinois in the fall of that year and finding employment in the *Herald* office, at Quincy. January, 1872, in company with Henry A. Glenn, on small capital, he established the *Illinois Weekly Message*, at Mt. Sterling. For a few months the paper was printed in Quincy, where Mr. Brockman was still employed. A complete newspaper outfit was purchased in June, 1872, and the paper placed on a firm and substantial basis. Mr. Glenn's interest was subsequently purchased by Martin Brooks, but since January, 1876, Mr. Brockman has been sole proprietor of the paper. It has been published with success, and is edited in the interests of the Democratic party, to whose principles Mr. Brockman has always been ardently attached.

He was city clerk of Mt. Sterling in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, and was the first to fill that office after the adoption of a city charter. In 1878, 1879 and 1880, he acted as clerk of Mt. Sterling township. He served as mayor of Mt. Sterling in 1879 and 1880. He was married in October, 1875, to Bertha S. Littlefield, who, like himself, is a native of Mt. Sterling. Edna N., Sada I. and Leon L., are the names of his three children.

GEORGE H. TEBO, M. D.

DR. GEORGE H. TEBO was born at Greensburg, Indiana, July 1st, 1838. His ancestors, on his father's side, were of French descent. His grandfather emigrated from France to America, and settled in the vicinity of Wheeling, West Virginia. The family name was originally spelled Thibodaux, and was thus written by Dr. Tebo's grandfather, but subsequently in Kentucky it became corrupted to its present form. George Tebo, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Wheeling in the year 1809. He went to Kentucky in 1827 or 1828, and there shortly afterward married Nancy G. Brockman, sister of James Brockman, who, in the early history of Brown county, for many years, filled the office of circuit clerk. A couple of years after his marriage he moved to Decatur county, Indiana, where he resided till the winter of 1838–1839, when he became a resident of Brown county. He died on his farm, five miles east of Mt. Sterling, in 1877.

Dr. Tebo was the third of eleven children, of whom six are now living. He was six months old when the family moved to this county. His boyhood days were spent on a farm five miles east of Mt. Sterling. The first school he attended was in a log cabin with puncheon floor and split log benches. He began the study of medicine in 1860 with

Dr. James N. Allen, of Mt. Sterling. After spending three years under his instruction, he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago in the fall of 1863. During the spring of 1864, he spent three months as assistant in a government hospital at Quincy, the war of the rebellion then being in progress, and many wounded and disabled soldiers being sent there for treatment. He began practice for himself at Cooperstown in the summer of 1864. He attended lectures at Rush Medical College during the winter of 1871–1872, and after his graduation in the spring of 1872 established himself in the practice of his profession at Mt. Sterling. July, 1864, he married Mary E. Glenn, daughter of Robert Glenn, one of the early settlers of Brown county. Of the three children by this marriage, one daughter, Anna, is living. His time has been occupied with the duties of his profession, and he has taken no active part in politics, though in principle he is an earnest and sincere Republican.

GEORGE W. MEANS.

The grandfather of Mr. Means, George Means, was born in Pennsylvania, and served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He married Elizabeth Elton, and in 1798 moved to Kentucky, where he died in 1833. Of his nine children, Robert Means, father of the subject of this biography, was the oldest. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1796, was raised in Lewis county, Kentucky, and in 1831 married Harriet Debell, a native of Fleming county, Kentucky. In 1858, he moved to Tazewell county, Illinois, and at the close of the same year settled in Brown county, two miles west of Mt. Sterling, where he died in 1861. He had been an officer in the militia organization in Kentucky, and was known by the title of "major." He also acted as a magistrate before coming to this State. He was connected with the Presbyterian church. He was a warm-hearted man, honorable in his business transactions; and a good citizen.

George W. Means was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, on the 8th of August, 1834. He was twenty-four years of age when he came to Brown county. August, 1862, he enlisted in company E, One Hundred and Nineteenth regiment, Illinois Volunteers. He was orderly sergeant of his company, and at the close of the war was commissioned as second lieutenant. He was with his regiment in its various movements, and took part in the siege of Fort Derussy, the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and the battle at Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1864. From January to April, 1865, he was under treatment in the hospital at Memphis. He was mustered out at Mobile, August, 1865, and was discharged at Springfield on the ninth of September.

He returned to Brown county, November 6th, 1866. He married Remetha, daughter of Jacob Hersman. In 1871, he moved to his present farm in section twenty-seven (27) of Mt. Sterling township. He has five children, Robert A., Harriet H., Florence May, Henry, and Jacob H. He is a Republican in politics. Beside general farming, he has paid attention to the raising of a superior grade of horses for general purposes, and is the owner of Kentucky Boy, a horse which has been exhibited at fairs in various parts of the State for three years, and who has always succeeded in bearing off the first premium.

ALEX. K. LOWRY,

Who began the practice of law at Mt. Sterling in 1861, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of November, 1829. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish stock, and emigrated to this country from the North of Ireland. His grandfather, Adam Lowry, was born in county Derry, Ireland, and came to America about the year 1785. He settled in the Cumberland Valley, near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. In that part of Pennsylvania, Joseph Lowry, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1787. About the year 1812 the family removed to Armstrong county, in western Pennsylvania, then a wild and unsettled region of country. Here Joseph Lowry married Elizabeth Kerr, and afterward lived in that part of Pennsylvania till his death in 1853.

The subject of this biography was the eighth of a family of twelve children. He was raised on a farm in Armstrong county. The common schools of the neighborhood furnished the means for obtaining an education. In January, 1855, he married Sarah E. McCartney, of Armstrong county, Pa., and the following April removed to the West. With the exception of six months, during which he lived in Nebraska, he resided at Grinnell, Iowa, from 1855 to 1858. He began the study of law in 1857, and in October, 1858, in Poweshiek county, Iowa, was admitted to the bar. Immediately afterward he came to Illinois, and in February, 1859, began the practice of his profession at Macomb. In June, 1861, he became a resident of Mt. Sterling. January, 1864, he removed to California, and resided at Marysville, in that state, till May, 1867, when he returned to Mt. Sterling and resumed the practice of law, in which he has since been actively engaged.

In his politics he was first a member of the Democratic party, with which he acted up to a period subsequent to the war, when he became a Republican. He was the first postmaster at Grinnell, Iowa, holding the appointment under Buchanan's administration. In 1861 he served as school commissioner of Brown county, and in 1863 as county treasurer. He was the United States Internal Revenue Collector for Brown county during part of the years 1867 and 1868. He became a member of Hardin Masonic Lodge, No. 44, at Mt. Sterling, in 1862, and either by election or appointment had filled every office in the lodge with the exception of two. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been treasurer since 1870. For a number of years he has been assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the church. The death of his first wife took place in November, 1870. His second marriage occurred in March, 1872, to Martha J. Means, daughter of Major John Means, one of the pioneer settlers of Brown county. He has two children by the first marriage, Clara B., and Mattie E., both living. His name is given a place in this work as one of the representative members of the bar of Brown county.

Geo. N. Henry

GEORGE N. HENRY, who, in November, 1877, was elected county clerk of Brown county, is a native of Cooperstown township. His father, Orris M. Henry, and his mother, whose name before marriage was Eliza Emerick, were among the early residents of the eastern part of the county. He was raised in Cooperstown township, and obtained his education in the schools of Brown county. He had always been a Republican in politics, and in 1877 became a candidate for the office of county clerk in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee. He was elected by a liberal majority, and has made an efficient public officer.

JACOB HERSMAN.

Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the heart of the Blue Grass region, was the birthplace of Jacob Hersman, one of the old residents of Mt. Sterling township. He is descended from a family of German origin. His grandfather, George Hersman, was born in Germany, emigrated to Kentucky, first lived in Virginia, and afterward became one of the early settlers of Kentucky. His father, Henry Hersman, was born in Virginia, and was ten years old at the time the family settled in Kentucky. He was raised in Bourbon county, and married Elizabeth Fry, who was born in Kentucky. From Harrison county, Kentucky, he moved to Brown county, Illinois, in 1834. He died in 1878 at the advanced age of ninety-three.

Jacob Hersman was born on the 11th of August, 1811. When he was two years old, his father moved with the family from Bourbon to Harrison county, Kentucky, and there he grew up to manhood. The schools of the vicinity in which he lived were of a very ordinary character, and he had meagre advantages for securing an education. These advantages he improved, however, as best he could, thus acquiring an education which well fitted him for the transaction of the business affairs of life. June, 1832, he married Sarah Ann Craig, of Harrison county, Kentucky. In 1834, he came to Brown county, Illinois. At that time he had but little means. His ready money amounted to one hundred and fifty dollars. He purchased eighty acres of land in section twenty-seven, of township one south, range three west, for which he went in debt, paying twenty per cent. interest on the money. He was industrious and energetic, paid off his indebtedness, and purchased more land, till he became the owner of three hundred and twenty acres. On the building of the railroad through the county a station was established near his residence, called "Hersman," from which a thriving little town has grown. He erected a store building at that place, in which, after renting it some years to other parties, in 1876 he started a mercantile business of his own, which is now carried on under the name of J. Hersman & Co.

His first wife died on the 29th of September, 1871. His second marriage took place on the 19th of February, 1874, to Mrs. Nancy Elkin, a native of Vermont. He has had nine children, Mary Jane; James Henry, who is farming in Mt. Sterling township; Margaret, who died in infancy; Elizabeth C., who married Alexander Curry, and died in 1875; Remetha, the wife of George W. Means; William T., a farmer of Mt. Sterling township; America, wife of John Montgomery; Sarah, who married Dr. King, of Mt. Sterling; and George Jacob Hersman. He started out in his political course by voting for Gen. Andrew Jackson for President in 1832. With such a commencement it is little wonder that he has remained a Democrat ever since. His time has been occupied by his business affairs, and he has had little desire to hold public office, though for one term of four years he filled the office of justice of the peace. As a self-made man, who has acquired a competence by his own industry, a good citizen, an old resident of the county, and a man of honorable business record, his name is presented to the readers of this work.

JOHN B. GLASS.

Among the leading business men of Brown county is Dr. John B. Glass, who for the last twelve years has been engaged in the banking business at Mt Sterling. His ancestors on his father's side were of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, James Glass, was born in Ireland, and came to America, with his father, when a child, at a period some years previous to the Revolutionary War. In this war he served as a soldier. John Glass, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, in October, 1797. He was raised partly in Pennsylvania, and when a boy went to Ohio. At Lebanon, Ohio, he married Hannah Babb, who was born in Maryland. Her father, John Babb, was in the whole seven years' struggle of the colonies for independence, took part in several engagements, and was wounded in the battle of Long Island. He was of Welsh descent, and inherited an unusually hardy and vigorous constitution. Notwithstanding in early life he had undergone many hardships, and endured much exposure, he died in Indiana at the advanced age of one hundred and four.

John B. Glass was the eldest of five children. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 16th of October, 1823. When he was an infant his parents removed to Dearborn county, Indiana, and thence to the vicinity of Greensburg, in Decatur county, of the same state. In the latter county the greater part of his boyhood was spent. He attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his home, and afterwards a seminary at Wilmington, Indiana. Having resolved on adopting the medical profession, he began the study of medicine at Napoleon, Indiana, in the spring of 1845. During the winter of 1846–47 he attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, for which he received a diploma in the spring of 1847. Immediately after his graduation he established himself in the practice of his profession at Chambersburg, in Pike county, of this state. At this place, on the 10th of August, 1848, he married Miss Clarinda Van Wey, who was born at Chambersburg. Her father, John Van Wey, was one of the early settlers of that part of Pike county. In December, 1848, Dr. Glass changed his location to Arenzville, Cass county, and there successfully practiced his profession for thirteen years. He resided subsequently two years at Meredosia.

He became a resident of Mt. Sterling in June, 1864. For eight years he gave attention to the practice of medicine, which he then abandoned, to engage wholly in the banking business. His bank, which he opened in 1870, is now the oldest in Mt. Sterling, and has always had the confidence of the people of the county as a financial institution, conducted on a safe and sound basis. In his politics, like his father and grandfather before him, he is a member of the Democratic party, which he has always supported since 1844, when the first ballot he ever cast helped to elect James K. Polk, the Democratic nominee, to the Presidency of the

United States. His time has been occupied by his business interests, and he has never aspired to any position beyond the private walks of life. As a business man he is well and favorably known throughout the county.

HENRY K. DAVIS,

EDITOR and proprietor of the Brown County *Democrat*, was born at Winchester, Virginia, on the 11th of April, 1828. His father, Samuel H. Davis, was a native of New York. His mother, Mary Brown, was born in Fauquier county, Va. Her ancestors, for many generations, had been residents of the Old Dominion. His father was a printer by occupation, having learned the business at Albany, New York, in the office of Solomon Southwick, with Thurlow Weed as a fellow-apprentice. He removed to Alexandria, Va., in the year 1819, and in 1821 to Winchester, in the same State, where he published the Winchester *Republican*. He sold this paper to James and Erastus Brooks, afterward publishers of the New York *Express*, and in 1837 moved to Peoria, in this State, where he established the *Peoria Register* and *Northwestern Gazette*, a journal concerning which Horace Greeley at one time remarked, that it was the best newspaper printed west of the Allegheny mountains.

The subject of this sketch was nine years of age when the family removed from Virginia to Illinois. He obtained his education in the schools of Peoria. At a very early age he began learning the printing business in his father's office. In 1843, when fifteen, he went to Washington, with the purpose of going into the office of the *National Intelligencer*, but was sent by its editor, Joseph Gales, to a large job office in Baltimore, where he was employed three years. In 1846 he went to Chicago, and worked there as a job printer till '49, when, on the death of his father, he returned to Peoria, and, in partnership with Thomas J. Pickett, published the Peoria *Register*. The same year (1849) these gentlemen established the first daily paper ever issued in Peoria, the *Daily Champion*. Their office was destroyed by fire in Jan., 1850, the lives of two or three persons being lost during the progress of the conflagration by the fall of the building. From the spring of 1850 to the spring of 1851, Mr. Davis was employed on the *Globe* at Washington. The latter year he established at Bloomington the *Illinois State Bulletin*. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Franklin Pierce for President of the United States. After his return, he established at Urbana, the Urbana *Union*, of which he had control until 1853.

From 1853 to 1856 he was clerk in the treasury department at Washington, but subsequently, for two years, he was connected with the old *Missouri Democrat*, at St. Louis, as foreman of the job department. In 1858 he went to Lexington, Missouri, to fill a place on the *Expositor* of that town. On account of his Union sentiments he was obliged to leave Lexington at the outbreak of the rebellion, but returned a year afterward and established the Lexington *Union*. For three or four years this was the only paper published within three or four counties. The business brought lucrative returns to the publisher; during 1864 and 1865 the annual profits reaching fifteen thousand dollars. During the war, while a resident of Lexington, he was on the staff of Gen. Richard C. Vaughan, of the Missouri Enrolled Militia, with the rank of major. Gen. Vaughan's command, with conservative spirit, did all in its power to save property from destruction both by bushwhackers and jayhawkers, and prevented in a great degree the devastation with which some of the western counties of Missouri was visited.

In May, 1867, he embarked the means he had accumulated at Lexington in the Kansas City *Daily Commercial Advertiser*. The paper lost money rapidly during the year he was connected with it, and he left it in 1868 to establish a job printing office in Kansas City, which, in 1870, he disposed of to the firm of Ramsey, Millet & Hudson. From 1870 to 1872 he was employed on the St. Louis *Republican*. The latter year he went to Texas, and at Paris, in partnership with F. W. Minor, the present United States District Attorney for Texas, started the *Chartist*. From Texas he came to Mt Sterling in December, 1874, and purchased the *Brown County Democrat*. At that time this paper had a circulation of about five hundred copies. His success is best told by mention of the fact that the circulation has been increased to twelve hundred copies, and that the paper has the reputation of being one of the leading democratic journals in this part of the State.

His marriage occurred on the 15th of March, 1860, to Miss Mary Davis, of Lexington, Missouri. Of his eight children, five—whose names are William, John Young, Robert Lee, Charles Mitchell, and Richard—are living. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, and was mainly instrumental in the organization of St. Mark's Mission Church in 1879, of which he is one of the wardens.

MOSES BLACK.

THE ancestry of Mr. Black were Scotch Irish, and removed from Scotland to the county Londonderry, Ireland, to escape the religious persecutions of the former country. They came to America shortly before the War of the Revolution, settling in Pennsylvania. Samuel Black, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the early settlers of Ohio, and reared his family on the frontier, giving his children such educational advantages as the country afforded, and carefully training them in religious matters.

Samuel S. Black, son of Samuel Black, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, December 6th, 1814. He afterwards removed with his parents to Highland county, in the same state. From Ohio he came to Brown county, in the fall of 1841, locating at Versailles. In the autumn of 1849 he was elected county judge. He was the first county judge elected after the adoption of the then new constitution, and the first Whig ever elected over a Democrat in Brown county. In 1855 he was elected school commissioner, and continued in that office till 1857. He was chosen county surveyor in November, 1867, and was the incumbent of that office at the time of his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian

Church from an early period in his life In early life he was a teacher, and during his residence at Versailles taught in that vicinity. He was married to Frances W. McCorkle on the 16th of June, 1836. He died on the 24th of January, 1869. He had been connected with Hardin Masonic Lodge, No. 44, many years, and was buried with Masonic honors. His children were Mary J., now the wife of W. W. Kendrick; Catherine, who married John Jones; Margaret, the wife of John H. Hambaugh; Malvina, now Mrs. John P. Murphy; Moses Black, and Samuel Wilson Black.

Moses Black was born in Versailles township on the 23d of August, 1845. When in his fifth year, his father moved with the family to Mt. Sterling, and in the schools of that place his education was obtained. In the summer of 1863 he was engaged in surveying with his father in Nebraska. The first school he taught was in Cooperstown township, in the winter of 1863-'64. He taught a part of each year afterward till July, 1869, when he closed an engagement as principal of a graded school of eight departments at Du Quoin, Ills. He was elected county surveyor in November, 1869, and was re elected in 1875, and again in 1879. His marriage to Mary E. Winslow, a native of Brown county, occurred on the 23d October, 1877. He has two children, Zada and Ernest. Though independent and liberal in his political views, he has always been a Republican.

GEORGE HERSMAN

Has been a resident of Brown county since 1834. His ancestors were Virginians who early emigrated to Kentucky, making their homes in Bourbon county at a time when the Indians were still numerous and occasioned the white settlers considerable annoyance. His father, Henry Hersman, was born in Virginia. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Fry, was also a native of that state, and belonged to a family who, at an early period, settled in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was the fourth of a family of eight children. He was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 29th of August, 1816. The first eighteen years of his life were spent in Kentucky. He had the advantage of only three months' instruction at school in Kentucky, but subsequently by his own efforts succeeded in obtaining a good business education.

In the fall of 1834 he accompanied his family from Kentucky to Illinois. They first settled southeast of Mt. Sterling on a farm a short distance from the town. The town of Mt. Sterling was then composed of a single store and one or two log dwellings. The county was Schuyler, Brown not yet having been organized. After living there five years the family moved to section twenty-seven, of township one south, range three west, where his father lived till 1878 when his death occurred. He was ninety-two years old when he died. In the year 1841 he was united in marriage to Rebecca Ann Knox, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky. Her father, William Knox, removed from Kentucky to Greene county, of this state, in 1836, and in 1840 came to Brown county and settled in Versailles township.

After his marriage he engaged in farming. He is the owner of eight hundred acres of land, three hundred of which are comprised in his home farm adjoining Hersman Station. Beside farming he has been engaged in other business enterprises. He was one of those instrumental in securing the construction of a railroad through Brown county, and spent considerable time in his efforts to effect this object. On the completion of the road, a station was established near his residence, to which the name of Hersman was given. Since the road was placed in operation he has been acting as agent for the railroad company. For sixteen years he was employed in furnishing wood and ties for the railroad, and during this period purchased a large amount of timber, paying out in the county upward of a million dollars For five years he carried on a store at Hersman in partnership with his son-in-law, S. O. Elkins, after whose death Mr. Hersman settled up the business as surviving partner. He has nine children: Isabel, now the wife of John Means; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Lmina, the widow of S. O. Elkins; Henry, John J., Will, Mattie, Charles G., and Carrie. He was formerly a whig and a devoted adherent to the fortunes of Henry Clay who excited his admiration as he did that of most Kentuckians. His first vote for President was for Gen. Harrison, in 1840. Since the dissolution of the Whig party he has been a Democrat, voting since for every Democratic candidate for President except in 1872. From the time he was twelve years old he has been a member of the Presbyterian church. He is now connected with the Presbyterian church of Hersman Station, which was formed from the old and new school churches of Mt. Sterling and which he helped to organize.

DANIEL SIX.

Daniel Six was born in Greene county of this State, a short distance west of Whitehall, on the 20th of June, 1824. His grandfather was John Six, a soldier of the War of the Revolution. His father, David Six, was born in Tennessee, in 1799, and was eleven or twelve years of age at the time his father removed from Tennessee to the Greene river country, in Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Cox, in 1819. In 1823 he came to Sangamon county, in this State; from there removed to Greene county, afterward to what was then Morgan county, and in 1829 came to the present Brown county, then a part of Schuyler. He first settled in section twenty, and afterward in section twenty-two, of township one south, range three west (Mt. Sterling). He was a hatter by trade, but worked at that occupation but little after coming to Illinois. He served as county commissioner one term, and for many years in succession was one of the judges of election at the Mt. Sterling precinct. He died on the 2d of December, 1857. He had twelve children, six boys and six girls. Eleven grew to maturity, and ten are now living. Two daughters live in Missouri, two in California, and the six sons are all residents of Brown county.

The subject of this sketch was the third child, and was five years old when he came to Brown county. The first school he attended was on section twenty-three of Mt. Ster-

ling township, in an old log school-house, with a dirt floor, split log benches, and a hole between the logs, over which was pasted greased paper, to serve as a window. In this building were taught the first schools in Mt. Sterling township, by James Alexander and Jonathan Billings. In the spring of 1849 he set out for California. His company was one of the first to cross the plains, and reached Sacramento City about the 1st of September. He mined gold two years on the north fork of the American river, and the last year lived on a ranch. He came back to Illinois in October, 1852, with thirty-four hundred dollars as the result of three years' labor. February 2d, 1854, he married Ann Quinn, who was born near Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle county, Kentucky. He has had seven children, of whom five are living. He has represented Mt. Sterling township in the board of supervisors two years, and in 1877 was elected county treasurer, as an independent candidate. From his uncle, Jack Six, who came to the county in 1828, Six's Prairie received its name.

JOHN HARPER,

Who has served three terms as sheriff of Brown county, is a native of the county, and was born four miles and a quarter southeast of Mt. Sterling on the 7th of May, 1837. His father, Stephen Harper, was born in Kentucky, January, 1813, and when seven years old went to Ohio where he grew up and married Elizabeth Putman. He came from Ohio to Brown county in 1834 and settled in the present Mt. Sterling township. He died in December, 1865, at the age of nearly fifty-three. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of nine children. After attaining his majority he went to farming for himself. December 11th, 1867, he married Amanda M. Means, daughter of Major John Means. After his marriage he went to farming in Hancock county, where he lived till October, 1869, when he returned to Brown county and went to farming west of Mt. Sterling. In the fall of 1874 he was elected sheriff. From that date to the present he has been in the sheriff's office, either as sheriff or deputy. He has been elected to the office three different times. He has six children, whose names are Charles, Maggie M., Libbie, Gertrude, Ida M., and Mattie L. In his politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN A. GIVENS.

The ancestors of Mr. Givens were Virginians, who at an early period settled in Kentucky. George R. Givens, his father, was born at Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1808. He came to Illinois in 1831, first settling at Chambersburg, in Pike county, where he lived some years, and then removing to Mt. Sterling, where he engaged in the general merchandising business, opening one of the first stores in the town. This store was on Main street, and was carried on for several years, until he was obliged to abandon the business, on account of deafness. He is still living in Mt. Sterling. He married Mary F. Curry, daughter of Alexander Curry, an early settler on the site of Mt. Sterling, and one of the founders of the town. John A. Givens was the oldest of seven children. He was born in Mt. Sterling, on the 16th of September, 1836. The house in which he was born adjoins his store, and is now his property. His father having quit the mercantile business and engaged in farming, Mr. Givens was brought up principally on a farm. He remained at home till he was nineteen, and afterwards spent some time in Texas and other Southern States. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, and was in Colorado and Utah till 1861, when he returned to Mt. Sterling and embarked in the lumber business, which he followed eighteen months. October, 1862, he began the grocery business, in which he has since been occupied. He has been successful as a business man, and is one of the well-known merchants of Brown county. His marriage to Jane Putman, daughter of Daniel Putman, one of the earliest business men of Mt. Sterling, occurred on the 3d of May, 1862. He has four children: Laura, George, Charlie, and Burt. He has always been a Democrat in politics.

FRED. W. ROTTGER.

Mr. Rottger was born near Minden, Prussia, August 9th, 1843. His parents were William and Minnie Rottger. When he was seven years old, his father came, with the family, to the United States, and settled in St. Louis. After his father's death, which occurred when he was twelve years old, his home, until he became of age, was with E. L. Henrichsen, of Morgan county, in this State. He went to school about eighteen months. At the age of seventeen he began his experience in the railroad business, at Alexander, in Morgan county, under Mr. Henrichsen, who had charge of the railroad station at that place. October 18th, 1865, he married Eugenia Peters, of Alexander. In November, 1865, he came to Mt. Sterling, having received the appointment as agent for the railroad company at this place. In 1867 he began buying ties on his own account. He commenced on a limited scale, but afterward expanded the business, and has since handled from sixty to seventy-five thousand ties each year. Since 1875 he has been engaged in the grain business, in partnership with C. H. Atwood, under the firm name of F. W. Rottger & Co. About the same time he embarked in the lumber business with C. M. Dunlap. The firm is known as Dunlap & Rottger. Since 1878 he has carried on farming. He was interested in organizing the Mt. Sterling Drain Tile Company, in 1882, of which he is the president. He is a Democrat in politics. In 1878 he represented Mt. Sterling township in the board of supervisors. He was the first mayor of Mt. Sterling after the adoption of city organization. He is the Vice-President of the First National Bank of Mt. Sterling. He has four children living: Eugenia, Nina, Mirtie, and Frederick Weems. Willie, the second child, died at the age of four years. He is known as one of the energetic and successful business men of Brown county.

BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

(SCHUYLER COUNTY.)

THIS township deserves mention in the history of Schuyler County, from the fact that it was within her borders that some of the first blows were struck toward civilization. Nearly sixty years ago the woodsman's axe was heard to resound through the timbers of Crane creek; few there were to bear the burdens of pioneer life, and encourage one another in paving the way for civilization and the future generation. What a transition! In little more than fifty years, it has been changed from a howling wilderness to a populous and finely improved country. The present generation can scarcely imagine the trials and hardships endured by those hardy men and women, who braved the danger of pioneer life, cleared the forest, broke the stubborn glebe, and laid deep and strong the foundation of our present happy condition. Many have gone to their last resting place, and the silent grave holds well the secrets of the past. From the few gray-haired veterans that still linger with us, we have been able to gather the information found in these pages. The township is situated in the extreme southern portion of the county, bounded north by Rushville, east by Frederick, south by the Illinois river and Crooked creek, and west by Woodstock. It contains the whole of what is known as congressional township, 1 North, Range 1 west, and a fractional part of township 1 South, Range 1 west. The surface is generally very broken, and was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, more than two thirds of which has been cleared, and is now in a fine state of cultivation. The prairies, where they occur are small. The soil is fertile and produces large crops of corn, wheat, oats, hay, etc. The principal streams that water and drain the lands are Crane creek, and its tributaries, which flow southeasterly across the northwestern and central portion of the township. There are also small affluents of the Illinois river and of Crooked creek, that assist in carrying off the rain fall.

The first settlement of Bainbridge, began in the same year of the earliest arrival in the county. The pioneers, and first settlers were Thomas McKee, and Willis O'Neal, who located in the township in the fall of 1823. Thomas McKee was a native of Kentucky, and was a very early settler in Illinois, having lived in the state for some time before his advent here. He settled on the N. E. ¼ of section 20, on the place now owned by James W. Lawler; O'Neal located near him, and together they made the first settlement in Bainbridge township. This was at least six miles south of the Hobart settlement in Rushville township, and they were their nearest neighbors. Each of them erected for their families, the same kind of rough unhewed log cabins that all the pioneers enjoyed. There was but one way to build them, and nearly all were alike. It is true they were rude affairs, but the souls within their walls were happier and more joyous than many of those who reside in the palaces of to-day.

Mr. McKee was an excellent mechanic, and followed gunsmithing and blacksmithing, and also manufactured spinning wheels. He was the first mechanic in the county, and was a very valuable man in the new country. The Indians with their broken guns, came from a great distance to have him repair them. He cleared some land and made some improvements, having planted a small nursery, from which came many of the trees of the first orchards in the county. There are yet standing several old trees around the improvement. About 1830 or '31 he sold out and removed north of Rushville on the prairie, where he resided until he was killed while digging coal a short time afterwards. O'Neal also moved in the vicinity of Rushville and became quite prominent in the early history of the county. His name will be found in many places through this work. Nathan Eels, an eastern man, settled near McKee, and these three families remained together in this settlement nearly two years. Eels was the first to leave it. He moved and located in or near the Hobart or Chadsey settlement, where he remained for a few years and migrated to the northern part of the state. He sold his property to a new comer, James B. Atwood, an Englishman.

The next arrival was probably Thomas Blair, from Ohio. He came with his family soon after those above mentioned, and located in section 3, and remained there until 1831, when he sold his claim to Zephaniah Tyson, and subsequently moved to Iowa. It was about the same time also, that George Naught immigrated here and settled on N. E. ¼ of section 31, on the place where Charles W. Davis now lives. He and his wife were hardy old pioneers, and remained toiling on their place until death overtook them, many years ago.

In November, 1826, Abraham Lemaster and his son-in-law, Charles Hatfield, crossed the Illinois, at Beard's Ferry, and traveled in a northeasterly direction to what is now Bainbridge township, halting at Willis O'Neal's vacant cabin, in which the two families took up winter quarters.

James B. Atwood, was then the only family residing in the northern or central part of the township, the others having moved away as above stated, and McKee being absent. In the spring Lemaster purchased McKee's improvements on section 20, and raised a crop, but was compelled to leave there on account of the millions of mosquitoes. He lived for a few years upon the prairies and again returned to his place. About 1846, he went to Kentucky on a visit, and while there died. His wife died in the township. His descendents are still living in the county. Mr. Hatfield first located on the prairie north of Rushville, where he lived about five years, and then moved into Bainbridge, where he has ever since continued to reside. His house is on section 20, and he and his wife are still happy together, having lived a wedded life for nearly sixty years. Hugh E., his son and his daughter, the wife of John Dodds, are living in the county. William Gordon, a native of Kentucky, came here from Indiana, with his mother-in-law, Nancy Taylor, and her family in 1827, and settled in the S. E. ¼ of section 22, where they purchased land and improvements of John A. Reeves, who had been here a short time. They all left this part of the country. Reeves was a New Yorker, and while here his wife died. He went to Indiana, where he was again married, and returned to Illinois. One son, Simon A. Reeves, still lives in the township. William Mitchell, a brother-in-law of Reeves, was here early and remained only a short time. Moses and Jonathan Billing settled in the northern part of the township as early as 1827, and both died in this county. Enoch and James Edmonston came here about 1828, and took up their abode in the western part of the township, and also spent their days here. Some of their families are living in the neighborhood. Rev. Joseph Bell, who was an early Baptist minister in this part of the state, located in Bainbridge, under the bluffs, in 1828. He died at his residence here several years ago. Isaac Briggs and George Butler were also very early arrivals. Jacob White was here very early, and stopped until 1829, when he moved across the creek, and settled in Cooperstown township, Brown county. It was he who furnished the county with the money to purchase the original land for the county seat. Peter De Witt was also among the early settlers, and sold out to Samuel Jackson, a North Carolinian, who came with his family in 1829. He reared a large family. His son Edgar, residing in Rushville, is the only one of the family now living in the county. Sanford Close, Elisha Hudson, and Jerre Jackson, a nephew, came with the Jackson family. They were single men, and married and reared large families here. Jerre Jackson is still a resident of Bainbridge. Allen Persinger was also an early settler. He first located under the bluffs, and afterwards moved up on the bluffs near the center of the township, on the line dividing it from Woodstock. He was the first surveyor elected in the county. Among other old settlers were Daniel Matheney, Jonathan Reddick, Harvey Phinney, John Jacobs, the McCormicks, John Bowling, John Dougherty, James Lawler, Jonathan Patterson, Ebenezer Grist, and Apollos Ward. Prominent among those now living not before mentioned we will name Aaron V. Harris, Solena Dawson, Samuel Tomlinson, Thomas Howell, who came here from his native state, Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1829, John H. Lawler, Jacob Howell and others.

The earliest mill built in the township was erected by Ephraim Eggleston, on section 19. It was located on the banks of Crane creek, and was propelled by its waters. Just after it was completed in 1827, a flood came and washed it away together with his cabin, nearly drowning his wife and children. He was awakened in the night by the rushing of the water, and upon getting up he found the water waist deep in his cabin. He had settled here in 1825.

Zephaniah Tyson built a horse mill on his place in 1835. William Clark constructed a water, saw and grist mill where Newburg now stands in the same year, which was in operation for some time.

The first building for school purposes was built on section 15, and was known as the Lemaster school-house. It was a small log cabin. John Parker, Joseph Bell and William Burnsides were among the first teachers. We will give here a few of the military patents: T. 1 N., R. 1 W. October 6, 1817, John Trask, Jr., S. E. ¼ of section 1, and Solomon Lovegrove, S. W. ¼ of section 5. October 21, 1817, Thomas Davis, N. W. ¼ section 7, and A. T. Van Bockel, N. E. ¼ sec. 7, Nov. 18, 1817, George Wintz, N. E. ¼ of section 11, December 1, 1817, Peter Brush, S. W. ¼ of section 11.

The following parties have represented Bainbridge in the board of supervisors: In 1854, Allen Persinger was elected and served two terms; in 1856, Isaac Black, served three terms; 1859 George Strong; 1860, Allen Persinger; 1861, Isaac Black; 1862, Simon S. Griest; 1863–'64, Isaac Black; 1865, Simon J. Grist; 1866, George Strong; 1867–'68, George W. Campbell; 1869, Adam Briggs; 1870, Adam M. Briggs; 1871–72, George W. Campbell (chairman); 1873, John H. Lawler; 1874, Adam Briggs; 1875, Samuel Dodds; 1876, Charles W. Davis; 1877, Samuel Dodds; 1878, Adam Briggs, who served by re-elections until 1882, when Charles M. Dodds, the present incumbent, succeeded him.

NEWBURG

is situated on the northeast quarter of section 20, Town 1 north, Range 1 west. It was laid out by Joseph Newburg, after whom it is named, and surveyed and platted by Francis E. Bryant, county surveyor, April 24, 1840. At one time there was a store and blacksmith shop there, and some business was done, but at this writing there is nothing but a few houses collected together as a settlement.

CENTER

is a point near the geographical center of the township, where there is a town house and a post-office. According to the census of 1880 Bainbridge has one hundred and eighty-three farms and 1205 population.

HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

(SCHUYLER COUNTY.)

THIS division of the county is said to have been named in honor of old "Hickory," Jackson, from the fact that at one time there was but one Whig vote cast in the township, it being, with that exception, a solid Democratic precinct. It is situated in the extreme eastern part of the county, bounded on the north by Fulton county, east and south by the Illinois river, and west by Browning township. It is a fractional part of congressional township 2 north, range 2 east of the fourth principal meridian, that lies north and west of the Illinois river. It is about equally divided between uplands and bottom. The surface was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of the different varieties that usually grow in this portion of the State. The soil on the uplands is rich, and produces large crops of wheat, corn, oats, grass, etc. The Illinois bottom soil ranks among the most fertile lands of the country, and like the celebrated American Bottom, they are known far and wide. In favorable seasons, when they are not overflowed, they produce enormous crops of corn and hay. Alum creek is the principal water course in the township. It enters in the northeast corner of section 5, and passing in a southeasterly course through the township, empties its waters into the Illinois, on section 15, at Sharp's Landing. There are several lakes in the vicinity of the river, the largest of which is Long lake, in the southeastern portion. It is about two and a half miles long, and its greatest width about half a mile. There are also several small streams that empty into it, and at low water mark it is entirely separated from the river.

The first military patents located in this township were as follows: January 1, 1818, Ebenezer Robbins drew the S. E. ¼ of section 3; March 20, John Wright, S. W. ¼ of section 3, and William L. Stuart, S. W. ¼ of section 2; January 30, Joseph Land, S. E. ¼ section 4; February 4, Adam Brewner, N. E. ¼ section 6, and February 18, Samuel Hand, S. W. ¼ of section 6, all in the year 1818. There were but few of those who located these claims in this county that ever settled them, and of the above named we do not recognize any who were ever citizens of Hickory. The first persons to settle in Hickory township were Jonathan Viles, Nicholson Viles, his uncle, William Stevenson, a son-in-law of Nicholson Viles, and Amos Richardson. In the spring of 1826 this party of pioneers crossed the Illinois river at Beard's ferry, and taking up an old Indian trail, followed it along the bluffs until reaching a point where Butlersville now stands, where they halted, and for a time camped together. They settled along the bluffs and raised a few crops, and all but Amos Richardson moved out of the township He remained here, and about 1830 was shot and killed by Burrell Basset, who was then a resident or squatter. This affair is said to have occurred from trading wives. The next settler was Abraham Carlock, who arrived in 1827. He was a migratory individual, and moved about from place to place in the township for several years. It is related that he was a very old man when he came, and had a large family of grown children. He was minus his left hand, it having been burned off. He died here nearly forty years ago, and but little of him is known. Jacob Guinn was another early settler. He first located in section 8, cleared and improved a small farm and sold out. It seemed to be his mission to grub and clear the land, for he made several good farms in this way, but so soon as they were improved, he would sell them and begin another. He was a good hunter and trapper, and in those days game of all kinds was so numerous as to be a nuisance. He died in the township, and left quite a large family, none of whom are now living in the county. William Moss, noted as a great bee culturist, was a settler in Hickory as early as 1830, and located on section 10. He died here many years ago. Burrell Basset, above mentioned arrived about the same time. His crime was compromised by his enlisting in the Black Hawk war in 1831, after which we lose sight of him. Stephen Y. Jolly, who settled the land on which Butlersville now stands, came in 1830, and died here over thirty years ago. William K. Jones, a native of Kentucky, came here a single man in the fall of 1834 and settled on section 7, where he has ever since continued to reside. He was twice married and has reared a family of eight children, all of whom are living but one. In the fall of 1836, William H. Gregory came with his family and settled on the bluffs west of Butlersville. He is still living in his eighty-ninth year, hale and hearty. He had a large family, five of whom are now living, two in Schuyler county —Thomas and John H. Gregory both residing in Hickory. William Sackman, with his family, was another prominent arrival in 1836. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and came from that state to Indiana, at an early day, and to Illinois in 1828, settling in Morgan county in 1836. From there he came to this county and located on section 4, where he continued to reside until 1866, when he moved to the state of Missouri, and died there. He reared a family of twelve children, being equally divided in sexes—six sons

and six daughters—and of the number three are prominent farmers in this township, John W., Leonard O., and Geo. W. Sackman. When Mr. Sackman, came here, there were then living in the township Thomas Wilson, Philip Ruby, Mosier Alley, Lyman Tracey, Enoch Steward, Abraham Carlock, and his son Jacob Carlock, Levi Mondon, William Moss, William Brown, Martin Crafton, S. Y. Jolly, William Powell, James Steward, William K. Jones, David Venters, Margaret Thompson, William Gregory, Levi Sparks, Jacob Guinn, Reason Prater, and Durias Prater. Their families constituted about all of the inhabitants in Hickory at that date, but from thenceforward the settlements began to fill up quite rapidly, with immigrants from all parts of the country.

Abraham Louderback, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1786, soon arrived here, with a family. He came to Schuyler county in 1829, but lived for several years on a farm near Rushville, before becoming a citizen of Hickory. He became one of her most enterprising men, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Louderback died at his home in July, 1871. He had a family of eight children, and some of his descendants are still residing in the township.

About 1837, Jacob Sharp located on the river near the mouth of Alum creek, southeast of Butlersville, where he established a steamboat landing. The place was known as Sharp's Landing. He erected a large warehouse, and kept a store, consisting of a large stock of general merchandise. He also engaged in all kinds of river traffic at this point, for over thirty years, and acquired a fortune. He subsequently moved to Astoria where he purchased 700 acres of land, which has advanced in price to a large sum of money. He died a few years ago, and his heirs own the land.

Daniel Sheldon was one of the prominent settlers of the year 1838. He was born in Rhode Island, February 24th, 1802. He purchased an improved place of Jacob Guinn, on section eight, and added to it eighty acres, which he entered. Mr. Sheldon was an early school-teacher, and taught the first school on the bluff, at Butlersville, in the winter of 1838. The building was a small log-house, built for that purpose by the neighbors, and Mr. Sheldon was the teacher for several years. He was a justice of the peace for several years, also town clerk, supervisor, and postmaster of Sheldon's Grove from the time it was established until his death, August 5th, 1869. The post-office, Sheldon's Grove, was named after him. His wife's maiden name was Aurelia Sharp, sister of Jacob Sharp. They reared three children, viz, Byron, who died December 14th, 1873; Sovina, the wife of J. H. Gregory, residing in the township; and Daniel D., a resident of London, England.

Thus have we mentioned most of the early and prominent families that settled in the township. We have not sketched them all, and if it were possible, it would not be interesting to do so. Below we mention a few other early settlers,—Joseph Workman, L. R. Litchfield, Wakeman Thompson, John W. Curless, Daniel Louderback, Daniel Shaw, Jacob Fisher, Sr., Alfonso Morrell, Thomas Mondon, James S. Turner, Tippits, Ezekiel Gobbel, the Butlers, Parkers, McIntires, Lewises, Joseph Kelly, Thomas Ray, Samuel Burrell, Rutherford Lane, and William Wisdom.

The earliest mill in the township was built on Alum creek, a little north of Butlersville, in 1839, by James S. Turner. It was a saw-mill, run by water-power. The first school was taught on section three, in a small log-cabin, by De Witt Allen, in 1834.

The following gentlemen have served on the board of supervisors from this township. The county adopted township organization in 1854, and Amos Hart was elected and served two terms. In 1856, Daniel Sheldon was elected, and by re-elections served until 1859, when he was succeeded by Lewis Price, who served three years. In 1862, William Robertson was elected, and served two years. In 1864 and '65, Robert Darling; 1866 and '67, Wakeman Thompson; 1868, Samuel Burrell, and by re-election served until 1872. In 1872 John W. Curless was elected, and served two terms, and Valentine Fisher, elected in 1874, served two terms, and was succeeded by John W. Curless for one year, and again re-elected and served two terms, when, in 1879, Addison D. Stambaugh was elected and served two years. Herman C. C. Schultz, the present incumbent, was elected in 1881, and re-elected in 1882.

From the census of 1880, this township has fifty-three farms, and a population of 580 souls.

BUTLERSVILLE

Is situated on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section nine, and was laid out and named after its original proprietor, Noah Butler, November 29th, 1846, and surveyed and platted by I. M. Sweeney. Noah Butler built a store, and sold the first goods in the town, soon after it was laid out. There has been a store there most of the time since its existence. At the present writing, there are two general merchandising establishments,—H. C. Schultz and Daniel Severns proprietors.

BLUFF CITY

Was laid out Abraham Louderback, and surveyed and platted by Leonidas Horney, November 2d, 1860. It is situated on the northwest quarter of section one. At present there is one store, kept by John Duncan, and a saw-mill.

MISSOURI TOWNSHIP.

(BROWN COUNTY.)

MISSOURI is one of the northern tier of townships, lying north of the base line, and south of Schuyler county. The aforesaid county bounds it on the north and northeast, Ripley lies on the east, Mt. Sterling on the south, and Pea Ridge on the west, and it contains nearly 35 sections. The name was received from the creek extending through the northwest corner of the territory. Portions of sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, are included in Schuyler county. Originally it was mainly covered with heavy timber. About nine sections in the south, and west are prairie land. The north and east are considerably broken, approaching to quite prominent bluffs in places, especially in the northeast near Crooked creek. The culture of wheat and corn is nearly equal in acreage. Grass and oats are also raised in abundance, and with good success. The natural drainage is excellent, as numerous streams traverse its territory. The Little Missouri crosses the northwest corner, entering in section 7, and passing out in the northeast corner of section 6. A tributary rises in section 17, flows north and leaves the township in section 5. Curry's Branch and tributaries drain the east, discharging their waters into Crooked creek. The latter stream enters the township in section one, flows south and east, forming the northeast boundary. It leaves the township in section 12, and finally discharges its waters into the Illinois river. Other small streams abound, giving rapid and effective drainage to the surface waters. Coal abounds in various parts, and at some points nearly crops out at the surface on the sides of the hills and bluffs. It is worked to some extent by drifts. The vein will average about three feet in thickness, and the quality of coal is considered good. Excellent sand stone underlies nearly the whole township. In places it is quarried, and utilized for foundations of buildings, etc. Some of the best farms and most desirable land lie in southern Missouri township. The farms are well improved, and the farm houses and barns are among the best in the county. In 1836, there was a fever of excitement to make new towns in the county. This township caught the fever, and September 10, 1836, Isam Cox laid out a town in the southwest quarter of section 10, and named it New Washington. It was only on paper, and it is doubtful if there are a half dozen citizens of the township who know that such a place was ever in their midst, even in imagination.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first step taken toward civilization in this part of the county was by Levin Green in the summer of 1829. He came from the state of Missouri to Illinois, and we first find him located near what is now Rushville as early as 1823 or '24. He was a peculiar combination of the backwoodsman and pioneer preacher. He was of the medium height, lank and lean, sharp features, high cheek bones, sandy complexion, and purely a nervous temperament. He had a small family at his coming, and located in section 20, on the land now owned by John Roberts. Here he erected a good double log house from the lynn timber which was then plenty on his land. A stone chimney was constructed in the center of the building, and arranged with two fire places, one for each room. To raise a house of such pretensions he was obliged to go as far as Rushville—about 15 miles, to procure assistance. The Indians were then plenty in the country, and it is said they were present and aided in the work. Green was a local Methodist preacher and exhorter, and to him is accorded the honor of preaching the first sermon in Schuyler county, in 1823. Indeed his was the first sermon preached in the entire military tract between Fort Clark, where Peoria now stands, and the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. The first church society in this part of the county was organized at his house. Many are the stories told of his eccentricities and peculiarities. Once he started on his way to conduct church service in the settlement bareheaded, but stopped at the house of one of the settlers and procured the necessary head gear. In the pulpit he was as odd as out of it. When in earnest discourse he would twist his mouth to one side, which caused a great deal of merriment to the youngsters. It was a common saying among them that he was trying to bite off one of his ears. It was he that made the extravagant expression with regard to the numerous snakes in the country, that "they were so plenty as to clog the plow." He conducted protracted meetings throughout the surrounding settlements, and was the instrument of many conversions. On some occasions he would appear before his congregation, dressed in the pioneer garb, buckskin hunting shirt and trowsers of the same material. In the fall of 1832, he sold out his improvement to George Roberts and moved to Arkansas, and if living, is undoubtedly somewhere just in the lead of civilization. The second parties to locate in this settlement were two brothers, John and James Bell. They were both heads of families, and located near each other in section 20. They

were natives of Kentucky, but migrated to Indiana in an early day, and in 1826, came to Illinois and stopped in Morgan county until early in 1830, when they came here and settled as above stated. John's family consisted of his wife and two children, Mary J, and Robert. His house was a rude log cabin without any door, and was lighted by the absence of a log in one side. A blanket served the purpose of a door. He remained here but a short time, when he moved to section 28, and erected a comfortable log house. It was on this farm that he died but a few months ago. He was twice married, his first wife dying many years ago. His second wife is yet living and resides at the old homestead. Several children were born to them in the county, and all are residents of Brown but three. Ira, a son of the second marriage, lives in section 28, near the farm of his father. James Bell, the brother of John, had a wife and one son, John, when he came. Three other children were born to the family. Mr. Bell died in 1841; his widow survived him, and is now living at Ripley, the wife of Thomas Luster. Three sons are residents of the county. Ira, a brother of John and James, came three years later, and settled in the neighborhood of his brothers. He was also at the head of a family, having a wife and one son, John W. Ira died in 1876. His widow is yet living at their old home in section 28. Two of their children are citizens of the township. Another pioneer of 1830, was Henry Ausmus, a native of Tennessee. He came a single man, but soon afterwards married Sarah Rigg, and settled in section 31. He afterwards entered land in section 27, where he resided until 1875, when he moved to Texas. One of the children is a resident of the township, Nancy, wife of Marion Bell. George Simons came into the settlement the same year as the above and located in section 32. He was also from Tennessee. He came to the state a single man, and while stopping in Morgan county married Sally Bell. The farm he improved is now occupied by J. M. Clark. He moved to the state of Missouri in about 1860, where he died.

The following named persons all settled here as early as 1830; David Shelby, Jesse Hunter, John Stinnett, a man by the name of Sallie, Elisha Howard, the "Old Man" Stuart and his three sons, and John Ausmus. Shelby came from the South, and had a large family. He squatted in section 16, but remained only a few years, when he moved further west. Hunter and Stinnett were brothers-in-law, and came from Tennessee. Both had large families, and located in section 1. They subsequently moved near Rushville, where they remained but a short time, when they went to some other part of the West. The "Old man" Sallie located in section 17. Like most of the others of that settlement, he soon left for some point further west. Elisha Howard was a perfect type of the Tennessee backwoods hunter. He squatted in section 17. His family remained here until the Nauvoo excitement, when they all went off with the Mormons. The Stuarts left in about 1832. Mr. Ausmus located in section 31. He came from Tennessee, and at his coming had a wife and three sons, Henry, Philip, and John B. He remained but a few years when he removed to Adams County, where he afterwards died. The subsequent settlements wereof a more permanent character. Most of the first immigrants were from the South, and the winter of the deep snow disgusted them with the climate, and they remained but a short time, fearing another visitation of the same kind. A substantial pioneer of 1831, was Richard W. Rigg, a native of Virginia. When a mere lad his parents moved to Kentucky. He here grew to manhood, and married Elizabeth George, from which union three children were born. Mrs. R. died in 1818, and late in the following year, Mr. Rigg was united in marriage with Martha Utterback. In the fall of 1830, they moved to Illinois and stopped one year in Morgan county. In 1831, they came to this part of the county and located in section 17. The family then consisted of eight children, Wm. T., Sarah, Elizabeth, Susan, James N. Margaret, Peter, and John. Mr. Rigg bought out the improvement of a man by the name of White. His possessions consisted of a little log cabin and 80 acres of land. It was on this farm that Mr. R., died in 1869. His wife survived him eight years, her demise occurring in 1877. Peter Rigg, one of the sons, now resides on the old farm. William T., the oldest of the family, lives in section 32. He is a well-to-do farmer, and like the pioneers before him, is ever ready to entertain the wayfarer, and to talk about the times of long ago. Another of the family, Susan A., wife of Joshua P. Singleton, also lives in the township. George Roberts was a prominent settler of 1832. He was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and when a small boy moved with his parents to Massachusetts. Here in after years he married Sarah Morse. In 1831, he concluded to try his fortune in the "Far West." He accordingly set sail from Boston, and came to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to what was then known as Ross's Ferry, Fulton county. He remained here until fall, and then moved to Adams county. The fall following of 1832, he came to this county and located in sec. 20, Missouri township. Liking the place of Levin Green, they soon struck up a bargain, and Green proceeded to move out and give possession. The improvement consisted of a double log house, and a few acres of cleared land. At this time Mr. Roberts had six children, Hannah, John, Sarah, Thomas M., Rachel and George H. One daughter was born here, Mary R. The place was then principally in the state of nature, being covered with heavy timber. Mr. Roberts cleared the forest, and in time was the possessor of a good farm. Mrs. R., died in 1836, only four years after their advent here Mr. Roberts lived until the summer of 1859. Four of the family are residents of the county, Hannah, widow of Moses Winslow, John, George H., and Mary R., wife of A. A. Hill. John is a prosperous farmer and lives on the old homestead in section 20. Mr. Hill, the husband of Mary R., is an old settler, and owns a good farm in section 29. His father, B. F. Hill, came to the county in 1837, and located in Versailles. He afterwards moved to Pike county, and thence to Nebraska, and finally returned to Pike county, where he died in 1881. Mr. A. A. Hill is the only one of the family residing in the county. Thomas I. Beard, a native of Kentucky, came here in the same year as Mr. Roberts, and located in section 32, on the farm now owned

by Wm. T. Rigg. His wife's maiden name was Catharine Bell. The children were, Alexander, Jane, James, John, Martha, Samuel, and Joseph. Mr. Beard resided here until his death, which occurred about 1864. His wife lived but a few years after his death. One son, John, resides at Mt. Sterling. Among other early settlers were the Millers, the Campbells, Robert Henly, James Riley, Jesse Rains, Bonine, the Bateses, the "old man" Lemon, William Smith, (commonly known as "Prairie" Smith), Sparrowhawk, J. P. Whitmore, R. Porter, the Coxes, B. Stubblefield, Granville Bond (see Pea Ridge), Archy Turner, the Clarks, and others. An event that created a great excitement for miles around, was the loss of a child of Mr. Bonine about 1838. The county was then thickly studded with timber, and it was as much as a grown person could do, if far from home, to find his way back unless he was very familiar with the woods. It seems that one of the swine of Mr. Bonine had strayed into the timber, and two of his children, a little boy and girl went in search of the animal. In two or three hours the girl returned alone, and stated they had found the hog, but on starting home she and her brother disagreed with regard to the right way home. They accordingly separated, the girl, as already stated, finding their cabin. The father was soon notified of the circumstance, and immediately went in search of his boy. Not finding him, he soon gave the alarm to his neighbors. It was now getting near night, but the search was continued throughout the night and the following day and night. By this time the news was spread abroad for miles around. Hundreds were in the search, scouring the country in every direction, but nothing could be discovered of the missing boy. Day and night were the woods filled with people on foot and on horseback. At night the torches flickered among the tall trees, and the forest resounded with the hallooing of the anxious hunters. After two or three days of diligent search the people disbanded and gave up the hunt, believing that the boy was beyond recovery. The father kept up the search for more than a week, but his efforts were unavailing. Some few months afterward a hunter's attention was attracted to the movements of several buzzards that were hovering near a certain spot. On investigation he found the skeleton of a human body that was about the size of the lost boy. He was about six years of age, and when found was several miles from the cabin of his parents. The hunter gathered up the bones, and what clothing was left, and conveyed them to Mr. Bonine. This is among the few trials and troubles of the pioneers. It would take a volume to record even a small portion of what they endured for their children, who are now enjoying the fruits of their labor.

North of the base line, the land did not come into market until 1836, but several military claims were laid as early as 1817, among which are, October 6, 1817, Samuel Gonslave received from the United States the southwest quarter of section 8, and on the 28th of the same month transferred the same to one Richard Wallace. David Hamilton entered the northwest quarter of the same section at the same date, and on the 22d of the same month transferred it to Elizabeth Brown. December 9th, 1817, Aaron Noble entered the S. W. ¼ of section 10, George Purcell entered the southwest quarter of section 29, November 6th, 1817. Nathan Woolsey on the same day entered southwest quarter of the same section.

As already stated, Levin Green was the first to brave the wilderness, and it was his daughter who has the honor of being the first bride. The groom was A. C. Sallie, son of the pioneer previously mentioned. The ceremony took place at the house of Levin Green the 2d day of August, 1831. The marriage ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, and it is told by the old settlers that Green's closing remark in the ceremony was "Root, little hogs, or die." We cannot vouch for the truth of this statement, but from the character of the man it would not be hard to believe. The first born was probably John Rigg, a son of Richard W. Rigg, whose birth occurred Nov. 26th, 1832. The first death was that of a child of Elisha Howard, in the summer of 1830. The interment was on a little knoll in section 17, on the Clark place. This was the first place of interment, and it is yet used as such. George Lester taught the first school in 1833. The school-house was situated in section 20, near the dwelling of A. Campbell. It was a small log cabin about 14x16 feet in dimensions, and the usual split-log floor and benches of the day, were the main features. The first sermon was preached by Levin Green in 1830. Among other early preachers were Granville Bond, Rev. Winslow and John Logan. The latter was a Baptist; the former were all of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion. The first church building was erected about 1835, in section 25, by the Methodists. The Baptist denomination built a house about three years later, and it was situated in section 29, on the same ground the present church stands. James Riley was the first Justice of the Peace. Esquire Riley was an upright man. He belonged to the church, and his integrity was not questioned by his pioneer neighbors. He moved to the State of Texas in an early day, and there united with the church. He could not refrain from speaking of the numerous snakes at his old home in Brown county. The result was, a church meeting was called and the poor old Esquire was dismissed from the church. He had only told the truth, but the Texans were not prepared to swallow the old gentleman's snake stories of the numerous dens in the ravines of Missouri township, in the State of Illinois. Dr. Samuel Clarkson was the first practicing physician. He resided near Mt. Sterling. Dr. John Irwin and J. N. Allen were also early physicians. A man by the name of Shirtliff was the first to locate a blacksmith shop in this township. This was about 1858, and his shop was situated in section 19. Prior to this the people had their work done in Mt. Sterling, and other convenient points outside of the precinct. The first mill was constructed by Robert Henly in 1832 or '33. It was a water mill, and situated in section 11 on Crooked creek, at the same point that Scott's mill now stands. Indeed the latter mill is simply an outgrowth of the former. The bolt was then turned by hand, and one burr did the grinding. It was rather a slow process, but answered well the purposes of the day. As an example of some of the ups and downs of those early times, we will here relate a little

circumstance as given to us by one of the early settlers. A stranger passing through the country, and desiring to find out all about it with the view of locating, if it suited him, stopped at the cabin of one of the pioneers to rest and refresh himself. He desired something to eat, and the good woman was soon busily engaged in preparing his meal. While she was running to and fro to get the best she had, the stranger kept plying her with questions,—what conveniences they had for milling, what they could raise to the best advantage, how long they had been there, where they came from, etc. She answered his questions as best she could, until finally becoming weary of his importunities, she broke forth, saying, "If you want to know all about Illinois I can tell you in a few words: It is a regular heaven for men and horses, but is h—l on women and oxen!" The stranger subsided.

Supervisors.—The following persons have represented the township on the County Board: Alexander Campbell was elected in 1854, and served for six successive terms. For the years 1855 and 1857, he was chosen chairman of the board. William Cullinan was elected in 1860, and served one term. Alexander Campbell, re-elected in 1861; Wm. Cullinan, re-elected in 1862; Wm. O. F. Campbell, elected in 1863, and served two terms; E. Shirtliff, elected in 1865, and served two terms; Alexander Campbell, re elected in 1867, and served two terms; William Forsyth, elected in 1869; Nat. Clark, elected in 1870; Alexander Campbell, re-elected in 1871, and served two terms, both years was chosen chairman; Richard Cook, elected in 1873; R. N. Clark, elected in 1874, and served two terms; E. J. Haley, elected in 1876, and served two terms; J. E. Singleton, elected in 1878, served two terms; E. J. Haley, re-elected in 1880, served two terms; Alexander J. Campbell, elected in 1882, and is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

John Roberts

AMONG the men of New England birth and ideas who are now among the old residents of Brown county is John Roberts of Missouri township. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Marblehead, fifteen miles from Boston, on the 20th of November, 1817. His father, George Roberts, was of Welsh descent, and was born at Hartford, Connecticut. His mother, Sarah Morse, was a native of Marblehead, and was descended from the old stock which settled New England. His ancestors were not deficient in patriotism, and in the war with England in 1812, both his grandfather, Thomas Morse, and his father, George Roberts, took part. The latter was one of the minute men who guarded the New England coast, and also engaged in the legalized privateering which was carried on during the war. He was made prisoner by a British cruiser, and taken to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and there confined for some time. Mr. Roberts' grandfather was also captured by the British, and was imprisoned at Dartmouth, England, till the close of the war. George Roberts learned the trade of a shoemaker at which he was employed till his removal to Illinois. He left Massachusetts in 1831, and coming to Illinois temporarily stopped on the banks of Spoon river in Fulton county In the fall of the same year the family removed to Adams county and settled near Houston on a branch of Bear creek, and after remaining there a year came to what is now Brown county, then a part of Schuyler. In the fall of 1832, the family settled on section twenty of town one north, range three west, now known as Missouri township. Mr. Roberts' father here purchased a tract of land of which only ten acres were then under cultivation. He lived on this farm for many years. He died in Elkhorn township in 1859. The death of his wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, had occurred several years previous.

John Roberts was the third of a family of eight children. Five are now living, one in Logan county and the others in Brown county. He was thirteen years old at the time of the removal of the family from Massachusetts to the West. His opportunities for instruction were confined to his native state. He was the oldest son, and after coming to Illinois was obliged to remain at home and assist in the work of improving a farm. It thus happened that he never attended school in this state. He had however, laid the foundation of a good

education in the schools of Massachusetts, and his knowledge was thenceforward gained by the assiduous reading of newspapers and books. By this means he accquired extensive information on a great variety of subjects. His library is one of the largest to be found on a farm in the county. He was still living at home with his father when the news came of the great discoveries of gold in California. He was one of the thousands who set out for the Pacific coast in quest of fortune. He left home on the 2d of April, 1849, and reached the banks of the Sacramento river on the 30th of the following September. He drove an ox team across the plains and over the mountains, and in the course of his journey had a full taste of the hardships and inconveniences which attended a journey to the Pacific slope in those early days of travel across the continent. By mistake his company took a roundabout road, touching the southern part of Oregon, and thus were delayed in reaching the gold diggings. The party, as it set out from Brown county, was made up of thirteen wagons. One of the members was John Bigler, who became the first civil governor of California. Mr. Roberts was in California nearly six years, during all of which time he was engaged in digging gold on Feather river in Butte county, and vicinity. He was a member of the first petit jury ever summoned in Butte county and voted for the adoption of the constitution under which California became a state His labors in the gold diggings were remunerative.

He returned to Illinois in the latter part of the year 1854. On the 27th of May, 1858, he married Mary Bartlett, a native of Essex county, New York, who died on the 2d of October, 1859. His marriage to Juliaette Bartlett, his present wife, took place on the 9th of February, 1860. Her father, Edwin Bartlett, was a native of the state of New York, and came to Brown county in the fall of 1852, settling at Mt. Sterling in this county. Her mother, whose name before marriage was Susan Ann Weatherly, was born in Vermont. Mr. Roberts has since been living on the old homestead farm, originally settled by his father. He has four children living, whose names are Mary Ellsworth, John, Edward and Bertha. His farm, situated in Missouri township, five miles north of Mt. Sterling, consists of two hundred and ten acres.

His ideas on political subjects have always been of the most pronounced and aggressive character. He early acquired the habit of forming his own opinions, and of uttering them without fear or hope of favor. The boldness and audacity with which he spoke his sentiments may sometimes have made him enemies, but no one could doubt his frankness and sincerity. He was one of the pioneers of the anti-slavery movement in Brown county. As a Democrat in 1840, he voted for Martin Van Buren for president. From his early youth he had entertained sentiments in opposition to slavery, even at a time when there was little agitation on the subject. In 1848, his vote was again cast for Van Buren, who this time, was the Free Soil candidate for the presidential office. Van Buren only received sixteen votes at this election in Brown county, and nine of these were cast at the polling place in the present Missouri township, where Mr. Roberts resided. When the Republican party was organized a few years afterward he was one of its earliest members, and no one was more active in securing the circulation of Republican newspapers throughout the county, and in seeking to spread in every way anti slavery sentiments. He was outspoken in his views, and openly avowed himself an "abolitionist" in the days when that term was the synonym of the greatest unpopularity. He was one of the few in Brown county, who in 1856, voted for Fremont for president. As an old resident of the county his name appropriately finds a place in these pages. His portrait appears at the head of this sketch.

CAPTAIN ENOS P. McPHAIL (Deceased.)

Among the soldiers from Brown county, in the war of the rebellion, who deserve to be remembered for their patrotism and valor, was Captain Enos P. McPhail, of the Third Illinois Cavalry. He was a son of Angus McPhail, now a resident of Lee township, and was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 15th of September, 1833. The family came to America in 1834, and after residing some time at Toronto, Upper Canada, came to Illinois in 1838, first to Rushville, in Schuyler county, and in January, 1840, to Mt. Sterling. He was a boy, between six and seven years of age, when he came to this county. He secured an education in the common schools, and, on reaching manhood, engaged in farming, in Lee township. He was married on the 19th of January, 1860, to Minerva Pettigrew, daughter of Moses Pettigrew, one of the early settlers of the eastern part of the county. When the nation was startled by the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, in 1861, Captain McPhail stood ready to offer his services in defense of his country. Though born on Scotia's shores, he had been reared amid American institutions, and the blood of a patriot ran through his veins.

Enlisting in a company organized in Brown county, he was mustered into the United States' service, as first lieutenant of Company G, on the 17th of August, 1861. Reaching Springfield two days afterward, his regiment was dispatched to St. Louis, and there joined the forces under General Fremont's command. The fall of 1861 was mainly spent in southwest Missouri, and afterward the rebel forces were pursued into Arkansas, and Captain McPhail and his company were present at the battle of Pea Ridge. In April, 1862, he was commissioned as Captain. The regiment was stationed some months at Helena, Arkansas, and subsequently joined the forces under General Grant, investing Vicksburg. It was before Vicksburg that he met his death. While riding, in company with some officers, some distance from the enemy's lines, he was shot through the breast, on the 22d of May, 1863. His death occurred three days afterward. He was a man of fine physical proportions, and was considered one of the best horsemen in the Union army.

He left one son, Eugene E. McPhail, born on the 23d of October, 1861, after his departure to the war. His widow is now the wife of William N. Clark, of Missouri township.

Wm. T. Rigg

Of the early settlers of Brown county, the proud old commonwealth of Kentucky contributed a liberal share. Her sons were foremost in seeking a home on the frontier, and to the generous qualities of the big-hearted Kentuckians, is largely due the free hospitality and social enjoyment which prevailed in pioneer times. William Travis Rigg, of Missouri township, is a descendant of one of these early Kentucky families. His grandfather, Peter Rigg, came from England, and settled in Virginia while it was yet a colony of Great Britain. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and helped to secure the independence of the thirteen colonies. His home in Virginia was on the Potomac river. From Virginia, at an early period, he moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky. He afterward lived about twenty years in Anderson county, and then moved to Shelby county in the same State, where he died.

Richard Watson Rigg, father of William T. Rigg, was born in Virginia, in the year 1789. He was the second of a family of six children. He grew up in Kentucky, and in Anderson county of that State, married Elizabeth George. She was born in Kentucky. Her father came from one of the Carolinas. The marriage took place in the early part of the year 1812. He lived in Kentucky till the fall of 1830, when he emigrated to Illinois, and after remaining one year in Morgan county, six miles west of Jacksonville, came to this county in the fall of 1831, and settled on section 20 of township one north, range three west, now known as Missouri township. Brown county had not, at that time, been organized. For eight years he was a resident of Schuyler county, till the present county of Brown was formed. He improved a farm, on which he lived till his death on the twenty-third of October, 1869. His first wife died on the twenty-ninth of March, 1819. He married, as his second wife, Peggy Utterback. His oldest child was William Travis Rigg. The next youngest, Sarah, married Henry Ausmus, and died on the seventeenth of April, 1852. The remaining children were by his second marriage: Elizabeth, married John B. Ausmus, and is now a resident of Texas; Susan A., is the wife of Joshua P. Singleton, of Missouri township; Eliza J., married James Parker, and died on the thirtieth of August, 1855; James N. Rigg, is a resident of Camden, Schuyler county; Margaret, who married Abner Cogburn, now lives in Hancock county; Peter Rigg resides on the old farm originally settled by his father; John Rigg, the youngest, died on the twenty-fourth of November, 1852.

William Travis Rigg was born in Anderson (then Franklin) county, Kentucky, on the fourth day of November, 1813. His boyhood was spent in his native State. When he was between five and six years old, his mother died. The old-fashioned subscription schools of Kentucky were his

means for obtaining an education. The schools which he attended were held in log cabins. The benches were split logs; a huge fire place occupied the entire end of the apartment, and the teachers were often as unskilled and incompetent as the building was plain and poor. But in structures such as these, some of the great men of the nation laid the foundation of their future careers. He was seventeen years old the fall his father moved with the family to this state, and eighteen when they came to what is now Brown county. He lived with his father till his marriage, which occurred on the 7th of December, 1836, to Purlina Clark, who was born on the 26th of October, 1815, in Logan county, Kentucky.

Her parents were Abner Clark and Nancy Gorham. Her father was born in North Carolina, in the year 1777; moved to Logan county, Kentucky, came to this state in 1845, and settled in section 19 of township one north, range three west. He died on the 29th of August, 1849. Her mother, Nancy Gorham, was born on the 28th of December, 1783, in Virginia. When she was two years old, her father moved with the family to Bourbon county, Kentucky. She died on the 13th of December, 1846.

Abner and Mary Clark were married in Logan county, Kentucky. They were the parents of ten children. Calvin, the oldest, died in Ripley. Perneta married Benjamin Adams, and is a resident of this county. William T. Clark died in Schuyler county, on the 7th of March, 1855. Harris M. Clark lives in Schuyler county. Mrs. Inetta Wilgus died on the 1st of June, 1838. Delila, now Mrs. George Coffman, lives in Brown county. The seventh child is Mrs. Rigg. Mrs. Catharine Wilson died on the seventh of June, 1841. Francis A. Clark lives in Missouri township, and the youngest son, Abner A. Clark, in Schuyler county.

After his marriage, Mr. Rigg settled on his present farm, in section 32, township one north, range three west. No farm at that time, however, was in existence. About twenty acres were under fence, but little progress had been made towards the cultivation of crops. He moved into a log house on this place, on the 7th of June, 1837. From that time to the present, now within five years of half a century, this spot has been his home. The old log house still remains, and forms part of his present dwelling. Of his five children, the oldest, Abner C. Rigg, is farming in Missouri township. Richard W. Rigg was engaged in business in Chicago, and died on the 31st day of March, 1872. Sarah Catharine is the wife of Bradford B. Wilson, a resident of Schuyler county. Susan G. died at the age of six years. The youngest, William Benjamin Clark, still resides on the home farm.

In his political views, he was first attached to the old Whig party. Like a true Kentuckian, in 1836, he gave his first vote for president, to Henry Clay, the great Kentucky statesman and orator. He remained a Whig as long as that party had an active existence, and then affiliated with the Democrats. Of late years, he has been an adherent of neither of the leading political organizations, but has voted for candidates with reference to their honesty, efficiency and fitness for office, rather than in consideration of the party to which they belonged. His connection with the Baptist church reaches back over a period of almost forty years, having become a member in September, 1843. He is a member of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, one of the oldest religious organizations in the county. Mrs. Rigg joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church in 1844, in Kentucky. One item of Mr. Rigg's life is well worthy of mention. He served his country as a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and took part in the campaign of 1832 as a member of Capt. Stinnett's company of Major Bogart's battalion. He was then in his nineteenth year. No other man of his age has lived so long in Missouri township. His time has been employed in the management of his farm, and he has never aspired to other than the private walks of life. His portrait appears at the head of this sketch.

ABNER C. RIGG.

Abner C. Rigg, the oldest of the children of William Travis and Purlina Rigg, whose history is given above, is a native of Brown county, and was born on the farm on which his father now lives in Missouri township, on the 1st of November, 1837. He gained his education in the district schools of the neighborhood of his home, and at Mt. Sterling. The first school he attended was held in an old log structure with slab benches, a relic of the pioneer school buildings of the county, which now have happily disappeared and given way to more modern structures. He was married on the 5th of November, 1868, to Mary Jane Singleton, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, but who was raised in Platte county, Missouri. Her father was William P. Singleton, and her mother, Susan Ensor. After his marriage, Mr. Rigg went to farming for himself in Missouri township. In 1871, he moved to his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section thirty of township one north, range three west. He has six children, whose names are Susan N., Catharine Elizabeth, Minnie, Helen, Richard W., and Ora L. He has generally supported the Democratic party, casting his first vote for a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in 1858, the year of the memorable senatorial contest between Douglas and Lincoln. Within the last few years his views on political subjects have been independent and liberal, and he has been inclined to support the doctrines of the National Greenback party. As one of the representative farmers of the county his name is given a place in this work.

WILLIAM ANTHONY CLARK.

Logan County, Kentucky, was the birthplace of William Anthony Clark, and he first saw the light of day on the 16th of February, 1811. His ancestors were residents of North and South Carolina. His father, Thomas Clark, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in August, 1770. His early home was not far from Guilford court-house, and

he could plainly hear the firing of the cannon while the battle was in progress at that place during the Revolutionary war, and was accustomed to speak of this incident during his later years. After the battle a division of the British army was encamped for several days near his mother's house. His father died when Thomas Clark was four or five years old. He was raised in North Carolina. He was one of that fearless band who braved the dangers of the wilderness and the hardships of a pioneer life and made early settlements in Kentucky. He made his home in Logan county of that state about the year 1795. He was married in Logan county to Mary Anthony, a native of South Carolina, and daughter of Philip Anthony, who also was an early settler of Kentucky. Thomas Clark lived in Logan county, Kentucky, till the fall of 1839, and then came to this state. He died in what is now known as Missouri township of Brown county, in 1847.

William Anthony Clark was the third of a family of thirteen children, of whom twelve grew to mature years. His boyhood and youth were spent in Logan county, Kentucky. His opportunities for acquiring an education were the same as those which were common in Kentucky sixty years ago. These were subscription schools held in log cabins. The benches were of split logs. The fire-place occupied the entire end of the room. The windows were commonly of greased paper. Most of his education he gained by reading and study outside of school hours and by actual experience with the business affairs of life. He was married in April, 1832, to Mahala Roberts, daughter of John Roberts. She was born in Maryland, not far from Georgetown, and was chiefly raised in Washington county, Virginia. Mr. Clark lived in Logan county till 1837, and three of his children were born there.

He then came to Illinois. He first rented land a mile and a half southeast of Mt. Sterling, on which he lived one year. He then entered eighty acres of land in the present Pea Ridge township and improved a farm. After living there five years he came to his present location, in section seventeen, of township one north, range three west, (Missouri). He has there since followed the peaceful and quiet life of a tiller of the soil. With his two sons he owns the whole of section seventeen of this township, with the exception of forty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have been the parents of six children. The oldest, Mary E., is now the wife of Peter Rigg. Sarah Jane married James Parker. Martha Ann is the wife of Thomas Ausmus of Schuyler county. The two sons, William N. and John Thomas, reside on the same section as their father. Another daughter died in infancy.

In his politics, like a majority of Kentuckians, he was in early days a Whig, and his first vote for president was given to that great representative Kentuckian — Henry Clay. Since the Whig party ended its existence, he has been a Democrat. He has preferred the private walks of life to holding public station, and his time has been busily and profitably spent in attention to his business interests and the management of his farm. He became connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church in the year 1833, and has since been a member of that denomination.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Alexander Campbell, a well-known citizen of Brown county, is a native of Kentucky, though his ancestors formerly lived in Orange county, North Carolina. His grandfather, John Campbell, was of Scotch Irish stock, emigrating from Ireland, where he was born, to the United States, and settled in North Carolina. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was in the battles of the Cowpens, King's Mountain and Guilford Court House. He died in Logan county, Kentucky, of which he was a pioneer settler. Owens Campbell, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, and was a young man when he accompanied his father's family to Kentucky. He was married in Logan county, Kentucky, to Mary, daughter of William Clark Her father was also from Orange county, North Carolina, and served in the Revolutionary war. Owens Campbell resided in Logan county, Kentucky, till his death, which occurred toward the close of the war of 1812--14. He was strongly in favor of the war with England then being carried on, and in a dispute with a member of the Federal party who was opposed to the prosecution of the war, he was killed. His death left his widow with three children, all boys, of whom Alexander was the second.

He was born in Logan county, Kentucky, on the twenty-seven of June, 1813, and his boyhood was spent in the same part of his native State. His mother was left with scanty means, but she endeavored to raise her children the best she could, teaching them to lead honest and upright lives, and living to see them all become useful and respected citizens. On the twenty-seventh of December, 1838, he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Clark. In 1840 he came to Illinois, and became a citizen of Brown county. He bought the northwest quarter of section twenty, township one north, range three west, (Missouri township) on which he settled, and where he has since been living. He has been a successful farmer, and at one time owned upward of a section of land, part of which, however, he has given to his children. Of his nine children four are now living. The oldest, A. W. Campbell, is farming in Missouri township. A daughter, Susan, is the wife of J. W. Singleton. Alexander J. Campbell is a farmer of Missouri township and the present member of the board of supervisors from that portion of the county. John Campbell, the youngest son, is also a resident of Missouri township.

He is a sincere believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and considers that they are best fitted to preserve the free institutions of this country. He has voted for every Democratic candidate for president since 1836, when his vote helped to elevate Martin Van Buren to the presidential chair. While a citizen of Kentucky he was an officer in the militia service of that State, and commanded the Twenty-third regiment of Kentucky militia with a commission as lieutenant-colonel. He was elected and commissioned a major in the Illinois militia after coming to this State, and thus acquired the title by which he is known. He was elected county commissioner, and as such served three terms

in succession up to the adoption of township organization. For two terms he was chairman of the board of county commissioners. He was the first member of the board of supervisors elected from Missouri township, and served as supervisor for eleven years. He was several times chosen chairman of the board. He has been elected three times justice of the peace, and is now serving his third term. As a public official he has been known as an honest and capable man, and has discharged his various trusts with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.

ADAM WEIGAND.

THIS gentleman, one of the representative farmers and business men of Missouri township, is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and was born in Wayne township, six miles southeast of Zanesville, on the 13th of May, 1845; his father, John Weigand, was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, and came to the United States in the year 1833. He landed in the city of Baltimore, where he lived for some time; he was married in that city to Elizabeth Leison, who came to this country at about the same time her husband did. From the city of Baltimore he came to Ohio, purchased land in Wayne township, Muskingum county, and there went to farming; his first purchase of land in Ohio was twenty acres, which he subsequently sold and bought eighty; he came from Ohio to Illinois in 1853, making the journey in wagons; he settled where his son, Adam Weigand, now lives on section thirty-six, township one north, range three west. He here became the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land; he died on the 19th of October, 1864; he had ten children, of whom eight are now living, six sons and two daughters. Of these three sons and one daughter reside in Kansas, and the remaining children in this state.

The subject of this sketch was nine years old when he came to this state, and was chiefly raised in this county; his opportunities for instruction at school were limited to about three months. For his education he is indebted mainly to his own efforts. On the 18th of January, 1870, he married Christian Elizabeth Roathous, daughter of Andreas Roathous. She was born at Quincy; her mother's maiden name was Tenk, and she is a niece of J. and J. H. Tenk and Joseph Ricker, among the leading business men of Quincy. There are four children living by this marriage, whose names are: Cornelius, Joseph, Emily and Josephine Henrietta. In his political belief Mr. Weigand has always been a follower of the principles of the Democratic party; his first vote for president was cast for Horatio Seymour in 1868, and he has been a Democrat ever since. He has been an active member of that party, and generally done all in his power toward the election of its candidates; he carries on farming and dealing in stock; he is the owner of five hundred and forty-five acres of land; he had two brothers who served in the army during the war of the Rebellion, Charles and Jacob Weigand. Both were members of Company E, One Hundred and Nineteenth regiment Illinois Volunteers, and enlisted in 1862. Jacob served till the close of the war and was wounded in the charge on Fort Blakeley, on Mobile Bay, being shot through the leg by a cannister shot from one of the last guns fired during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Weigand is one of the younger, enterprising business men of the county.

DAVID J. RASH

WAS born near Fulda, Hesse Cassel, Germany, January 6th, 1832, the second of five children of John Joseph and Barbara (Grass) Rash. The family came to the United States in March, 1833; his father had been a farmer in good circumstances in Germany, owning one hundred and twenty-five acres of land. He settled near Zanesville, Ohio, and lived there till 1853, when he came to Brown county, where he died in 1856. The subject of this sketch was raised in Ohio. He came to this state the year he was twenty-one, and settled with his father in section thirty-five, township one north, range three west. November 16th, 1851, he married Margaret Crummy, a native of county Armagh, Ireland, who came to this state from Kentucky, her father was Bernard Crummy. Mr. Rash has seven children; Frank Andrew, Charles Daniel, Frederick Joseph, Mary Ellen, Ida Elizabeth, Anna Louisa, and Edward David. He is a Democrat in politics. He has served one term as Collector of Missouri Township. He is the possessor of two hundred and forty acres of land, and the owner of the homestead farm on which his father settled on coming to this country.

FREDERICK TOWNSHIP.

(SCHUYLER COUNTY.)

THIS is the smallest township in the county, containing only twelve full sections, although there are several fractional ones joining the Illinois river and Sugar creek, which form the eastern boundary line. The greater part of the land is in T. 1 N. R. 1 E., with that part of T. 2 N., R. 1 E, that is west of Sugar creek as far north as the south line of section 7. Its greatest length is about ten miles and the greatest width three and a half miles. It is bounded north, east and south by Browning township and the Illinois river respectively, and west by Bainbridge and Rushville. The surface is broken, with the exception of a narrow strip of Illinois bottom. The soil is rich and productive. In the census of 1880, it is credited with having 38 farms and 490 population including the town.

These lands were all subjected to military claims, by the soldiers of the war of 1812, and the following are a few that was located in T. 1 N. R. 1 E: December 3, 1817, Halzen Richardson, N. E. ¼ section 6, and William Bartlett, N. W. ¼ of a section 6 on the same date. December 17, 1817, Francis Hutchison, N. E. ¼ of section 18; January 27, 1818, William Anderson, N. W. ¼ of section 9; August 4, 1818, Stephen Page, N. W. ¼ of section 17, and March 24, 1818, John Glass, S. W. ¼ of section 4.

The first settler in the township was James Lanny, an Irishman. He located about half a mile northwest of Fredericksville in 1825. He had a wife and three children. In 1826, his wife died, and it is related that this was the second death in the county. He stopped here but a few years, and moved to Arkansas. Andrew Vance located where Fredericksville now stands about the same time. His old log cabin stood there for many years, as a witness of his settlement. Timothy Harris was also an early settler. Edward White and his son-in law Doolittle, came at an early date and located in the northern portion of the township. White settled the Darnell place on section 6, and Doolittle settled the Brines place on section 31 of T. 2 N. R. 1 E. It was through this township that most of the early settlers passed on their way into the county, after crossing the river at Beardstown, and quite a number stopped within its limits for a short time, until they became acquainted with the country. That being the case, it is a difficult matter for us to learn the names of many who first located here. There are but few very old settlers in the township, the earliest of those having located here as late as 1834, nearly ten years after the first settlement was made, and they know but comparatively little about the first arrivals. Abraham Hollingsworth was among the earliest settlers who became a perminent resident of the county. He located on section 6 April 7, 1827. He was a native of Maryland, born in 1767, and came to Illinois with his family in 1824, locating in Morgan county, where he remained until his advent here. He lived on his improvement in Frederick about two years, and then entered land and moved north of Rushville, settling on a small stream which has ever since been known as Hollingsworth branch. He was one of the early Justices of the peace, and died in 1837. He had a family of six sons and three daughters, all of whom had families, and lived to a good old age. Gabriel B., residing in Browning, at the age of 71 years, is the only one of the family now living.

John D. Wren, a Kentuckian, settled just north of Pleasant View in 1829, and became an early settler in Frederick. Lyman Utter came early in the thirties, and settled in T. 1 north, R. 1 east. He died several years ago, and had but one child, a daughter, who became the wife of Jesse Darnell, but died a few years after her marriage. Samuel Heaton settled the Bellomy place, and had lived there a number of years, when he sold out to Mr. B.

Jesse Darnell, a native of Ohio, came in 1834, and is still residing on section 6, one of the old and respected citizens of the county.

June 22, 1832, Anthony Messerer, a native German, came to the county and entered the greater part of section 6 of T. 1 north, R. 1 east, and immediately located on it. He also purchased a claim of a man named Saucer, who was then living on the place, and had a cabin and an acre or two cleared. Messerer reared a small family, and two of his children are now living in the county—Elizabeth, wife of H. M. Deane, in Fredericksville; and Louisa, wife of B. F. Redman, on the old homestead. He died in April, 1859, and his wife survived until 1881.

Another German, Jacob Jacoba, located on the outskirts of the village of Fredericksville in 1833; he died here in 1844, and his widow still survives. Andrew, a son of his, is one of Fredericksville's merchants, and others of the children are residents of the county.

Thomas Bellomy, a native of Virginia, emigrated to this county, landing in the spring of 1835, and, as stated above, bought out Samuel Heaton in section 6, where he settled and remained until his death in 1876. He had a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are living, and all but two in the county. Josiah F. resides in the old homestead.

Roswell Brines, who is a pioneer of 1827, located on his

place in T. 2 north, R. 1 east, at an early day, and is still living. The first years that he spent in the county (1827–'28) were in the Chadsey settlement, with Acel, his brother, and James Stillwell, who came with him to the county. He married Delila, a daughter of John Norton, who came to Schuyler as early as 1830, and remained about one year. She is also living. Brines has seven children living.

Walter A. J. Black, a Virginian, came in 1837 and settled in Bainbridge. In 1852 he moved to Fredericksville, where he still resides. He had an early mill on Crooked creek, ran a ferry from Beardstown to Fredericksville in 1848–'49, and has served several years as supervisor of this township.

John Utter deserves mention in this work as an early resident of the state. He is a native of New York, and came with his father, Henry Utter, to the Illinois territory in 1815, settling in what is now Wabash county. He was born in 1810, being five years of age when he came to the country. He has lived in the most eventful period of our nation's history, and has seen the state that was then a wilderness, transformed as it were by magic into a great and populous commonwealth. He purchased the place he now resides on in 1838 of William Skirven. It had been pre empted by a man named Miller, and a man named Ruby had also lived on the place before he became owner.

We have thus sketched a few of the earliest and most prominent settlers in the township. There was no school-house built until the one at Fredericksville was erected, and there never has been a house of worship in the township. Schuyler City was the name of a little place laid out on Sugar creek, in section four, some years ago. There was a landing made and a warehouse built at the mouth of the creek, and some goods were sold there, but the place is now a thing of the past.

We append a list of the supervisors who have represented Frederick township: Anthony Messerer was the first elected, in 1854, and served eight years; Jesse Darnell was elected in 1859; W. A. J. Black in 1860, and served until 1866, when Charles M. Grimwood was elected, and served until 1869. In 1869 Jesse Darnell was re-elected, serving three years, being chairman of the board during the whole time. In 1872 Emanuel Hinderer was elected, and held the office three years, and was succeeded by Walter A. J. Black. Jesse Darnell was again re-elected in 1876, serving by re-election five years, acting chairman of the board the latter four years of the time. John Hinton was elected in 1881, and Herman C. Schultz in 1882.

FREDERICKSVILLE

was so named after its original proprietor, George Frederick Jonte. It was laid out in the northwest quarter of section 17, and surveyed and platted by Allen Persinger, county surveyor, May 12 and 13, 1836.

George Frederick Jonte and Frederick Merchant, both Frenchmen, were early settlers at this point before the place was laid out. The first goods were sold in the village by Samuel P. Vail, in a log house. It contained a small stock of groceries. Ransler Wells also had an early store, a mile south, on the river, at a point called Erie, which was the landing at that time. The principal business of the place was established by Charles Farwell & Co., about 1844. The first stock was kept in the old warehouse on the site of the present one. The business soon increased so that it required five or six clerks, and it soon became necessary to erect a store-house, which was completed in 1852. This was built in the village proper, and is still used for a store, being now occupied by E. M. Bradley. In 1848 Maro Farwell, brother of Charles Farwell, who had been a partner in Ohio, came and associated himself with the business, and they continued together until 1877. About 1850 they established a boat-yard and began the building of tug-boats, steam-boats and barges of all descriptions. They also built a stave factory and a pork-packing house. They packed as many as twelve thousand hogs per year. They had sometimes from seventy to eighty men in their employ, and the village had a much larger population than now.

At that time there were no railroads in this part of the State, and all the towns, north and west, as far as Macomb, did all their shipping at this point. Some days there were as many as a hundred and fifty wagons loaded and unloaded at the warehouse. Steamers, laden with cargoes expressly for this place, came direct from Pittsburg, and it was considered one of the best points on the river between St. Louis and Peoria. These were the best days of Fredericksville. The river business was soon superceeded by the railroads, and to-day there is comparatively little shipping done by boats, yet it is an item in the business of the village. These enterprising gentlemen were natives of New Hampshire, and Maro Farwell is still a resident of the place, living a retired life.

The first school was taught by Horatio Benton, in 1845. A one-story frame school-house was erected in the village in 1846, and is now used as a town house. They have since erected a fine brick one, two stories in height. It was constructed in 1871, under the supervision of directors D. C. Linn, W. M. Grimwood, and David Curry, at a cost of three thousand dollars.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Frederick Flouring and Saw Mill was built several years ago, by Joseph Littlefield. It is now owned and operated by A. Wetmore. It is a three-story frame building, steam power, and has a run of two burrs and one circular saw.

Physicians.—James E. Gillespie and D. C. Linn.

General Merchandise.—E. M. Bradley, Tice Misenhimer.

Drugs.—D. C. Linn.

Groceries and Hardware.—A. Jacoba.

Blacksmith Shop.—Louis Raubnau.

Wagon Shop.—M. Grimwood.

Agricultural Implements.—A. Jacoba.

Hotel, Deane House, H. M. Deane, proprietor.

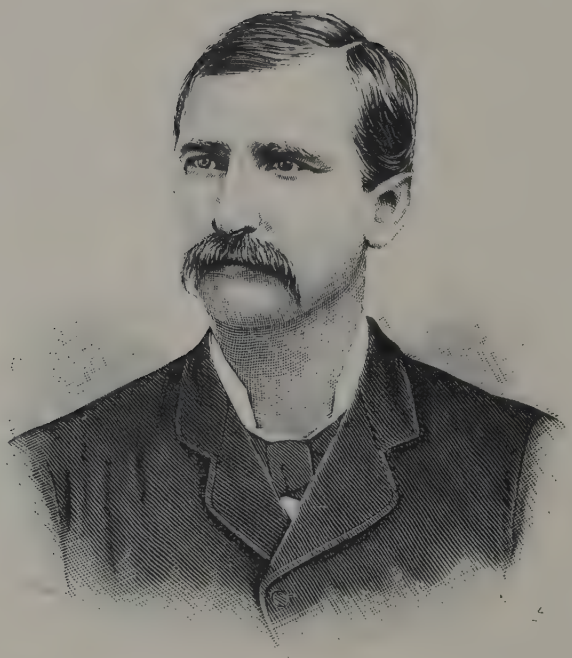
Shoe Shop.—Emanuel Henry.

Post Master.—Grove Cunningham.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Jesse Darnell

HON. JESSE DARNELL, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, October 4th, 1813. His father, Henry Darnell, was born in Virginia, near the Potomac river, in the year 1767. He was a volunteer in the Colonial army at the age of fourteen years; was in the battle of Yorktown and at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. At the age of twenty-five, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Lee, a resident of Virginia. His vocation was that of a farmer. The fruits of this marriage were a family of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. In 1797, Mr. Darnell emigrated to Ohio, where his first wife died, in the year 1822. Mr. Darnell was married the second time. He died at his residence in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1849. Jesse Darnell emigrated to Warren county, Illinois, in 1833, and in 1834, settled in Schuyler county, where he has since resided. Soon after his arrival, he became a manufacturer of fanning mills, and continued the same business until 1841. In April, 1841, he married Miss Louisa, daughter of Lyman Utter, Esq. They had a family of four children, one deceased. Those living are all single, one daughter and two sons. Mr. Darnell represented this district in the legislature of Illinois, in 1848, 1849, being elected to that position by the Democratic party. He also served the township of Frederick eight terms as supervisor. Mr. Darnell has been reasonably successful in the business pursuits of life, and his history is identified with that of the early days of Schuyler county. He is the father of the Hon. John M. Darnell, who represented the counties of Schuyler and Fulton in the legislature of Illinois in 1872 and 1873, and of James K. Darnell, the present county clerk of Summit county, Colorado.



John M Darnell

BORN August 4th, 1843, in Frederick township; remained on the farm until the fall of 1862; entered the preparatory department of Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., at this time remaining two years; in September, 1864, entered the Sophomore class in Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and graduated with the class of 1867, receiving the degree of B. S.; elected member of the Illinois Legislature in 1872, as the candidate of the Democratic party, serving one term; was first clerk of the lower house of the Twenty-ninth Assembly; received from Michigan University the honorary degree of M. S. in 1875.

ELKHORN TOWNSHIP.

(BROWN COUNTY.)

THIS township is situated in the southern part of Brown county, bounded north by Mt. Sterling, east by Versailles, south by Perry county, and west by Buckhorn. It occupies the whole of what is geographically termed Congressional township two south, range three west, and contains about 23,040 acres of land, about one-fourth of which is timber. The main belt of timber lies along the banks of McKee's creek, and at many points is two miles in width. It consists of the various kinds of oak, ash, maple, walnut, etc., that are usually found in this part of the State. The surface, generally, is considerably broken, and in the vicinity of McKee's creek, which crosses the entire township from east to west, the bluffs are high and rugged. This stream, for the most part, passes over a rocky bed, and sand and calcareous rocks protrude from its banks, and from the side of the bluffs. The rocks are sometimes quarried, and make a good material for foundation and building purposes. Sand suitable for masons' material, and fire-clay of a good quality, may also be found here. This is the largest interior stream in Brown county; its waters are clear and cool in summer, which make it very desirable for stock purposes. Together with the numerous tributaries it furnishes an admirable system of drainage. The soil of Elkhorn is well adapted for the growing of all kinds of grain and fruit, which yield abundantly. There is also considerable attention paid to the raising of stock; large flocks of sheep and cattle may be seen at all times grazing on the hillside or drinking from the cool, refreshing streams of the valley. The improvements in Elkhorn compare well with those of the surrounding ones; the roads, bridges, etc., are kept in fair condition. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad crosses the northeast corner, and Gilbirdsport, on the line, is the only village in the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first white man to break the solitude of nature in this township, and establish a home within its limits, was James C. Reid, a native of Tennessee, who came to Illinois in 1826, first stopping in Madison county one year, and then pushing northward, he reached a place which suited him, in the fall of 1827. The place selected by him was in section twenty-four, on the top of the bluff overlooking and east of McKee's creek, and is now owned by Erwin Perry. He chose the site and entered the land because of its eligibility of location for a mill. He brought with him a family of eleven children, the larger number of whom were grown, and able to assist him in the development of his new home. The nearest neighbors to this pioneer were in Versailles township, three miles east. He immediately commenced the erection of a mill. It was a rude affair, the motive power being supplied with the brawny arms of himself and sons, and only capable of grinding corn. He subsequently built a water-mill upon the banks of the creek. This was a grist and saw mill, the saw being what is known as a sash saw, which was largely patronized. During his life Mr. Reid filled the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and righted many wrongs. He died in 1876, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His sons were John W. and Samuel H., who married and settled near their father, and raised families. Although there was a large family of eleven children brought here, only three bearing that name are now living here. They are the children of John W., and are John R., Luzenia, and Wilson M. Reid. The rest have either died, or are scattered over other portions of the country. Following the settlement of James C. Reid, came Thomas Reeves, a native of Ohio, and at the time of his migration a resident of Kentucky, where he had been taken when a child. He married in Kentucky, and with his family came to Illinois, first stopping in Versailles township, and then removing to this township, in the fall of 1830. He purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in the school section sixteen, and built a cabin in the bottom, near the creek. His cabin was one of the fine dwellings in this county at that time, as it was constructed of hewn logs. He had just finished it, and moved his family within its hospitable walls, when the "deep snow" came, and covered the ground to a depth of from four to five feet, and caused untold suffering to man and beast, who were wholly unprepared, as no such snow-fall was ever known before or since. His nearest neighbors were Moses Stinson, who had been living one and a half miles east, on the creek, about one year, and had a small clearing made, and Joseph Groves, Jr., who lived about two miles southwest of him. Groves had been living there about a year. Mr. Reeves had a large family, some of whom are scattered throughout the west, and only one of whom, Nancy, wife of Hiram Jaques, is now living in the county. About 1846, Mr. Reeves traded his farm to Thomas Scanland, who now resides upon it. Mr. Reeves now lives in southern Missouri, at an advanced age.

John Bell was born somewhere in the Rocky Mountains

and came to Illinois, and settled southwest of Versailles before 1830, and had a family of thirteen children, all of whom grew up but two. Bell died there at the age of ninety-eight years, some time between 1830 and 1840. He served in the several wars; he has two children yet living, John and Martha, the wife of Jere Surratt, one of the old settlers of the township; his son, John, served in the Mexican war.

Shadrach Newenham moved into the settlement about 1835; his sons, William, John, Joel, Absalom, James, Charles and Lorenzo D., lived in the township, and several of their descendants reside in the vicinity. Henry Cox, a native of South Carolina, came from Kentucky and located in Elkhorn in 1835, where he remained for six years, and then removed to Iowa, and thence to Missouri, where he died. The number of settlers was increased in 1836 by William McDannold, a Kentuckian; he brought with him a family, two of whom now live in the township, a daughter, Margaret, the wife of John C. McDannold, and a son, George W. McDannold. In 1837, Hiram Jaques arrived in Brown county; he was a native of New York and was born August 17th, 1814, being a man of twenty-four, when he arrived in Illinois; he stopped at a place now known as Jaques' Mill, and obtained employment in digging the first mill-race, for a mill, in 1837. The mill was built by his employers, Ayers & Lumbard. The mill was a frame building, three stories high, with one run of burrs. It was both a saw and grist-mill. The following year, 1838, Mr. Jaques selected Miss Nancy Reeves, the daughter of Thomas Reeves, as his wife, and the young couple were married and settled in the township, where, with the exception of three or four years, he has continued to reside. He bought the farm, together with the mill located upon it, which he assisted in building when he first arrived in Illinois, from Ayers & Lumbard, in 1846. The farm is a portion of sect. 16; he built a new water-mill, and later a fine steam-mill, with two run of burrs. Several houses were built around the mill site, and at one time there were two stores, a large furniture factory, operated by steam, a blacksmith shop and a post-office established, becoming quite a place of business and known as Rochester. The first postmaster was Charles Manker followed by A. Baldwin, Hiram Jaques, and at the time of the discontinuance of the office Francis Norris was postmaster. Now there is nothing remaining at that place except the blacksmith shop of Harvey Pouder, the saw-mill of a son of the pioneer, and Dr. S. W. Scanland. Mr. and Mrs. Jaques are both living upon the old homestead, which has been the scene of their joys and sorrows for nearly half a century. Samuel McCoy and his brothers, George W. and Alexander, accompanied by their father, Samuel McCoy, Sr., and their families found a home in Brown county, in 1838. Alexander McCoy chose Mt. Sterling township as his home, and Samuel and George W. settled in Versailles township. Alexander, the only survivor of the original family resides in Shelby county, Illinois. The only one residing in Brown county is George McCoy, the son of Alexander, who resides in Elkhorn township the place of his birth in 1839. Connecticut, the "nutmeg state," sent as her contribution to western civilization, Samuel Baker, who migrated to New York, where he married Hannah Van Hyning, and then came west, stopping first in Ohio and from thence to Illinois, settling in Pike county, and then moving northward in 1839 or 1840 and settling in Brown county, this township; his sons, James, Henry, Albert and Noah, who came with him, married and settled in the township and had families They are all dead except James, who is living upon the old homestead at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

Elijah Worden, John Flynn, Benjamin Perry, Elijah Harp, James Baker, Samuel Hunter, James Rusk, John Herring, Moses Slatten, William Morrell, Roger Sullivan, John S. Wilson, Silas Campbell, Thomas Osborne, Thomas O'Hara, H. C. Northern, James A. Perry, Sanford McDaniel, Samuel Briggs, Absalom Gerrish, Sewell Gerrish and John R. Reeves, were all old settlers, who did much by industry to improve the county. A man by the name of Fitzgerald, at an early day settled opposite Reid's on the flat near the present iron bridge. Spencer Hall also settled upon section 24 at a very early day. Henry D. Ritter John Brown, Frederick Kallasch, George W. Zimmerman, Andrew Mehl and Jacob Zimmerman were among the early settlers and were all Germans, who by their industry and energy have added greatly to the prosperity of the township. Of the number Henry D. Ritter has been a man of very great public worth, having honorably and acceptably filled the office of school trustee for eight years; constable, eight years; justic, of the peace, twelve years; assessor, twenty years; collector one year; supervisor, two years; sheriff, two years and a candidate for the same office at the ensuing November election, 1882; he has also been the school treasurer of this township for the past twelve years and is the present incumbent. Several of the above official positions have been filled by him at one and the same time, and in all he has proven himself to be honest, capable and efficient. Besides the mills mentioned in this article, was the water-mill built on section 19, in 1835, by Mr. Huntley. Near Versailles, near the east line of the township, in section 24, stands a two-story frame building, formerly occupied by a Mr. Russell, as a steam grist-mill; but it is now deserted, and time with his corroding hand is fast dilapidating the building. About the year 1840, a large number of Mormons from Nauvoo, then the holy city, settled throughout the township, and first voted to build a church near the southwest part of this township; but they subsequently came to the conclusion that a point just south of Versailles was more suitable. The project ultimately collapsed after the return of a commitee which had been to consult with Joseph Smith, who advised against it, and that it was not the proper time to build the edifice. Schools and churches were early established and sustained. The first patent from the United States to land in this township was granted to James C. Reid, and is dated October 1st, 1830, and conveyed to him the west half of the southwest quarter of section 34 in township 2 south, range 3 west. The subsequent early patents were granted James Frye for the west half of the southwest quarter of section 13, on the 2d of November, 1831; to John P. Ingram for the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 36, November 12, 1832; to Moses Stinson, for the north half of the northwest

quarter of section 14, and to Josiah Rose for the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14, both being dated February 21, 1833. This township has been ably represented in the board of supervisors by the following named gentlemen: In 1854, Moses Winslow was elected; 1855, Sanford McDaniel; 1856, Sewell Gerrish, who served two consecutive terms; 1858, Sanford McDaniel; 1859, Moses Winslow, two terms; 1861, Thomas Russell; 1862, John George, who was re-elected three times in succession; 1866, Sewell Gerrish; 1867, John George, re-elected in 1868 and was chairman of the board; 1869, Henry D. Ritter; 1870, John George, chairman of the board; 1871, Fred Wenneker, who was re-elected in 1872; Amos Baldwin elected 1873; H. C. Northern elected in 1874 and served until 1875; D. H. Perry elected in 1876 and served until 1878; Jesse Hill elected in 1879 and served until 1881; Henry D. Ritter elected in 1881; and the present representative elected in 1882, Henry C Northern.

Gilbirdsport is a station on the W., St. L. and P. Railway, has but one general store kept by Luke Perry, and is situated in the extreme northeastern part of the township.

The population of the township was 1,431; and Mary Harbor, aged 96 years, was the oldest inhabitant according to the census of 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY DANIEL RITTER.

Among the well-known citizens of foreign birth residing in Brown county is Henry D. Ritter of Elkhorn township. He has been a resident of the county since 1854, and has filled numerous public positions. His parents were Michael Ritter and Barbara Elizabeth Shaefer. His father was an officer of the town of Wolfhagen, Hesse Cassel, Germany. In that town, on the 6th day of August, 1819, was born Henry D. Ritter, the oldest of seven children, of whom six were boys and one a girl. According to the German system of instruction he went to school from the time he was six till he was fourteen years old. After leaving school he was employed a couple of years as copying clerk in public offices in Wolfhagen, and subsequently at various occupations.

In the year 1845, thinking that he could do better for himself in the new world, he came to America. Leaving Bremen in April he landed at New York City after a voyage in a sailing vessel of forty-one days. The same day on which he went on board the vessel at Bremen his father died, a fact, however, of which he had no knowledge till after his arrival in this country. Within six months of his landing in New York he was seized with a light attack of the small-pox. For eighteen months he worked in New York City at polishing parasol and umbrella handles, and thus acquired some skill as a painter. In 1847 he went to Harding county, Virginia, and there followed the occupation of a painter. On the 28th day of April, 1848, he married Lucinda Elizabeth Hall, who was born near Front Royal, in Warren county, Virginia. For one year previous to his removal from that state he held a commission as first lieutenant in a company of state militia. Leaving Virginia in the spring of 1850, he travelled with his family, then consisting of a wife and one child, in a buggy across the mountains to Ohio. He resided in Fayette county, Ohio, four years and a half, and there continued his occupation as a painter.

In the fall of the year, 1854, he came to Brown county, arriving on the first day of November. He spent the following winter in the edge of Pike county, and in the spring settled where he now lives, on section twenty-three, of township two south, range three west. His capital on coming to the county consisted of a wagon and team and seven hundred dollars in money. He engaged in farming, though most of the work done on the farm he hired, while he still devoted considerable attention to painting. The next year after his coming to the county he was elected constable, an office which he held for eight years. He also served eight years as justice of the peace. He was the second assessor of Elkhorn township, and has filled that office for about twenty years For seven years he was township treasurer. He represented Elkhorn township on the board of supervisors two years, having been elected in 1869 and again in 1881. He was elected coroner of Brown county in 1874, and after filling that office four years he was elected sheriff in 1878, serving till 1880. These facts show the estimation in which he is held by the people of Elkhorn township and of Brown county, as a man of tried integrity and business ability. He has always been a Democrat, and has retained the confidence of the members of the Democratic organization in Brown county. Every public trust committed to his care has been discharged with fidelity to the interrest of the people.

Of his eleven children nine are living. Those living are Mary E, the wife of Calvin Hill; Judy V., now Mrs. Henry C. Hill; Christina J., who married Calvin S. Hill; Calvin Z., George W., Douglass Jackson, Eliza Jane, wife of William R. McDaniel; James Henry Spencer, Franklin Wildey. He is a self-made man. He arrived in America from the old country with less than a dollar in his pocket, his indomitable energy and ready shrewdness the only resources on which he had to rely on his commencing life in a new country and among strange people. He is the owner of four hundred acres of land in Elkhorn township. A view of his residence and farm appears elsewhere.

NOAH W. BAKER.

NOAH W. BAKER, one of the leading farmers of Elkhorn township, was born in Summit county, Ohio, on the twenty-fifth of June, 1835. His grandfather, Samuel Baker, came to Ohio, from the State of New York. His father, James Baker, was born in New York, and was grown at the time the family settled in Ohio. He married Eliza Taylor, a native of Connecticut. The subject of this biography was the fifth of a family of eight children. When he was about five years old, his father moved to Brown county, and settled in section twenty-three of Elkhorn township, where he still resides. Mr. Baker was raised in this county. In 1863, he went to Nevada, and resided there for four years. During this time he was chiefly engaged in mining, and led the rough, adventurous life common to a residence in a mountainous mining district at that period. He returned to Brown county, and in February, 1867, married Margaret Greenleaf, who was born and raised in Elkhorn township. After his marriage, he settled down and went to farming. He has six children, whose names are, Hattie, Perry, Susan, Nellie, Frederick and Seth. He is one of the representative farmers of his part of the county, and is the owner of three hundred and forty acres of land. In his politics, he has always been attached to the Democratic party, though his attention has been directed to the management of his farm, and he has never taken any part in public life. As a well-known citizen of the county, his name appears in this work.

ANDREW MEHL.

ANDREW MEHL, who has been a resident of Brown county since 1866, is a native of Alsace (at his birth, a part of France, now belonging to Germany), and was born within seven miles of Strasburg, on the twenty-second of May, 1828. His father was Adam Mehl. His mother's name before marriage was Maria Eisman. Andrew was the fourth of a family of seven children. The family emigrated to the United States when he was four years old, landing at Baltimore on the fourth of July, 1832. His father settled in Monroe county, Ohio, and there Mr. Mehl was raised, attending school in an old log school-house. His father was a carpenter by trade, but principally followed farming after coming to this country. He died when the subject of this sketch was sixteen years old. As Mr. Mehl was the oldest son at home, he took charge of the farm. On the sixteenth of November, 1850, he married Elizabeth Schaub, who was born at Rumbach, in Bavaria. He lived in Ohio till 1866, when he came to Illinois, and settled where he now lives, on section thirty-two of township two south, range two west (Elkhorn), where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land. He has seven children, whose names are, George J., John D., Mary C., Anna E., Elizabeth C., Rebecca L. and Samuel A. The oldest son, George J., is a resident of Iowa. Anna is the wife of Adam Zimmerman, of Pike county. The other children are residents of this county. Mr. Mehl cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Scott, in 1852, but united with the Republican party when it was formed, and was one of the supporters of John C Fremont for president in 1856. He and his wife, since the year 1847, have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are now connected with the Zion Methodist church in Pike county.

FRANKLIN MILLS, SR.

FRANKLIN MILLS, Senior, one of the representative citizens of Elkhorn township, was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the 17th of September, 1815 His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, emigrating from Lincolnshire, England, to Massachusetts, in the year 1621. His grandfather, Jared Mills, a Baptist preacher, was one of the early residents of Hartford county, Connecticut, and there lived and died. He was the father of seventeen children, of whom Joel Mills, father of the subject of this biography, was the next to the oldest son. He resided on a farm thirteen miles west of Hartford. There Franklin Mills was raised. His mother's name before marriage was Anna Russell. The public schools in the neighborhood of his home afforded him good opportunities for obtaining an education, the schools of Connecticut at that period being superior to those of almost any other State. In 1837, he came to Adams county in this State, entered land, and engaged in farming. In 1843, he married Mary Y. Gilbreath, a native of Fayette county, Ohio. He afterward engaged in the wagon-making business, and in 1849 moved to Perry, Pike county, where part of the time he carried on business as a wagon-maker, and part of the time was engaged in the mercantile business. Since 1856, he has resided on his present farm, in section thirty-four, of township two south, range three west. He has four sons and four daughters living. Dr. George N. Mills, the oldest son, is practicing medicine at Ripley. The others are William E., Franklin Mills, Jr., Sarah Maria, wife of S. L. Johns, Anna, who married J. H. Gillespie, Mary Louisa, Samuel, and Leah. He was originally a Whig in politics, and his vote helped to elect Harrison in 1840. When the Whig party dissolved he became a Republican, and is one of the Republicans of Elkhorn township who have adhered steadfastly to their Republican faith. While a resident of Pike county he served as justice of the peace.

GEORGE W. ZIMMERMAN.

AMONG the leading and enterprising farmers of Elkhorn township is George W. Zimmerman. His father, George Zimmerman, was a native of Germany. His mother's name before her marriage was Anna Maria Lutz. George W. Zimmerman was the oldest of a family of eight children. He was born in the adjoining county of Pike, about a mile south of the Brown county line, on the fifth day of August, 1837. He was raised in that part of Pike county, and acquired a fair business education in the neighboring schools. He lived at home till his marriage, which occurred on the 26th of December, 1859, to Lizzie Winter, who was born in Calhoun county. She is the daughter of Peter Winter. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Zimmerman engaged in farming on his own account. Coming to Brown county, he rented land in section twenty-nine of township two south, range three west. At that time his sole capital consisted of a good stock of enterprise, energy, and physical strength. Accumulating some money, he bought one hundred acres of land, which forms part of his present farm. He is now the owner of two hundred and fifty-one acres. He is known as one of the leading agriculturists of the southern part of the county. His farm is kept in an excellent state of cultivation, and the buildings are considered the best in Elkhorn township. A large new dwelling-house was erected in the summer of 1882. He has three children, whose names are William Perry, George Henry, and Louisa Angenette. Three others died in infancy. In his political belief he was at first a Democrat, but of late years has given his adherence to the doctrines of the National Greenback party.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

(SCHUYLER COUNTY.)

OAKLAND township is located in the northeastern portion of the county. It is bounded on the north by McDonough county, on the east by Fulton county, on the south by Rushville, and on the west by Littleton. Entering the township from Littleton on the west, at the centre of section 7, the West Branch of Sugar creek winds its way across the township, finally discharging its waters into Sugar creek in section 24, while along its entire course it receives numerous tributaries from the north and south. Sugar creek enters the township from the east at section 13 and flows through the sections immediately south, making a wide horse-shoe curve in sections 25 and 36 and passes out of the township near the half section line of the latter, to the seat. These streams furnish an ample supply of water for stock, and afford excellent drainage for the entire township, while Sugar creek furnishes a water supply for manufacturing purposes not excelled in the state. The whole township was formerly covered with a forest of heavy timber of the most valuable species, with the exception of the southwest corner which is prairie of a very good quality. The surface is much broken, though rich and fertile, and what were originally heavy forests in the northwestern portion have been converted into finely improved farms by the sturdy and energetic citizens. A somewhat wonderful freak of nature occurred in the latter part of last April, on the north half of section 27. A portion of a large hill in one night sank straight down into the earth to a depth of forty-five feet, carrying with it the heavy timber growing upon its surface, and leaving the walls as perpendicular and smooth as though excavated for a cellar. The portion that so suddenly sank is not less than five acres in area, and the trees which were carried down with it remain upright, many of their tops just reaching to the surface of the surrounding country, while upon the topmost ledge stands one half of a tree while the other half leans against the side of the wall at the bottom of the subsidence, as though split off with an axe. The bed of a creek some distance south was subjected to an upheaval of some five feet and the channel of the stream diverted from its course, and a valuable bridge some distance below was left standing high and dry, perfectly useless. This phenomenon can not be called a land slide, as no portion of the surrounding country is covered with any earth, but remains the same as before the subsidence.

The township is the same in area with Congressional township 3 north, of range one west, of the fourth principal meridian, and contains thirty-six full sections, and takes its name from the fact that the principal timber was oak.

Many fine farms, handsome residences, commodious barns are scattered throughout the township. The Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, enters the township, from the east, in section 13 and traverses the eastern and southern portions, leaving it through section 34, affording direct communication with Chicago and also shipping facilities. The first land disposed of by the United States, in this township, by land warrants to the soldiers of 1812, were as follows: To Charles Rowe for the S. W. ¼ of section 2, October 6, 1817; to Amos Brown for the N. E. ¼ of section 8, October 25, 1817; Jacob Frier for the S. E. ¼ of section 8, November 8, 1817; Abraham Willman for the N. E. ¼ of section 9, November 29, 1817; Robt. M. Wilson for the S. E. ¼ of section 14, December 13, 1817; and to George Maun for the N. E. ¼ of section 3, Dec. 27, 1817.

The first to enter the forests and hew out a house was Richard Ashcraft, a sturdy pioneer who was born in Kentucky. He there married a Miss Margaret Burress and then came to Indiana, and started in a one-horse wagon for Illinois. He brought his all in this small wagon. His family consisted besides his wife, of William, Abner and Abisha, his children. When he reached Beard's ferry, he had only thirty cents in money, and this he parted with, to be landed on this side of the river. He moved onward, and reached what is now Oakland township in November, 1832, and selected a home on the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 25, where he built a log cabin and made his family as comfortable as he could. The forests at that time were free from underbrush, though the trees were large and closely set. During the winter his trusty gun furnished the meat for his table. Being the first winter after the deep snow the game was very poor and ofttimes scarce. Besides procuring food for his family, he cleared six acres of land, by deadening the forest trees. In the spring he broke up his ground with his own horse and the old-fashioned wooden mould board plow, planted his corn and garden, perfectly content with what little he possessed, and buoyed up with bright hopes for the future. He struggled along through the summer, continuing his labors about house and farm. From want of food and proper protection his horse died before the next spring. He left his wife and children alone, and went down Cedar creek to work for William McKee at digging a mill-race His object was to get money to buy another horse. On the opening of spring, William McKee loaned him a horse to put in another crop, and also furnished him with food and clothes for his family and took his pay in work. From this time forward he was more successful, and lived to see the wonderful change from an unbroken forest to a succession of well kept farms. Some time after his arrival, he became a professor of religion, and served the Lord as a Baptist minister until his death which occurred in the township, where his son Abner now resides. Daniel Matheney with his family, soon moved into the township, and became a neighbor of Mr. Ashcraft. He came from Woodstock township, where he had been living for some years, and settled on the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of section 25. He made an improvement upon which he continued to reside for several years and then emigrated to Iowa. William Burress, of Kentucky, a brother of Mr. Ashcraft's wife, arrived in December, 1832, bringing a wife and one child direct from his native state, and lived with his sister until he built his cabin on the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 25, where he continued to reside until his death. Josiah Downen, with a wife and one child, arrived in the neighborhood in the spring of 1833. He came in a wagon, built his cabin and commenced an improvement right on the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section 23, which he subsequently bought. He is now living at an advanced age, feeble both in mind and body. Joseph Logan and family further increased the number of settlers in this neighbrhood, in the spring of 1834. He came from the Hobart neighborhood, in Rushville, where he had been living since the fall of 1831, and settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 23, built a cabin and commenced an improvement right, which he sold in the fall of 1836, and moved to Camden. His family consisted of nine persons. The population was further increased in the spring of 1834 by the arrival of William Lamb and family, six persons, from Indiana. He settled on S. E. ¼ of section 26, built his cabin and afterward moved away. Caleb Houston and family arrived in the fall of 1834, took possession of the N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 27, and built his cabin in the midst of the forest. He afterwards entered the land and died at his original home in the township. In the fall of 1835, Ephraim Hills and family came from the vicinity of Rushville, where they had been living several years, and settled on the S. W. ¼ of section 31. His relative, Israel Hills, now resides on the N. W. ¼ of section 1, and may also be recognized as one of the pioneers of this township. A man by the name of Preston settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 22, made an improvement and remained about two years. He came in the spring of 1835. Frederick Noble and family were also among the early settlers, coming in the fall of 1834, and settled on the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of section 24, building a cabin and taking possession of the land under a settler's claim. He died upon the place, and his wife moved away. Thomas Pemberton and family arrived in the fall of 1836 and took possession of the S. W. ¼ of section 11, where he lived until his death. His sons, Judge E. J. Pemberton of Rushville and H. C. Pemberton of Oakland, are prominent citizens of the county. Nicholas Pittenger of Va. with a large family, arrived from Fulton county in the summer of 1837, entered the S. W. ¼ of section 13, built his cabin of round logs and spent his days in the arduous toil of improving a farm on which his aged widow and children now reside. When Richard Ashcraft entered Oakland township his nearest neighbors were living either in the Hobart settlement, in the Black Woods of Fulton county, or where Astoria now stands.

The first marriage was that of John McGlothing and Mary Lamb, at the residence of William Lamb, the bride not being yet fourteen years of age. The first birth was that of James Ashcraft, September 3, 1833, to Richard and Margaret Ashcraft, who also suffered the first bereavement by death, that of their son Abisha, who died in the spring of 1833. His was the first burial in the first cemetery within the township, now known as the Pittinger Graveyard,

on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25. The first school was taught in the summer of 1835, in the cabin which had been built by Frederick Noble, on the southeast quarter of section 24, by the Mr. Preston before mentioned. The pupils in attendance were Abner and William, sons of Richard Ashcraft; Harriet, daughter of William Burress; Rebecca and Nancy, children of Josiah Downen; Benjamin, Martha Ann, Sarah Jane and Joseph S., children of Joseph Logan; and three children of the teacher. The term was three months, and the subscription was $1.50 per month. Rev. Thomas Kane, a Free Will Baptist minister, preached the first sermon, at the house of Richard Ashcraft, in the fall of 1834. Revs. John P. Fast and Richard Ashcraft, Free Will Baptists, and Rev. Deacon Brown, Methodist, were the pioneer preachers. The first church built in the township was a frame building, known as the "Houston Church." Richard Ashcraft was the first Justice of the Peace elected in the township, his commission being dated February 10, 1840. The first physicians to practice in the township were Drs. William H. Nance, from Vermont, Rogers and Hall, of Rushville. The first post-office was established in 1867, at the store of James Skiles, on the northeast quarter of section 34, and was known as Oil Hill post-office. James Skiles was the first postmaster, and he also sold the first goods in the township. Joseph Billingsby had the first forge and did the blacksmithing for the early settlers. The first crime committed in the township was the killing of a man by the name of Ashbrook. His slayer was David Haines, with whom he had been gambling and drinking, and the deed was done in a broil, the instrument being a large club. Haines was sentenced to a term of eighteen months in the penitentiary, upon a plea of guilty of manslaughter, at a term of the Brown county circuit court, at Mt. Sterling. The first mill in the township was a saw-mill, water-power, built by John Houston, on the west branch of Sugar creek, near the Oil Hill post office.

The roads are kept in good condition, considering the broken surface of the country, and the numerous streams are spanned by substantial bridges, making travel safe and convenient. Neat school-houses are distributed over the township, and the education of the young receives proper attention. A neat frame church is located upon the southeast quarter of section 30. The township has had the following representation in the board of supervisors: Nicholas Pittenger was elected in 1854, and served five consecutive terms; John Young in 1859, one term; Stephen Walker in 1860, two terms; Samuel Hickam, one term; Enoch Gillham in 1863, two terms, being chairman of the board in 1864; Stephen Walker in 1865, one term; Israel Hills in 1866, two terms; Richard Ashcraft in 1868, one year; Israel Hills in 1869, one year; Stephen Walker in 1870 one year; George Wheelhouse in 1871, two terms; William Baxter in 1873, one term; Henry J. Foster one term; Henry E. Pemberton in 1874, one term; Henry J. Houston in 1875, one term; Israel Hills in 1877, two terms; William H. Baxter in 1879, one term; Henry C Pemberton in 1880, one term; James P. Clarke in 1881, one term, and Edward J. Jones, the present incumbent, elected in 1882.

The population census of 1880 is given as 1261, and the number of improved farms as 180, showing more farms and a greater population than either of the other townships of the northern tier.

OAKLAND VILLAGE.

On the 23d day of June, 1869, this village was laid out upon the S. E ¼ of section 26, by William Seachrist, and surveyed and platted by J. W. Watts, the county surveyor. The town is built along the base of the hill, and presents a picturesque appearance, as one approaches it. The buildings are neat and comfortable. It has a station upon the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Rushville branch, and offers to the capitalist seeking an investment, a manufacturing site rarely equaled. An inexhaustible supply of fine timber, coal, building stone, potter's clay, water in abundance at all seasons, and a mill site not surpassed anywhere. The first house built, where the town now stands was the rude log cabin of William Lamb, one of the pioneers of the township. The first store erected before the town was platted, was a small one-story frame structure, built by James Skiles, who removed his stock of goods and the post-office there from Oil Hill; when the name of the office was changed to that of Ray, Mr. Skiles continued to act as postmaster. The business firm became known as Skiles & Tracy. This was in the spring of 1869. Richard Ashcraft kept the first hotel. Garret Roberts, and Hoops & Pemberton had the first tile fact ry. Snowden & Aten built the first mill. a water power saw mill on Cedar creek, when the town was first located. The first church was erected in 1876, by all the different congregations, and is known as the Union church. It is a neat frame building, and is under the control of the M. E. congregation, of which the Rev. Ralph Patterson is pastor. All denominations have the privilege of holding religious services beneath its roof. The first school house was completed in the spring of 1879, the old one previously used being a half a mile south of the village. Mr. Nicholas Pittenger was the first teacher, the first session commencing in the fall of 1879. It is a neat and commodious building, furnished with improved furniture and apparatus, and a term of seven months' duration is maintained.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Tile Works.—There are two tile factories in the village. One, now in operation, has a capital of $4 000, and employs ten men, using one kiln. It is owned by Winner & Pemberton. Another is now being built by Rufus Porter at a cost of $5,000, and when in operation will employ twenty-five men. The tile building is a large frame, covered with sheet iron. Its dimensions are 150 feet by 32 feet, with an additional width of 10 feet, at the end in which the engine is placed. Four large kilns are now undergoing construction, and the number will be increased in the future.

Grain Elevator.—The grain elevator is a frame building 24 feet by 24 feet, two stories high, and was built by Messrs. Wilson & Graff, in 1879, at a cost of $1,000, the present

proprietors, who ship 40,000 bushels of wheat annually. Two men find employment in the business. A good pair of platform scales are connected with the elevator.

Saw Mill.—The date of building this mill is given above. It is owned and operated by Cornelius Aten, and manufactures large quantities of hard lumber, which finds a ready sale. Five men find employment in this industrial establishment.

General Store.—Wilson & Graff.

Drug Store—Mrs. Sarah Baxter.
Postmaster.—William Baxter.
Physician.—Dr. R. M. Barnes.
Hotels.—Abner Winner and Marion Woods.
Blacksmith.—John Sullivan.
Wagonmakers.—Bowers & Markell.
Carpenters.—David S Moore and Jesse Pemberton.
Cooper Shop.—Calvin Boyles.
Shoemaker.—James H. Dunn.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

R. M. Barnes. M.D.

ROBERT M. BARNES, M. D , is the son of Marmaduke and Jane S. Barnes, and was born in Park county, Indiana, May 8, 1841. When he was twelve years old, he moved with his parents to Iowa, and settled in Davis county, where he remained until the rebellion broke out, when he volunteered his services to Company G, Twenty-first Missouri Regiment of Infantry, and in 1863, for valiant service and good conduct, was promoted to Lieutenant, and took command of his company, and remained as such until peace was restored, when, with his regiment, he was honorably mustered out, and returned home. Immediately after his return, he associated himself with the Keokuk Medical College, where he read and studied medicine, and commenced the practice in 1867. He practiced his profession in several places until 1873, when he located permanently in Ray, Schuyler county, Illinois, where he has successfully followed the practice of his profession, and commands the confidence and respect of the community. In June, 1866, he was married to Miss Susan Halbert, of Hancock county, Illinois. The fruits of this marriage have been six children, only three of whom are living. Dr. Barnes is an enterprising man.

VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.

(BROWN COUNTY.)

THE history of the early settlements and subsequent progress and development of the township and town of Versailles presents many features that are interesting. A retrospection of sixty years would carry us beyond the time when the first white settler had trodden upon its site, to the time when it constituted part of a dreary wilderness, before civilization had penetrated its solitude, or the voice of the pioneer echoed amid its timbered shade. The pioneers were a hardy race. That it was successful, was owing to the dauntless and persevering energy of the first settlers, for it was no enviable task to clear the forest, break the prairie, and undergo the hardships incident to genuine pioneer life. Those early settlers were of one origin, language, religion, with political and patriotic sentiments identical with a common history and the same traditions. They were of the intelligent working class, and brought with them little that this world calls wealth, but what is better, strong arms and willing hearts, and set to work, having community of purpose, which they pursued by the same methods and in the same field, with results not widely dissimilar. The journey, arrival, fortune, and career of almost any one of those resolute, vigorous, thrifty pioneer families, was the counterpart of the history of all the others.

This township is situated in the southeast corner of the county, bounded on the north by Cooperstown, on the east by the Illinois river, south by Pike county, and west by Elkhorn. It contains the whole of T. 2 S., R. 2 W., excepting sections 16, 24, 25, and 36, which are only fractional, the river passing through them, and the whole of section 6 and part of sections 5 and 7 of T. 1 S, R. 2 W. The chief streams which water and drain the land are the Illinois river, McKee's and Camp creeks. There are also other small tributaries of the Illinois river and the creeks that assist in carrying off the surface water. Originally, nearly the whole surface was covered with a heavy growth of timber, the greater part of which has been cleared and made into rich and well improved farms, yet there is a sufficient amount remaining for all local demands. There are embraced among the varieties the different kinds of oaks, ash, sugar maple, walnut, hickory, sycamore, and elm. The surface is divided between bottom and upland, the former being about one-third to two-thirds of the latter. The bottom land is composed of a deep alluvial deposit, which in fertility is not surpassed by any soil in the country. In extremely wet seasons, as it is this year, it is almost impossible to raise a crop, unless it is made late in the season, but in favorable years it produces enormous crops of corn and grass. It extends in width from one to four miles, from the river to the bluffs, which form a chain passing in a southeasterly course across the township. In many places these bluffs are very rugged, while others slope gracefully into the bottom lands, sometimes at a distance of half a mile or more. The general surface of the uplands is rolling prairie, and in some parts quite broken, especially so on approaching the small water courses. The soil is rich and peculiarly adapted to the raising of the smaller grains of which it produces abundant crops. The township is well supplied with good wagon roads running in every direction, and the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad enters it in the southeast corner of section 35, and passing in a northwesterly direction through the town of Versailles, leaves the township on the west line of section 7. This road furnishes to the agriculturist and manufacturer excellent facilities for the shipment of their products and wares from either the town of Versailles or Perry Spring Station. There is also considerable shipping done on the river, it being cheaper and more direct to St. Louis and some other markets. Considering all the advantages of Versailles, it is not surprising that it was prosperous, and became one of the wealthiest and most populous townships in the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In the spring of 1824 there might have been seen under the bluffs, near the east bank of Camp creek a party of four men wielding their axes in felling the forest, clearing the undergrowth and blazing the way for future civilization. This little band consisted of the sturdy pioneer, Cornelius Vandeventer and his three sons, William, Peter S., and Elihu. They cleared, and with a yoke of oxen, broke six or eight acres of the stubborn sod, and planted it with corn, which they enclosed with a fence, and cultivated until the 20th of June, when they left it in Nature's care and returned to the "Sangamo country" to rejoin their family.

Before going further with the detail of this settlement, it is necessary to give a short sketch of our subject. Cornelius Vandeventer was born in Virginia in the year 1783. His father, Jacob Vandeventer, was a native of Holland, and came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a soldier in the Virginia militia. Of his family, three sons, Cornelius, Jacob and Peter, came to this county. About 1810, these three brothers, with their families, emi-

grated from their native state to Madison county, Ohio, where they were among the earliest settlers. From here Jacob went to the war of 1812, being in General Harrison's army. In the year 1823, Cornelius Vandeventer and his brother-in-law, William McFarland, and their families, left Ohio for this state, the former proceeding by way of the Ohio river, and the latter traveling overland with their stock. Vandeventer spent the winter of 1823-'24 with his brother-in-law, Hamilton Nighswonger, at Shawneetown, Ills., and in the spring of 1824 proceeded to Sangamon county in search of McFarland, who had wintered near where Springfield is now located. He had some difficulty in finding the family, and when he finally learned of their whereabouts, he was surprised on being informed that the head of the family (William McFarland) was dead. It was from here, as mentioned above, that Vandeventer and his sons came to this county to select a home. They came in a covered wagon, drawn by a yoke of oxen, and leading a mare, crossing the river at Naples. Here the bluffs of Camp creek were pointed out to them, and, leading in that direction, they started, traveling through the river bottom, which was so wet and soft as to make it a very slow and hard journey. When they had approached the bluffs near enough to discern the wild and suspicious forms that were gliding around among the trees, it gave the old pioneer considerable uneasiness, for he knew well the treachery of the red man. But Vandeventer was a man who had long braved the dangers of frontier life, and one who was well fitted to defend himself in the wilderness that he had decided to make his future abode. Those hardy pioneers never looked backward, but pushed on with that determination that knows not fear. On approaching them, what was his pleasing surprise to see them coming with extended hands to welcome him. This was a band of Indians that had collected here to make maple sugar. The party consisted of Indians belonging to several tribes—the Kickapoos, Sacs, Fox, and Miamis principally. They had several wigwams scattered around in the ravine, in section 15, and it was their custom to come here every spring and manufacture sugar, which they carried away in large quantities. The tract that he selected was in the N. E. quarter of section 14. There was a "squatter" by the name of Sheppard who had located at this point a year or two before, and had erected a small pole cabin and girdled the trees over about six or eight acres of land at the foot of the bluff, which was the tract that Vandeventer selected, and which he cleared and put in with corn, as above stated. Sheppard's cabin had been destroyed by fire, as the partially burned poles were lying in a mass on the spot where it once stood.

We have stated that after tending his corn until late in June he returned to Sangamon. Early in the fall Vandeventer brought his family and the widow McFarland and her family, in wagons, to their new home, moving into the cabin that he had built the spring previously. The corn had ripened and was ready for gathering, which was done, and preparations were made for winter. Thus have we described the first settlement in not only Versailles township, but the first in what is now Brown county.

Mr. Vandeventer was twice married, the first time to Elizabeth Hyer, who died September 5, 1825, being the first death that occurred in the county. He was married the second time to the widow of William McFarland. His family consisted of nine children, five sons and two daughters by his first wife, and two daughters by the latter. Their names were: William, Peter Slater, Joseph, Elihu and Eliza, who died at the age of fifteen,—children of his first wife; William and Peter S. died bachelors, and Joseph died the winter of the "deep snow." Elihu, who was born in Ohio, December 22, 1810, is the only one that had any family. He has been twice married, and reared four children, all of whom are living. He has always resided near where he first settled, and is now in the seventy-second year of his age, the oldest settler in the county, and although crippled with rheumatism so that he is unable to walk, his mind is yet clear, and he delights in telling of the olden time. He has lived to see the country transformed, as though by magic, from a wilderness to a rich and populous county. The old pioneer, Cornelius, lived on the place where he first settled until his death, October 17, 1865, aged eighty-two years, seven months and fourteen days. He was the earliest justice of the peace in this section of country, and was generally known as Esquire Vandeventer, and held other offices in the early history of both Schuyler and Brown counties. He was a kind husband and father, honorable and upright citizen, loved and respected by all who knew him. A portrait of him can be seen on another page of this work.

The McFarland family who came with Vandeventer, landing September 7, 1824, settled near him. The family consisted of Mrs. McFarland and four sons,—Robert N., William H., Nathaniel and Benjamin W. Of these Robert N. and Benjamin W. were married and had families, and they are all dead excepting Robert N., who resides just east of the town of Versailles.

The next settler was Dr. Isaac Vandeventer, son of William Vandeventer, and a nephew of the old Esquire. He and his young wife came together from Virginia, their native state, in a wagon drawn by one horse, arriving in the fall of 1825. They reached the old squire's Eestate in the evening, and stopped with him until they could build a cabin of their own, which they did on section 15, just at the foot of the bluff. This was half-a-mile or more from his uncle Cornelius' cabin, and those were the only two cabins in the county at that date and for some time afterwards. Isaac cleared and made a farm, and was an early schoolteacher in this country. He taught a school in Naples, now in Scott county, the first in this portion of Illinois. In 1827 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Ross, at Atlas, in Pike county, and graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1830; returned home and began the practice of his profession. He was the first physician here, and for many years had a large practice, extending his visits as far as Jacksonville, Griggsville, Rushville, Quincy, etc. His death occurred August 2, 1851, of cholera. His widow married George Scripps, who also left her a widow. At her death she was buried beside her first husband in the

old Bluffs grave-yard on section 14. Dr. Vandeventer died without issue. In his life, the doctor was an active man and quite a prominent politician. He was a Whig and made several races for office, twice for the senate, and once for congress, against Stephen A. Douglas, but was never elected, the Democratic party being largely in the ascendancy.

The first resident north of the bluffs was Hamilton Nighswonger. He was of Scotch-Irish descent born in Ohio, and migrated here with his family in the spring of 1826, settling in section 17. He erected his little cabin on the N. E. ¼, about one hundred yards inside of the present limits of the town of Versailles. He was a brother-in-law of Cornelius Vandeventer. He resided here until his death, in 1855. He had a family of seven children, only two of whom survive, Peter, who resides in the township and Emily, the wife of James H. Pettigrew, in Cooperstown. Others of the family reared children, who are yet in the county.

It was not until 1827 that the settlement was increased, when John P. Hambaugh and George Lampkin made their appearance. These two men were residing at Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois, at the time, and it was in the winter of that year they left there on foot traveling northward in search of vacant lands. After traveling about three days over the prairies and through the timber and tangled undergrowth they reached Naples, a distance of over one hundred miles. Here they were informed that by traveling northward for about ten miles there could be found very choice vacant lands, which direction they pursued, crossing the river at the mouth of McKee's creek, thence through the bottom heading for the bluffs about a mile east of where the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad now enters them. Reaching the forest near the bluffs they proceeded to explore the region. They traveled, however, but a short distance in the timber, there being such a heavy growth of underbrush as to make it almost impenetrable, but gradually worked their way along the bluffs to Camp creek, stopping at Esquire Vandeventer's. Lampkin and Hambaugh erected a log cabin on section 33, where now stands the Martin residence. After its completion they returned to Edwardsville, walking again the entire distance in three days, having been absent about three weeks. This was in the month of February, 1827, and in March they loaded a two-horse wagon and started with the intention of making this their permanent home. Mr. Lampkin had been recently married, and he brought his young bride, Mr. Hambaugh also accompanying him. John P. selected the land and made the first improvements on the N. E. ¼ of section 28, where the Hambaughs settled and always resided. The land was not then in market, but each actual settler had the privilege of preempting eighty acres. Following these were John Stone and Samuel Root, with their families, early in 1828. Mr. Stone was a native of Vermont, but while young went to Kentucky with his father's family. He settled on section 28, in the N. W. quarter, and lived there until his death. There came with him his wife, two sons and one daughter, viz: Erastus, Mirando and Elmina, all grown. Both the sons married and settled here, and Elmina was married during the winter of the deep snow, to Stephen D. Hambaugh, and is the only one of the family living. Mirando was a shoe-maker and made all the boots and shoes for the pioneers in this neighborhood. He died in August, 1860, his brother having died a few years previously, but several of their descendants are still living here. Samuel Root was born in Vermont and was an early emigrant in Kentucky. His family consisted of Erastus, Roswell I, Cynthia and her husband, Justus Hurd. Mr. Hurd did not settle in this county. Erastus brought his wife with him from Kentucky and reared a family of ten children, six of whom are now living. He located on section 21, where he died in 1845, and his son, S. C. Root now resides on the old homestead, and the others live in the vicinity.

S. D. Hambaugh, mentioned above, came and located on the place that his brother John P. had selected the year before. He was then a single man and came in a large heavy wagon drawn by four horses, from Edwardsville, crossing the Illinois river at Meredosia. He arrived in the spring of 1828 and joined his brother. These brothers were sons of Henry Hambaugh, and natives of Virginia. They came with their father from Kentucky to this state in 1825, settling at Edwardsville. It was there that Fanny Hambaugh, their sister, was married to Gov. Thomas Ford, then a young lawyer residing at that place. In 1853 and '54 Governor Ford was engaged in compiling a history of Illinois, and the fact that it was written in the old Hambaugh residence in this county, is a thing not generally known. Stephen D. Hambaugh married Elmina, the daughter of John Stone, above mentioned, and reared four children—John Henry, James S., Joseph M. and Mary, the wife of Charles W. Price, all living. He was a prominent and influential citizen. Was a member of the legislature for one term and held other positions of trust in the county. His death occurred in 1877. John P. Hambaugh is still living, a bachelor, at an advanced age.

In the fall of the same year, 1828, we find two new arrivals in the settlement. These were Jefferson Hume and Elisha G. Adams, who came about the same time, in the month of October. Jefferson Hume was a native of Kentucky, and emigrated from that state to Illinois in 1825, stopping near the present site of Springfield. He brought with him to this county a family of ten children, viz: James, deceased; Malinda, the wife of George A. Hume, residing in DeWitt county, Ill., Gabrial T., in Kansas; Milton in Missouri; John residing on section 33 of this township; William F., living on the same section; Cassie, who married Green B. Smith, both deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of Spencer Adams, in Texas; Mary, wife of Robert Brown, and Ellen deceased. Mr. Hume settled in the N. W. corner of section 33 just east of the railroad, at the foot of the bluffs, on the place where Dr. A. D. Six now lives. He was a carpenter by trade, although he made farming his principal occupation. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1830, and held several other minor offices. He was several times made Major or Colonel of militia in early times. In 1839 he went to Texas, where he died about 1842. There was a very early settlement made by his nephew William Hume, about a

mile south of where he settled and just within the limits of Pike county in 1826. Elisha G. Adams, was born in Vermont, January 9, 1806, and went to Canada with his parents when a child. In 1826, he emigrated with his mother to Illinois, locating in Morgan county. Here he married Matilda Henry, and moved to what is now Brown county, landing on the southeast quarter of section one of this township on the 20th day of October 1828. As usual he built the same kind of a log cabin, as all pioneers, which was of rough logs about 16 feet square, entered 160 acres and preempted 80 acres of land upon which he and his young wife launched out for themselves. When he arrived there were several bark wigwams in the vicinity and in fact scattered all along the bluffs, but the Indians were friendly. Adams was quite a hunter in his younger days and frequently joined them in the chase. He informed us that by their every day associations with him he had learned their language so as to speak it very intelligibly. In the year 1830, Adams killed over forty deer, which brought him some *ready cash*, a thing that was indeed scarce in those days. The hides were worth twenty-five cents and the hams brought the same price per pair. Corn was then worth ten cents a bushel and labor twenty-five cents a day. Adams says, "I have split many a thousand rails at the rate of twenty-five cents per hundred." In those early times farming was not a very extensive occupation; corn, cotton and flax were the principal products. The latter was woven into garments by those noble pioneer women, and never were there a happier people than our frontiersmen, in their suits of home spun or buckskin. Mr. Adams reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living, Amanda, the wife of John Thomas; Joel H., residing in section 12; Mary A., the wife of Daniel Evans, in Cooperstown; Oliver P., in section 1 of this township; Asenath became the wife of George Ferrell; Emily the wife of Henry Stullers, and Ellen a Mrs. John Prudent of Cooperstown. At this writing Mr. Adams and his wife are living on the same place where they located fifty-four years ago. They are both in the enjoyment of health, and never tire in relating the trials and hardships through which they have passed. Joel M., and Orson, brothers of Elisha G. Adams, came with him to this country in 1828. The former became a permanent settler and died here about ten years ago, but Orson joined the Mormons, and went with them from Nauvoo to Salt Lake City, where he died. Thomas Lackey arrived in the neighborhood about this date, and many say a year or two earlier.

By this time several families had arrived and formed a strong settlement along the bluffs, and a post-office was an institution much desired. Petitions were drawn up and sent in proper form to Washington, and their prayers were granted. An office was established, known as "Vandeventers Post-office." Cornelius Vandeventer was appointed postmaster, and the office was kept at his residence. This was in the year 1828. The mail was carried on horse back by a man named Fowler. In those days postage was paid at the distributing office and many times the old settlers were considerably troubled to get the "Two-bits" that were required to release their letters. The Vandeventer office was a great convenience, but for the want of patronage it was, in a few years, discontinued, and it was not until 1835 that another was established. At that time there was quite an influx of settlers, and another effort to obtain an office was made, which resulted in the establishment of the Sugar Grove Post-office. Stephen D. Hambaugh was appointed postmaster and it is now kept at his place on section 28. The route was established to Pittsfield.

In the winter of 1830–31 occurred that memorable event, the "deep snow." On account of the meager preparations for so severe a visitation, the early settlers suffered many hardships. It is difficult for those of to day to comprehend the sufferings of cold and hunger that those sturdy pioneers underwent. The snow commenced falling in December and continued falling for several weeks. The depth was from four to five feet. The stumps of trees that were cut for firewood, after the snow had passed away, had the appearance of having been felled by giants, some of them measuring from six to seven feet in height. The roads or pathways were completely blockaded, and the fences and cabins were virtually buried, and the inhabitants only went forth as food and fuel demanded, from dire necessity. The deer, prairie chicken and games of all kinds suffered death from starvation.

In 1830 the following parties made the first land entries in this township: John P. Hambaugh, September 20, 1830, entered the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 28; George Lampkins, the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of section 33, September 30, 1830; Erastus Stone, E. ½ of N. W. ¼ section 22, Sept. 30, 1830; Levi Johnson and David Prickett also entered land here on the same date.

In 1831, Richard and Philip Briggs, natives of Kentucky, arrived in Versailles. They had come to the state the year previous and raised a crop in Morgan county. They both located in section 18. Richard lived here until his death, October 8, 1876. Philip moved from here to the state of Missouri, where he remained a short time and then returned, locating in Buckhorn township where he died several years ago. He had a family of eight children when he came, only two of whom are now living—John R. Briggs in Versailles and Louis Briggs in Lee township. Michael Summy and James Bullard also came with the Briggs. Summy was a son-in-law of Richard Briggs, and emigrated to Texas. His father and others of the family settled here, and some are yet in the township. Bullard remained here and died, leaving a family. When Briggs came the following parties lived in the vicinity: Hamilton Nighswonger, Joseph Groves, Mr. Willford, and Mr. Darnell.

It was the same year that Jacob and Peter Vandeventer, brothers of Cornelius Vandeventer, came and located in the township. They were natives of Virginia and came here from Ohio. There was only two years' difference in their ages. They both married in Virginia, and had families when they located in Versailles Nov. 12, 1831. Jacob moved to Pike county in the Spring of 1833, and died there in August following, at the age of 52 years. His family then removed to Versailles, settling in section 15. He was twice married and had eight children born to him, two by the first

wife and six by the latter. Jethro, his oldest son, came here in 1838, and is yet living in the town of Versailles. Three of the children born by the last union are residing in the county—Thomas R., Joseph F., and Barnet B. Peter Vandeventer died at the residence of his brother, Cornelius Vandeventer, a few weeks after his arrival. He was also twice married, and reared seven children by his first wife and two by the latter. They all came to this county, and all but two of them have died here. Those living are, Dr. Saul Vandeventer, an early physician in the county, and Silas H. Another prominent early settler was Ashford D. Ravenscroft, who came here a single man in 1836. He was born in West Virginia June 22, 1808. He arrived here about the time of the starting of the town of Versailles, and went immediately into the mercantile business, in which he continued until his death April 19, 1872, making an active business career of thirty-six years in the town of Versailles. His widow, who is the daughter of Henry Casteen, is residing in the town. Mr Ravenscroft was a man of great industry, and through strict integrity and honorable dealing he accumulated a fortune. Henry Casteen was another prominent early arrival, and one of the proprietors of Versailles. He was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1786, and moved from there to Kentucky in 1815, where he was married to Lucinda Peters, and came with his family to this county in 1836, purchasing the improvements of George Hillard, just north of the town of Versailles. At that time there was a great deal of sickness, and Mr. Casteen soon lost his wife and four children; four are yet living. He was again married in 1839, and two children of this union are living here. He was one of Versailles' active men, and was much esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He died April 14, 1854, at the age of 68 years.

Among other old settlers we will mention the Townsends, Pratt, Scott, John Whitten, Benjamin and Joseph Robinson in 1835; George Summy, Richard Upchurch, an early school teacher, Wesley Tolle, Elijah Hall, Spencer Hall, John Surratt, Samuel Black an old teacher and surveyor and at one time County Judge, John Heflin, Daniel and James Brown, Henry Boss, James Bullard, Jesse Landon, Thomas and James McCormack, William Gamble, Bethel Colston, Jacob Summy, John A. Houlderly, Angel Hume, Avery Carter, Prudy Meeks, David McGlaughlin, Enoch Reecer, John Sides, Stephen Carner, Benjamin F. Hill, Henry May, Mr. Ray, George Byram, G. W. Temmons, Richard Marrs, Philip Ausmus, B. F. Hill and many others that might be mentioned. We may not have named all the early settlers in the township, nor have traced the history of all of them, and were it possible to do so, it would not be interesting. It has been our aim to follow up the very earliest arrivals, and mention more particularly those who figured prominently in its early history.

The earliest school taught in Versailles was by a private tutor in Cornelius Vandeventer's family, probably as early as 1828. The first log cabin school was taught just west of the Vandeventer brothers' residence on section 15, by Miss Hannah Burbank, a lady sent here by an eastern mission. Another school of the same character was taught by John Lister in a cabin on section 18. For information on this subject we refer the reader to the Chapter on Common Schools.

In those early days, when the country was sparsely settled, great inconvenience was experienced in obtaining flour. The mills were very rude affairs, and very distant from each other. In 1828 the Vandeventers, Roots, Stones and Hambaughs constructed a pirogue out of a large walnut tree, for the purpose of carrying their grain to be ground at a little water-mill on Blue river. This was the first boat-building in the county. The first mill built in this settlement was constructed by Jefferson Hume in 1830. It was a horse-mill, and stood near the present residence of Dr. A. D. Six. Though rude and awkward as it was, it served its purpose, and was largely patronized. The settlers were often compelled to remain several days before their grists could be ground; "the first come, the first served," was the maxim, and each had to await his turn. Another horse-mill was built soon afterwards by the Townsends. The first grist-mill was constructed by M. Johnson, and was located on McKee's creek. It was propelled by water and had one run of stones. In 1833, Cornelius Vandeventer built a water-power saw mill on Camp creek. Others were soon afterwards erected along the river and creeks, and the lumber trade became quite a profitable business.

For other pioneer matter, we refer the reader to the various general chapters in the front part of this work, wherein many interesting facts of the olden times are recorded.

We append a list of names of those who have represented the township in the board of supervisors: S. D. Hambaugh, elected in 1854; Michael Summy, in 1855; A. D Ravenscroft, in 1856; Cortez Hume, in 1857; John R. Briggs, in 1858, and re-elected until 1861, when A. D. Ravenscroft was elected and served for two terms. In 1863 Edward Purcell served one term, and Thomas J. Russell was elected in 1864; Saul Vandeventer, in 1865, and served for two years; W. W. Glaze, in 1868, and re-elected in '69; John Bond in 1870, and served two years; Obadiah Summy, elected in 1872, re-elected in '73; Edward Welch, in 1874, and re-elected in '75; Thomas J. Russell in 1876; B. L. Rowland, 1877; Harrison Burgesser, 1878, and served until 1881; James McCormick, elected 1881, and is the present incumbent.

TOWN OF VERSAILLES.

In point of population, this is the second town in the county. It is beautifully situated on high rolling land, in the heart of a rich and populous farming community. Among the bluffs in the vicinity of the town there are numerous lasting springs of excellent water, many of which contain valuable mineral properties. A few years ago there were iron and magnesia springs opened about one mile northeast of the town, and a large hotel built, which, while it was open, had considerable patronage from invalids seeking the benefit of the waters. With proper and experienced management, it would, no doubt, have become a beneficial and profitable resort. The town is one of the most healthful locations in this part of the state.

It was laid out by Henry Casteen, Cornelius Vandeventer, A. D. Ravenscroft, and Dr. Isaac Vandeventer, December 2, 1836. The original plat was situated in the south half of section 17, and was surveyed by Allen Persinger. There have been several additions made to the town, and the corporate limits now contain one square mile. The above parties purchased twenty-two acres of land of Hamilton Nighswonger, and were the originators and proprietors of the place. The name of the town was chosen by one of its founders, Mr. Casteen, from Versailles, his early home in Kentucky, and from Versailles in France.

A. D. Ravenscroft erected the first building, a frame store-house in the spring of 1836. It was a one-story structure, about 20x24 feet, and in it he placed the first stock of goods opened for sale in the township. There has been some dispute as to who was the first merchant, but as Mr. Ravenscroft's books show that his first entry was made June 27, 1836, there can be no doubt but that he sold the first goods. He continued in business in the town until his death in 1872.

The next building was erected by Joseph C. Townsend for a hotel, and upon its completion Versailles became a stage stand. The town was located on the Springfield and Quincy stage line. The post-office was soon moved from Sugar Grove, and A. D. Ravenscroft first kept it. The Townsend house has always been used for a hotel, and now forms a part of the present Versailles House. It was not long until a second store was built and opened by Dr. Isaac and Jethro Vandeventer. This store was situated on the southeast corner of Main and First streets, just opposite the Versailles House. Jacob Summy opened a saloon on Main street about the same time. Thomas Foley began the blacksmithing, and Enoch Rasor the tailoring business. Thus the town started, and with a steady growth and improvement it has gained a population, which, at the last census, is given as 517 souls. There are a number of good stores, and the merchants are an energetic class, who are striving to build up their town. The streets are laid out square with the points of the compass, are well shaded, and have good plank sidewalks. There are several fine brick and frame residences, and all speak well of the enterprise of her citizens.

Schools.—The first school taught in the town was by a Mr. Wright, in a log house erected for that purpose, situated in the northeast corner of what is now the corporate limits, about 1839 or '40. George W. Gibson was the next teacher. E. P. Bunce taught there in 1842, and continued teaching in the neighborhood three or four years. This building was subsequently moved, and now stands on Walnut street near the old Methodist church. School was held in it until another and better building was erected in 1852. This was constructed of brick, 20x30 feet, one-story high, located on First street, north of Walnut. Here the schools were taught until the present fine brick structure was completed in the summer of 1872. This building is two and a half stories high, and contains two rooms on the first floor, and one large room in the second story. It is a graded school, employing three teachers. This building was erected at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. It is an imposing structure, and stands as a monument of the liberality and intelligence of a progressive people.

Churches.—The first church was erected by the Methodist denomination. There are now besides it the Christian, United Brethren, and Catholic churches. For their history see the Ecclesiastical chapter.

Cemetery.—The first cemetery was established by the town authorities purchasing an acre of land of James Bullard, about the time of the starting of the town. This is located in the southern part of the town, and about ten years ago it was filled, and a new ground was necessary. In 1873, the same authorities purchased three acres near the centre of section 18, and laid it out in lots and walks for the use of a cemetery. It is controlled entirely by the town board.

Incorporation.—Versailles was first incorporated as a village, under the general State law. On the twenty-third day of March, 1858, a legal notice was given to the citizens of the village, that a meeting would be held at the school-house in said village, on Saturday, April 3d, 1858, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating the said village. The meeting was held at the appointed time and place, and Cortice Hume was chosen president, and James Moorman secretary, and a vote was taken, which resulted in twenty-seven for incorporation, and four against it.

April 8th, 1858, an election was held for the purpose of selecting five trustees, and the following named gentlemen were elected: George Glaze, Henry May, John A. Casteen, Cortice Hume, and Dr. Saul Vandeventer. C. Hume was made president, and James L. Moorman secretary.

The place was again incorporated, by special act of the legislature, approved March 26th, 1869, as the "Town of Versailles." The charter required that an election shall be held on the first Monday in April of each year, for electing five trustees, one of whom shall be chosen president of the board, and such other officers as are made elective by this act, etc. This special act was made in order to give the authorities more power in governing and controlling their town. The officers elected under this charter in 1869 were: Hiram McGuffy, President; W. W. Glaze, Joseph Casteen, A. Gough, and A. Burgesser, Trustees; Frank Hume, Constable; John James, Street Commissioner; and A. J. Glaze, Town Clerk.

Mills.—The first mill in the corporate limits was built by Jesse Landon, in 1835. It was a horse mill, situated in what is now the southeast part of the town. It was in operation for eight or ten years. The present grist and saw mill was built several years ago. It is now owned and operated by T. J. McWane. It is a three-story frame mill, with a run of two burrs, and capacity of about twenty-five barrels per day. The saw in use is a fifty-two inch circular saw.

Brick.—There has been considerable brick burning in the town, the first of which was burnt in 1838, by Cornelius and Dr. Saul Vandeventer. At this writing there is a yard in the town, but it is not being worked.

BUSINESS HOUSES AND TRADE OF 1882.

General Stores.—E. F. Crane & Co.; W. S. Henry; L.

C. Lancaster; W. H. Brackenridge; James McCormick; Reid & Brady.

Hardware and Groceries.—Barlow McCoy.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.—Wainman & Rowland.

Drugs.—W. W. Eckler; John Wright.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods.—Miss M. Casteen.

Millinery and Dress Making.—Eckler & Burgesser.

Groceries and Confectionery.—Aaron Stinson.

Groceries and Stationery.—Hartman & Burgesser.

Stoves, Tinware and Furniture.—A. D. McDaniel.

Harness Store.—Rowland & Son.

Meat Market.—Sargent & Martin.

Physicians.—Saul Vandeventer; John Bond; J. A. Lung; B. Wilson; O. E. Wilson, and A. D. Six.

Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers.—Charles W. Wainman; John H. Reisch; and E. M. Rockwood.

Liverymen.—Westbrook Wight and Thomas Graves.

Hotels.—Versailles House; Maple Grove House, Thos. H. Graves, proprietor.

Carpenter Shops.—J. C. Hoffman & Son; Thomas Keely.

Lumber Yard.—E. F. Crane & Co.

Cooper Shops.—Thomas McCormack; Purcell Bros., and John Allstot.

Drayman.—F. C. White.

Shoe Shop.—J. R. Devincy.

Barbers.—Alexander Hall and H. A. Hawk.

SOCIETIES.

Versailles Lodge No. 108, A. F. and A. M., was instituted October 1st, 1851; and the following were its first officers under the charter: James H. Dennis, W. M.; A. J. Stoner, S. W.; John Loer, J. W. The remaining charter members were John Sides, Joseph Robinson, Thaddeus McCoy and Joseph Smith. The Lodge is now in a prosperous condition, with a membership of forty-six at the present time.

Irene Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O F., was first organized in Mt Sterling, on the 25th day of July, 1850, with James W. Singleton, I. Nye, James M. Keith, Vincent Ridgely, and James B. Moore, as charter members. By dispensation from the Grand Lodge, it was removed to Versailles, Illinois, April 4th, 1860; and reorganized by electing as the first officers, M. M. Hersman, N. G.; Jacob Fleck, V. G.; J. A. Beard, Secretary, and Jerome B. Leonard, Treasurer. The Lodge now has a membership of fifty-two, and is in a flourishing condition financially.

PERRY SPRINGS STATION

was laid out by William B. Elledge and Sarah J. Elledge, Dec. 20, 1875. It is situated in the N. E. ¼ of section 33, and was surveyed and platted by Moses Black. The village has been vacated, except lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 in block No. 3. The railroad continues to make it a regular stopping place, and there is some railroad business done there. The station house, a store, and two or three other buildings constitute the place. It is quite a convenience to the travelers and shippers of the immediate vicinity.

A town called Milton was laid out August 25, 1836. by Louis Gay, situated on the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section 31, and the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 32, near the site of the old Johnson mill, on McKee's creek, but it was a failure.

We have thus summed up the history of Versailles township from the time of the arrival of Cornelius Vandeventer, in 1824, up to the present time; and it is no difficult task for the reader to see the development it has made in the past. Containing, as it does, the most productive land, and many valuable improvements, its growth in the future will be even more rapid than in the past. Its population at the time of the census in 1880, was as follows: the town of Versailles, 517; township, excluding the town, 1318; total, 1835.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Cornelius Vandeventer

Elihu Vandeventer

THE portraits which appear above are those of representatives of the earliest family of settlers in what is now Brown county. Cornelius Vandeventer was the pioneer settler. Elihu Vandeventer, his son, has now lived within the limits of the county a longer number of years than any other citizen. Some account of this family must be valuable as a contribution to the history of the county. Jacob Vandeventer, the father of Cornelius Vandeventer, was a native of Holland, and from that country emigrated to America at a period when the thirteen colonies were yet subject to British rule. He first settled on the banks of the Delaware river in the southern part of New Jersey, but afterward removed to Pendleton county, Virginia. He took part as a soldier in the war for Independence, and was present at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of the British army under Cornwallis. He died in Ohio. He had eight children, of whom one of the youngest was Cornelius Vandeventer, born in Pendleton county, Virginia, in the month of February, 1783.

Cornelius Vandeventer was married in Virginia to Elizabeth Hyre. In the years 1805,or 1806, the Vandeventers, including Jacob, the father, and the sons, removed from Virginia to Ohio. They were among the pioneer settlers of Madison county in that state. Cornelius Vandeventer remained in Ohio till 1822, and then set out for Illinois. The winter of 1822-1823 was spent in the southern part of the state in the vicinity of Shawneetown, and the following winter in the "Sangamo country," as the part of the state in which Sangamon county is included was then universally called. The family would probably have made their permanent home here had not Mr. Vandeventer desired to get nearer to some navigable stream. At that time steamboats had just begun to navigate the western waters. The first one had reached St. Louis in 1817, and their use was becoming general on the Mississippi and its tributaries. That the state would become intersected by railroads, was not at that time dreamed of. It was supposed that the Mississippi and Illinois rivers would always remain, for this state, the great highways of commerce. Although the soil of the "Sangamo country" was amply fertile, he decided to select a new location where he might have the benefit of superior transportation facilities. With this idea he visited the Illinois river

bottom, and chose a place for a permanent settlement just under the bluff in section fourteen of township two south, range two west. He would thus have, he thought, the advantage of the rich soil of the bottom, while his proximity to the river would afford him a ready market for his farm products.

He came with his three sons, William H., Peter Slater, and Elihu, in the spring of 1824, and placed in cultivation six acres of corn. This pioneer corn-field was about a quarter of a mile from the present residence of Elihu Vandeventer. The same spring, in a fence corner, was planted from the seed a nursery of apple trees, from which came the first orchard ever set out in what is now Brown county. Remaining long enough to properly attend and cultivate the growing corn, he and his sons then went back to the Sangamon. In the fall the whole family came, and thenceforward were permanent residents of what is now Brown county. Schuyler county had not at that time been organized. The corn was found in good condition, unharmed by the Indians, who had limited their depredations to a few pumpkins which had been planted among the corn. The first log house in which the family found shelter was an extremely rude and primitive affair. This was succeeded by other log structures till a frame dwelling-house was erected, the first ever built within the limits of Brown county. In the fall of 1825, about a year after the family came to the county, the wife of Cornelius Vandeventer died. He was married again to Mrs. Susan McFarland. Her maiden name was Hyre, a sister to his first wife. On the organization of Schuyler county Cornelius Vandeventer was elected a justice of the peace and filled that position for about fifteen years. He was familiarly known afterward as the "Old Squire." He was the first justice of the peace within the territory now comprised in Brown county. He also was the first postmaster. The post office was kept at his house and was called "Vandeventers." He was a man of thrift and industry, and became the owner of a large tract of land. He was connected with the Methodist church, of which his wife was an earnest and enthusiastic member. Though he had acquired in youth, only a moderate education, he was extensively informed on a great variety of subjects and was a close reader. In his old age the reading of newspapers was his favorite occupation. He was originally a whig, and on the dissolution of the Whig party became a Democrat. His health had been generally good through life. He died suddenly from a stroke of paralysis on the porch of the residence of his son Elihu, on the 7th of October, 1865. His children were William H., Peter Slater, Elihu, Abraham (who died in Sangamon county) Joseph, Eliza, Elizabeth and Amanda. The last two were by his second marriage.

Elihu Vandeventer, the third of these children, was born in Madison county, Ohio, on the 22d of December, 1810. He was in his fourteenth year when he came with his father to what is now Brown county. His advantages for obtaining an education were mostly confined to Ohio. The country was new when he came to Illinois, and he had not more than three months' schooling altogether in this state. His youth and early manhood were spent in hard and rugged work. His father and brothers had built a saw mill on Camp creek, within a short distance of his present residence, and in this he frequently worked day and night, sometimes not going home to his meals for a day or two at a time. In the early part of the year 1837 he went to Virginia, and there became acquainted with Zipporah Wells, whom he married in April, 1837. After his return to this state he carried on farming in partnership with his father. His older brothers had died in 1833. In October, 1844, occurred the death of his wife. His second marriage was in October, 1845, to Mrs. Margaret Bonnifield. She was the daughter of Joseph Douglass, and was born near Belleville in St. Clair county. From the time she was three until she was fifteeen years old she lived in Marion county, Kentucky. Of the children of Mr. Vandeventer the oldest, William Harrison, is engaged in farming in Versailles township. Two died in infancy, and Peter Slater at the age of four years. Amanda Francis, the oldest child by his second marriage, is the wife of William H. Ravenscroft. The next daughter is Mrs. Josephine Atchley. Emeline died when a year old, and the youngest child, Maggie Belle, is the wife of Dr. Wilson Reid of Versailles. Mrs. Vandeventer, by her first marriage, had a daughter, Jane, who is, now the wife of S. C. Root.

Business matters have occupied Mr. Vandeventer's attention closely, and he has never taken any active part in politics nor held any public office. He was first a Whig, but his sentiments, which were opposed to slavery, made him a Republican on the death of the Whig party. He is now one of the large land owners of the county, possessing the title to about thirteen hundred acres. His early life was a struggle with debt, he and his father being obliged to borrow money with which to enter land, for which thirty-five per cent. interest was paid for a time. The years of hard work in his earlier life have told on his health and constitution. The portrait which appears at the head of this sketch is made from a photograph taken some years ago when in full possession of bodily vigor.

DR. SAUL VANDEVENTER.

Among the oldest physicians of Brown county is Dr. Vandeventer of Versailles. His ancestors were former residents of New Jersey, and from there moved to Virginia. His father, Peter Vandeventer, was born in Pendleton county, Virginia. His mother, Mary Buffenbarger, was a native of Hardy county of the same state. About the year 1806 his parents moved to Ohio, and in Madison county, that state, on the 20th of March, 1818, was born the subject of this sketch. The first fourteen years of his life were spent in Ohio, and then in the fall of the year 1832, the family moved to Illinois, reaching what is now Brown county, on the 12th day of November. The place of their intended settlement was the Vandeventer neighborhood under the bluff in Versailles township. His mother had died in Ohio six years previous. When Dr. Vandeventer was about eight years old, and three

weeks after the arrival of the family in this state, occurred the death of his father. This event broke up the family and scattered the children. Dr. Vandeventer was in the employment of various parties, making his home a great part of the time with his uncle, Cornelius Vandeventer and his cousin, Dr. Isaac Vandeventer. His uncle was the pioneer settler of the county, having made his home along the bluff in 1824, while Dr. Isaac Vandeventer was the earliest physician in the territory now included in Schuyler and Brown counties.

He had gone to school but little in Ohio, and as he grew up toward manhood all his energies were bent toward acquiring an education. The money with which his board and tuition were paid he earned by labor on a farm, making rails at twenty-five cents a hundred. He thus gained a good education, and began the study of medicine by the advice of Dr. Isaac Vandeventer, then practicing at Versailles, under whose instruction he gained a knowledge of chemistry and anatomy. August 2d, 1838, he married Clarissa Nighswonger, daughter of Hamilton Nighswonger, the first settler on the site of Versailles. In 1842 he began to devote his whole attention to the study of medicine, and during the winter of 1844–45 attended lectures at the Kemper Medical College of St. Louis, afterward called the McDowell College, and now known as the St. Louis Medical College. From the spring of 1845 till 1852 he practiced medicine at Cooperstown. The latter year he became a resident of Versailles, where he has followed his profession. His first wife died on the 5th of October, 1854. In March, 1856, he married Charlotte Nighswonger, sister to his first wife. She died in May, 1859. His present wife, whom he married on the 6th of August, 1861, was Mary A. Sullens, a native of Howard county, Missouri. The six children by his first marriage were Martha Jane, now a resident of Jacksonville; Henry Clay, who died in infancy; Julius Henry Lee, who died when twenty-six years old; Cornelius, now living in Kansas; and Ann Augusta, a resident of Jacksonville. The two children by his second marriage both died when infants. He has four children by his present marriage—Abraham Lincoln, Nini Inez, Elihu Harvey and Ulysses Grant. In his politics he has always been opposed to the Democratic party. He was first a Whig, and voted for Harrison in the enthusiastic and celebrated campaign of 1840. He became one of the early members of the Republican party, voting the Republican state ticket in 1856. He was one of the oldest physicians in the county, and few men are now living in this part of the state whose memory is so fertile in recollections of the incidents of the pioneer times.

STEPHEN C. ROOT.

THE father of Stephen C. Root, Erastus Root, was one of the earliest settlers of Versailles township, having made his home in this part of the county in the year 1828. Samuel Root, the grandfather of Stephen C. Root, was born at Piermont, New Hampshire, in 1775. From New England he moved to Kentucky, came to what is now Brown county, in 1828, and died in 1829, at the age of fifty-four years; twelve days after his decease, his wife, Ruth Root, died at the age of fifty-six. Erastus Root was born in Vermont in 1800; he was a young man when the family moved to Kentucky. In Meade county of that state he married Ann Lawson, who was born in Maryland; soon after his marriage he came to Illinois, and after a residence of about a year in Greene county, he came to what is now Brown, then a part of Schuyler county, in 1828, and settled where his son, Stephen C. Root, now lives, on section twenty-one of township two south, range two west. He died in February, 1845; his wife survived him till 1872. Stephen Charles Root was the sixth of a family of ten children, and was born on the 14th of October, 1835; he was raised on the same farm where he now lives, and was ten years old at the death of his father. On the 21st of May, 1863, he married Nancy Jane Bonnifield, daughter by a previous marriage, of Mrs. Elihu Vandeventer; her father, Arnold Bonnifield, died when she was a child; she was born in Iowa. In 1866 Mr. Root took charge of the old homestead farm; he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land; his three children, Bertie, Frank, and Carrie, all died in infancy. In his political faith he is a republican.

JOHN J. TAYLOR.

THE ancestors of Mr. Taylor formerly lived in the vicinity of Snow Hill on the eastern shore of Maryland; here John Taylor, the great-grandfather of John J. Taylor, resided during the early part of his life; he was captain of a sailing vessel which made trips between that part of Maryland and the Bermuda Islands. At an early period in the history of Kentucky, he left Maryland with his family and made his home in the wilds of that new and unsettled country. The Indians at that time were still numerous, and he was obliged to face the dangers and hardships which marked the settlement of "the dark and bloody ground." He settled on the Brushy fork of Hinkston creek, which runs through Nicholas and Bourbon counties; here William Taylor, the grandfather of John J. Taylor, was born; he was the youngest of five children, of whom four were sons and one a daughter; his birth-place was on Taylor's creek, within five miles of Carlisle, in Nicholas county. On reaching manhood he married Mrs. Mary Ross, of Carlisle, Kentucky; her maiden name was Stites. He removed from Kentucky to Illinois in the year 1829, and settled near the town of Bethel in Morgan county. In the spring of 1833, he came to what is now Brown county and made his home on section eight of township one south, range two west, where his son, William J. Taylor now lives; here he settled in a brush thicket, entered land, and bought a good farm under cultivation. He died in the spring of 1874, at the age of sixty-eight.

William J. Taylor was born in Morgan county of this state on the 9th of March, 1832; he was about a year old when his father moved to this county. In the year 1851 he married Anna M. Robinson, a native of Fayette county,

Kentucky; her father, Joseph Robinson, became a resident of the present Brown county in the year 1836, and settled two miles and a half northwest of Versailles. William J. Taylor is now one of the large farmers of Cooperstown township, and is the owner of six hundred and eighty acres of land; he has two children, John J. Taylor and Tabitha, the wife of Alexander Bailey, of Mt. Sterling.

John J. Taylor was born on the 11th of February, 1852; his education was obtained chiefly in the schools of Mt. Sterling. On the 23d of November, 1880, he married Sophie Reger, daughter of Casper Reger, of Cooperstown township; her father made his home in Brown county in 1857. A sketch of his history appears elsewhere. After his marriage Mr. Taylor went to farming on section five of township two, south, range two west, a couple of miles north of Versailles, where he cultivates a farm of three hundred and sixty acres; he is one of the enterprising agriculturists of the county, and has given much attention to the raising of thoroughbred cattle, hogs and fine horses; he was the first to undertake the raising of thoroughbred cattle in the county to any considerable extent. In his politics he, like his father, is a Democrat.

STEPHEN D. HAMBAUGH, (Deceased),

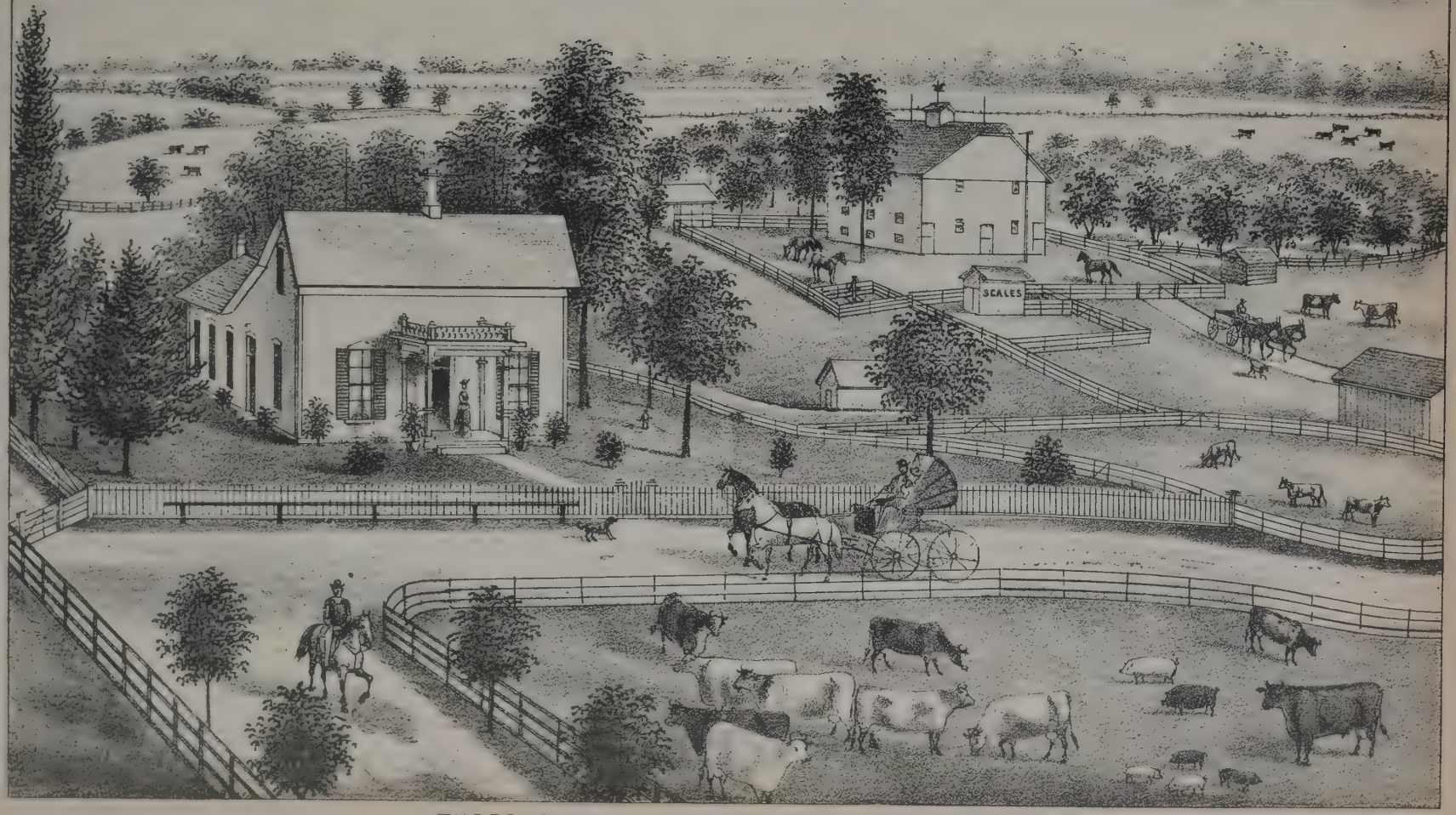
Was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, October 23d, 1802. His grandfather, Henry Hambaugh, emigrated from Germany to America previous to the revolutionary war, and in the vicinity of Detroit, Michigan, then a frontier French settlement, married a woman of French descent. Henry Hambaugh, father of Stephen D. Hambaugh, was the youngest child by this marriage. Soon after his birth the family settled in Shenandoah county, Virginia, where he grew to manhood, and married Rebecca Morris, whose family are of Irish origin. In 1799 he moved to Nelson county, Ky., and afterward to the adjoining county of Bullitt. In 1823 the family came to Illinois. Henry Hambaugh, the father, for a time taught school in the vicinity of Edwardsville, while Stephen D. Hambaugh was employed in teaming between St. Louis and Edwardsville, and for one winter was clerk in a store in St. Louis. While the family were living at Edwardsville, Thomas Ford, afterward governor of the state, married Frances, Mr. Hambaugh's only sister. Mr. Hambaugh first saw Brown county in 1827. In the fall of 1828, the family moved up from Madison, and made a permanent settlement under the bluff, in section twenty-eight of township two south, range two west. On the 28th of December, 1830, Stephen D. Hambaugh married Elmina, daughter of John Stone. She was born in Berkshire, Franklin county, Vt., July 2d, 1813. Her father moved to Hardin (now Meade) county, Ky., in 1818, and in 1828 settled in section twenty-two of township two south, range two west, Brown county. Her mother's name was Abigail Clark. On the night of this wedding the deep snow, which made remarkable the winter of 1830-'31 began falling.

For some years Mr. Hambaugh carried on the coopering business in partnership with his brother, John Pius Hambaugh, making pork barrels, flour barrels, and hogsheads, which were sold at Beardstown, Naples, and other places along the Illinois river. By this means he secured enough money with which to enter land when it came into the market. He and his brother at one time owned, together, about nine hundred acres. He was known as one of the best farmers of the county for that day. For some years he had charge of the Sugar Grove post-office, kept at his house. This office was discontinued on the establishment of a post-office at Versailles. He was elected a representative in the legislature in 1842, over James Singleton, the present representative in Congress, who ran as the Whig candidate. He was the first member of the board of supervisors from Versailles township. In his politics he was a Democrat. He was a man of great energy, and throughout his life accomplished a vast amount of hard work. He died on the 4th of Nov., 1877. Of his seven children, two died in infancy, and one (Eliza), at the age of twenty-three. Four are living: John Henry Hambaugh, of Mt. Sterling; James Stephen Hambaugh, of Jacksonville; Mary Frances, wife of Charles Price, of Cass county; and Joseph M. Hambaugh, now living on the old homestead farm. He was a man widely known throughout the county, and universally respected as a good citizen.

WILLIAM W. GLAZE.

William W. Glaze, of Versailles, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on the 18th of Feruary, 1825. The family is of German descent, his ancestors coming from Germany and settling in Virginia at an early period. His grandfather, Abraham Glaze, moved from Virginia to Ohio, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Scioto county in that state, making his home there when settlers were few, and purchasing his land from the government. His father, Jacob Glaze, was born and raised in Scioto county, and there married Rachel Rardin, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio. Her father, Daniel Rardin, had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The subject of this biography was the oldest of six children. He was brought up on a farm. In March, 1850, he married Mazilla Coleman who, was born and raised in the same county with himself. He was farming in Scioto county till 1856, and then came to this state in March of that year, settling on his present farm within the corporate limits of the town of Versailles, where he has since resided. His farm consists of two hundred and seventy-six acres. He has six children: Thomas, Mary Jane, the wife of James Patterson; Maggie, who married John Flattery; Andrew Jackson, Carrie, and Julia. His political opinions have attached him to the Democratic party from 1848, when he cast his first vote for president for Lewis Cass. For a number of years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the town of Versailles, and has filled other public offices. For two terms he represented Versailles township in the board of supervisors.

COUNTERPIECE GRADE COW. CINDERELLA. MILLIE.



THOROUGHBRED DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM OF JOHN J. TAYLOR, SEC. 5, T. 2, R. 2. (VERSAILLES TP.) BROWN CO. ILL.

A. D. Ravenscroft,

SUCCESS is the creature of energy and tact. Men may sometimes blunder into fame or fortune, but, unless they possess sterling qualities, the sequel to their lives is apt to prove that they were unworthily entrusted with great advantages. Opportunities come to every man, but only a few seize upon them and rise with them to success. Men spring to the front and become prominent as leaders. It is not so much because their opportunities are greater, but that they possess the qualities which in all ages have been recognized as the masters of success, and by which they are enabled to take advantage of that

> "——— tide in the affairs of men
> Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

Among the former residents of Brown county whose lives illustrate these truths, was Ashford D. Ravenscroft, for many years a merchant at Versailles. He came to the county with but little capital, opened the first store in the town of Versailles, and by his superior business qualities built up a fortune, which at his death was second in magnitude to that of no other person in the county. The family from which he was descended was of English origin, and at an early date settled in Virginia. His parents were James and Charlotte Ravenscroft. His mother, whose maiden name was Dowden, was a member of an old and well-known Virginia family of considerable influence and wealth. Ashford Dowden Ravenscroft was one of a family of six children, of whom five were sons and one a daughter. He was born at Romney, Hampshire county, Virginia, near the North Branch of the Potomac river, on the 22d of June, 1808.

His youth was spent in Virginia. He had the ordinary advantages in the way of schools. His naturally quick intellectual perceptions made him capable of rapidly improving his opportunities, and in early life he laid the foundation for a thorough business education. As a boy he was self-reliant, and early displayed those strong business characteristics which marked his career in after life. In the year 1832, then twenty-four years of age, he left Virginia, and made his home at Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. He soon gained the confidence of the people of that county, and was elected sheriff. A visit to Illinois, while he was a resident of Ohio, made him acquainted with the advantages of the section of country now comprised in Brown county, and in the year 1836 he came to Versailles, of which place he was afterward a resident till his death. He was, at the time he came to this county, twenty-eight years old. His means were moderate, and consisted of less than a thousand dollars, which had been accumulated by his own efforts.

The town of Versailles had been recently projected, and

was just starting into active growth. On looking over the ground, he decided that it would be a good place in which to embark in the mercantile business. During the winter of 1836–1837 he erected a frame building of two rooms, in which he began selling goods the following June. The entry on his books shows that he sold the first article from this store on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1837. To the original frame building an addition was afterward made, and for some years it was used both as a store and a residence. It is still standing on Main street in Versailles. This store was the first in the town; others, from time to time, made ventures in the mercantile business, and finding it unprofitable, abandoned the field; but he kept on, building up each year a larger trade, as the population of the surrounding country increased and the people came to know him as a business man. He became owner of part of the town site, and to him is due much of the prosperity and growth of Versailles.

On the 21st of November, 1841, he married Mary F. Casteen, who was born near Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky. Her father, Henry Casteen, was a Virginian by birth, who early went to Kentucky, and in 1832 came to Illinois, and settled within a mile of the present town of Versailles. Of this town he was one of the original proprietors, and the fact that he came from the vicinity of Versailles in Kentucky, was the circumstance which gave the place its present name. Mrs. Ravenscroft's mother's name was Lucinda Peters.

Mr. Ravenscroft continued the mercantile business at Versailles, and made it the means of acquiring a generous competence. He gained the confidence of the people, was upright and honorable in his dealings, and was eminently successful as a business man. A few years previous to his death he became troubled with the rheumatism, with which, in March, 1872, he was confined to his bed for a week. He recovered sufficiently to visit a daughter in Missouri, and to attend to his ordinary business affairs. On the 19th of April, 1872, having suffered much pain through the early part of the day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, while in his store, he was suddenly seized with severe illness, and expired in the presence of his two daughters, Lydia and Katie. His funeral, which took place on the 23d of April, is said to have been the most largely attended of any that ever took place in the county. He had numerous friends and acquaintances in this part of the State, who sincerely mourned his loss. His body was buried in the old Casteen grave-yard, but was afterward removed to the Versailles cemetery, where his last resting-place is marked by a handsome and costly monument of marble, erected to his memory by the surviving members of his family.

As a business man he had few superiors in the county. He had unusual energy and ambition, and a perseverance in which most men are lacking. Nature had endowed him with intellectual qualities beyond those of most men. Though he possessed great shrewdness as a merchant and a financier he would have been successful in almost any calling. He had gained a thorough knowledge of the law, as far as it relates to ordinary business transactions, and it was often remarked that he would have risen to high rank in the legal profession. His portrait shows him to have been a man of unusual power, of ready resources, and of self-reliance.

In his business transactions he was generous as well as just, and many acts of kindness and benevolence marked his life. He had many mild and gentle qualities, which made for him warm friendships, and greatly endeared him to his wife and children. He was cheerful and sociable in his disposition, and his domestic relations were unusually happy.

In his political belief he was first a Whig, and afterward became an earnest Republican. He possessed a talent for public affairs, and was well informed as to the political issues of the day. He was elected a member of the board of supervisors from Versailles township, in 1856, and again in 1861 and 1862. Of his five children, Mattie Charlotte died on the 15th of May, 1856, at the age of four years. The four living are William Henry Ravenscroft; Lucinda J., who married Thomas H. Graves; Lydia A., the wife of William Yates, of Pike county; and Virginia C. Ravenscroft.

THOMAS E. ROOT.

THE ROOTS came to this country from England, though the family is said to be of French extraction, the ancestors emigrating to England from France at the time of the Huguenot persecution in the latter country. Thomas and John Root of Badley, Northamptonshire, England, came to America in the year 1637, Thomas Root settling at Hartford, and John Root at Farmington, Connecticut. From these two, the different members of the Root family in the United States are believed to be descended. Samuel Root, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Piermont, New Hampshire, in 1775; married Ruth Crook, and in the year 1819 removed to the State of Kentucky; his death occurred in Brown county of this state, on the 9th of September, 1829. Erastus Root, the father of Thomas E. Root, was born at Piermont, New Hampshire, December 11th, 1799. He was about twenty years old when the family removed to Kentucky. On the 29th of November, 1826, he married Ann Maria Lawson, of Meade county, Kentucky, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, whose father was one of the early residents of Kentucky. Directly after his marriage he came to Illinois; he remained in the neighborhood of Carrollton, Greene county, till 1828, when he came to what is now Brown county, and settled in section twenty-one of township two south, range two west. He selected a location along the bluff with his farm mostly in the Illinois river bottom. He died on the 26th of February, 1845. His wife died on the 28th of January, 1872.

Thomas E. Root is the eighth of a family of ten children, and was born on the 17th of October, 1839; he was raised on the farm on which his father had settled on coming to the county in 1828, and the district schools supplied his advantages for obtaining an education. February 23d, 1862, he married Pauline Withers, the fifth of

FARM RESIDENCE OF ELIHU VANDEVENTER, SEC. 15, T. 2, R. 2, (VERSAILLES TP.) BROWN CO. ILL.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE A. D. RAVENSCROFT, VERSAILLES, ILL.

eight children, of Quinton and Sarah Withers. Her father was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in November, 1804, and when two years old accompanied his father to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and learned the trade of a carpenter. From Kentucky he went to Missouri, and there, about the year 1830, married Sarah Sallee. He settled in section nine of township two south, range two west, in this county in the year 1838, on land which he purchased from the government. Mrs. Root's parents are now living in Chautauqua county, Kansas. After his marriage, Mr. Root purchased land north of Versailles, and has since lived in that part of the county. He is now a resident of section eight, township two south, range two west. Of his six children, two died in infancy; the four living are Joseph Franklin, born December 12th, 1862; Moses Albert, born April 1st, 1870; Sarah Frances, born December 6th, 1872; and John Virgil, born December 25th, 1875.

In his political views he was formerly identified with the Republican Party. His vote, in 1860, helped to elect Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican President of the United States. He continued to act with the Republicans till 1878, since which time his opinions on the subject of the finances of the country have led him to support the National Greenback organization. He became connected with the Union Baptist Church in 1859, of which he was a member till 1875, when he became connected with the Missionary Baptists. He has been a regularly ordained Baptist minister since 1867. In the religious welfare of the county, and especially in the establishment and support of Sabbath-schools, he has taken a great interest.

JOHN A. FLATTERY.

JOHN A. FLATTERY, who, at this writing, is the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of county clerk of Brown county, was born at Versailles, on the second of January 1856. His father, Thomas Flattery, was a native of Ireland, and coming to America when a young man first lived in the neighborhood of New Orleans. He subsequently came to Illinois, and married Catharine McCormick, sister of Thomas and James McCormick, at present leading business men of Versailles. The subject of this biography was the third of a family of ten children, of whom five are now living. Most of his early days were spent at Versailles, though from 1866 to 1871 the family lived at Mt. Sterling. At the latter place his education was chiefly obtained in a school carried on under the direction of the Rev. Father Cogan, a gentleman of considerable learning and much experience in educational matters. In 1873, Mr. Flattery, then seventeen years of age, became clerk in the store of James McCormick, at Versailles, and retained this position till 1880. For many years he was also connected with the sewing machine business. These occupations gave him opportunity to make extensive acquaintances, not only in Versailles and adjoining townships, but over the whole county. On the 7th of December, 1881, he was married to Miss Maggie Glaze, daughter of W. W. Glaze, of Versailles. From his early youth he has been an ardent Democrat in politics. In 1878, then only twenty-two years of age, he was elected collector of Versailles township. In 1882, he received the Democratic nomination for county clerk, and if elected, will probably be the youngest person filling that position in the State.

ALEX. D. SIX.

THE Six family is of German origin. The great-great-grandfather of Dr. Six was the first of the family to come to America, and all persons bearing the name of Six in the United States are supposed to be his descendants. According to tradition the original ancestor of the Six family in America was sent from Germany by his father on account of some difficulty in which he had become involved by reason of violating the regulations concerning the killing of game, which at that time were very strict in that country. He settled in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, married there, and raised a large family. The name was then spelled according to the German method, "Saxe," but became anglicized in Virginia to its present form. The Sixes comprised a well-known family in the Shenandoah Valley, and some of its members were men celebrated for their fine physical proportions and were noted Indian fighters. The mother of Louis Wetzel, the celebrated pioneer and hunter, was a Six, the cousin of John Six, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

John Six was the oldest of his father's family, and at the age of sixteen filled his stepfather's place in the colonial army in the war of the Revolution. He was present at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. Soon after the Revolution he went to Pennsylvania to work at his trade of a joiner, or carpenter, and there married Mary Duvall. Shortly after this event, John Six moved to Tennessee. He settled in a wild country on the frontier, where it was necessary to be constantly on guard against the attacks of the Indians. From Tennessee he moved to Kentucky, and there followed a hunter's life. He kept in advance of the settlements, and in the fall hunted deer and other game. For his venison and hams he found a market on the Ohio river. He moved from Kentucky to Scott county, Illinois, in 1825. The last fifteen years of his life were spent in South Prairie, in Pike county. He died in this county at the house of his son, David Six, in the year 1848, at the age of eighty-four.

David Six, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Tennessee in 1799. At the age of twelve he immigrated with his father to Kentucky. His early life was spent entirely on the frontier. In 1819, at the age of twenty, he married Elizabeth Cox who, at that time, was only fifteen. In 1823 he came to the Sangamon country, in this State, from there removed to Greene county, thence to what was then Morgan county, (afterward Scott) and in 1828 to what is now Brown county.

Dr. A. D. Six was the fifth of twelve children. Born in what is now Scott (then Morgan) county, May 31st, 1828, he was only a few months old at the time his father settled in this county. His boyhood and youth were spent in the neighborhood of Mt. Sterling. He began the study of medicine with Dr. James N. Allen, of Mt. Sterling, in 1856, and graduated from the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, in 1859. He began the practice of his profession at Mount Pleasant, in Lee township. In the spring of 1860, he went to Colorado to try his fortune in the Pike's Peak country, in which gold had recently been discovered. After spending two years in Colorado, he traveled with mule teams to the Salmon river mines, in the present territory of Montana. His company was the first to explore part of this region, and in the early part of August, 1862, on the extreme head waters of the Missouri river, four hundred and fifty miles north of Salt Lake City, discovered the first gold ever found in Montana. Dr. Six there established a placer digging. In the fall he brought from Salt Lake City their winter's supply of provisions, the journey there and back covering nine hundred miles. The winter of 1862–63 was spent at East Bannock, Montana. The next winter he visited southern California, fifteen hundred miles distant, returning to the mines in the spring of 1864. In the summer of the last named year he engaged in mining at Helena, Montana, a mining settlement which had recently sprung into existence. January, 1866, he went to Salt Lake City, and thence made his way to the Missouri river by stage, and thence came to Illinois. His mining ventures had proved remunerative. While in the mountains his knowledge of medicine and surgery were frequently brought into requisition, there often being no other physician within a great distance. He spent the summer after his return home in Texas. From 1869 to 1873, he was in the drug and grocery business at Mt. Sterling. The latter year he bought his present farm in section twenty-eight of township 2 south, range 2 west, where he has resided since 1875. His farm contains four hundred acres. May 14th, 1867, he married Elizabeth Osborn of Lee township. His three children are named Charles, Fred. and Jessie. He belongs to the Democratic party.

BROWNING TOWNSHIP.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

AS so named in honor of O. H. Browning, of Quincy. It is situated in the southeastern part of Schuyler county along the Illinois river, and is irregular in shape. The surface is much broken, consisting along the Illinois bottom of rugged bluffs. It was originally timbered, and it contains but a small quantity of prairie. The streams and water-courses are still well-wooded with oak, hickory, ash, walnut, sycamore, linden, maple, etc., sufficient for building purposes, fuel and fences. The soil is quite productive, and in some parts, especially in the fertile bottom, yields bountifully to the hand of labor. The township is well supplied with streams, sufficient for water-power and for cattle. Sugar creek, the principal stream tributary to the Illinois river, enters the township through the northern boundary toward the west and flows south forming a portion of the boundary line between this township and Frederick. The township is traversed throughout its entire extent from its northern, southwesterly through its southern boundary by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

The first settlement in the township was made in the year 1826, by William Robertson; he was a native of North Carolina; he came to Schuyler county from Kentucky, attracted by the quantity of game that then abounded here, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 16. His nearest neighbor was six miles distant in the Chadsey settlement. After he had built a cabin in the wilderness, by an excellent spring of water, which is still there, he engaged principally in the pursuit of hunting, of which he was very fond. Honey was very plentiful, and Mr. Robinson could stand in the doorway of his cabin and point out a dozen bee-trees. This article of traffic, together with the venison hams, he used to carry to St. Louis in an Indian bark canoe. The Indians were quite numerous in those days, and he used to hunt with them, frequently stopping in their wigwams. By his intercourse with them he became quite familliar with their language; he was a short, stout man and his great strength and endurance enabled him to bear the hardships of the hunter's life which he loved so well; he was married to Elizabeth Kirklin, Esquire Isaac Lane officiating. Nine children were reared as the fruit of this

marriage, five of whom are now living—George in Texas; Alexander in Browning, on a portion of the old place; Joel on the old homestead; Sarah, wife of William E. Walton, in Missouri, and Malcomb in Macon county, Illinois. He died in the year 1866; his wife following him on life's last journey in 1872. It was not long after William Robertson had settled, until Alexander and Daniel Robertson came. They were not related to each other, being of entirely different families, and the two latter named did not remain more than a year in this vicinity.

In August, of the year 1828, four brothers, Thomas T., William, Henry and Hartwell Lancaster, natives of Kentucky, came to Schuyler county and settled in Browning on section 22. They all worked together and cleared a small quantity of land. In the year 1829 they were followed by their brother Gabriel and their mother Elizabeth. The brothers, after marrying and rearing families, all died except Hartwell and Thomas T., both of whom reside in the township, the latter on section 10, where he has been since 1832. On March 1st, 1831, he was married to Elizabeth Jackson, by Esquire Isaac Lane. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster, seven of whom are still living. In his younger days he was a skillful and successful hunter. In the fall of 1829, he gathered a barrel of strained honey and peddled it out in Morgan county; he is now (1882) seventy-five years old, hale and hearty, and made this year a full hand in the harvest field. When they came William Robertson was the only man residing in what is now Browning township, Alexander and Daniel Robertson, above mentioned, having left.

Isaac Lane, the next settler, was a Kentuckian, and came with his wife to the township in the fall of 1828, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 16. Here was born to them the first child ever born in the township. Its name was Sarah, and it died in infancy. Isaac Lane was a large, muscular man, weighing about two hundred pounds; he was an early justice of the peace; his father, Adrian Lane, lived with him for a short time; he left this place for California about the year 1850, and died on the way.

Shelton Luttrell settled on section 16 in 1828, where he reared a large family and where his widow still lives; he came from Tennessee, and was an old pensioner of the war of 1812; he died in March, 1882, at the age of eighty-seven years, at the old place on section 16. George W. Justus and his wife came from Tennessee in 1828 and settled in the vicinity of Ridgeville. Of his children there are living F. M., M. L., Martha A., widow of William Chatman deceased, G. C., J. O. and T. J. Justus. George W. Justus died in 1866; his wife, whose maiden name was Susan Bates, died in 1864.

John M. Campbell, in the fall of 1829, came from North Carolina, and settled on section 14; he brought with him a wife and children; he was twice married, and one of his family is known to be still living, Charles Campbell, who resides in Texas; he held the office of county commissioner for a number of years, and died several years ago on the section where he first settled, at the age of seventy-five. In the same year came Stephen Robertson and his wife from Kentucky and settled in the township. In the spring of 1831, they moved to Macoupin county. John Baker came from Tennessee bringing his family with him, and settled on section 23, in the same year. Some of his descendants are yet living here, but he moved to Morgan county, where he subsequently died. George Garrison, a native of Ohio, came and settled on the south half of section 29, where he bought a pre-emption right from Larkin Baker, who had been there long enough to fence in about twelve acres of land and to build a log cabin and a stable. He came to the county by wagons drawn by a team of horses and a team of oxen. The value of his entire personal effects at that time did not, perhaps, exceed $350. His family consisted of his wife and two daughters; Mary is the wife of David Cox, of Kansas, and Emma the wife of Ebenezer Vail, of McDonough county, Illinois.

George Skiles was a native of Maryland, and arrived in the county December 2d, 1826, settling on the sixteenth section of Rushville township; he had lived in Tennessee, and from that state he was with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. In the fall of 1816 he went to Indiana; subsequently he removed to Kentucky, where he remained till 1819, when he went to Missouri. From this state he came to Schuyler county, bringing with him a family of eleven children, seven of whom are still living, four daughters and three sons; John lives in the town of Browning, James R. in McDonough county and William C. in Nebraska. All three are ministers of the gospel. George Skiles held the first coroner's inquest ever held in the county; he held it over the body of George Everett, shot and killed by James Morgan. Jonathan Reno, a native of Tennessee, came in the fall of 1825 to Schuyler county, and settled first in Bainbridge township, where he lived a year; he next settled on section 16 of Rushville township, and in the year 1830 moved to McDonough county. After the lapse of some time he returned to Schuyler county, and remained about three years; he finally went to Missouri, where he died. He had ten children, only one of whom, Jonathan, became a permanent settler in the county. Jonathan settled on section 22, of Browning, in 1849; he has seven children, all living in Schuyler county. David Wallace, a native of Tennessee, in 1825 settled on the northeast quarter of section 21, of Rushville township, where he lived for five years; he then went to McDonough county. After his roving disposition had led him to many changes of residence he died in Schuyler county. Of his eight children, Alfred, Moses, James, Oliver, Thomas, John and three daughters all are now living except Moses; Alfred is now living at an advanced age in Browning; he was born in Tennessee in the year 1805. He came up the river on board the "Red Rover," in June, 1828, on one of the first trips ever made up the Illinois by steamer; he has ever been an active man, and assisted in building one of the first water-mills constructed in the county in 1828.

The first school was taught in a small log-cabin, by Nathaniel Glover, a teacher from Tennessee. This was in the year 1825. The first building erected exclusively for school purposes was built at Ridgeville.

The pioneer perhaps suffers less from almost every other

cause than from insufficient mills to grind the meager harvest won from the primitive soil. The subject of mills, therefore, engaged the early attention of the first settler, and George Skiles, David Wallace and Alfred C. Wallace set to work vigorously and erected the first mill in the year 1829, on Sugar creek, in section 20. It was a rude log structure and was at first merely a saw-mill. Two run of burrs, one for wheat and one for corn, were added in 1831. The dam was constructed of logs and dirt, and a portion of it yet remains to remind us of those primitive days. About the same time Benjamin Chadsey and a man named Jordan, built the same kind of a mill a little below on the stream. In the spring of 1829, Thomas Justus, brother-in-law of George Skiles, built a combined saw and grist-mill above the Skiles mill. And above the Justus' mill, a little later, a mill was started by William McKee. Wilcox and Teal built a mill just above the point where the bridge crosses the creek on the Frederick and Browning road.

The first marriage in the township was celebrated between William Robertson and Elizabeth Kirklin. The first birth was that of Sarah Lane, daughter of Isaac Lane. She died in infancy. The first Justice of Peace was Isaac Lane, whose official presence seems to have been much sought after by wooing swains and love-sick maidens.

The first patents to land were issued November 20, 1817; John Miller for N. E. ¼ of section 1; October 6, 1817, to G. S. Douglass for N. E. ¼ of section 3, and to Lemuel Latenion for N. W. ¼ of section 3; December 22d, 1817, to Michael Howell for S. E. ¼ of section 4; October 24, 1817, to Isaac Harrison for S. W. ¼ of section 6, and October 23, 1817, to John A. McDonald for S. E. ¼ of section 6.

The county was placed under the township organization in the year 1854, and John Bogue was chosen supervisor. He was succeeded in 1855 by John M. Campbell, who was followed in the office by Thomas J. Kinney, who served two years, 1856–7. John M. Campbell was again chosen in 1858, and served two years. In 1860, John Parish was made supervisor. He was followed in 1861 by John M. Campbell, who served for three years, the last one 1863, as chairman of the board. Benjamin Walton was supervisor in 1864, and Stephen Strong in 1865. Jonathan Reno was chosen in 1866, and served two years. In 1868 John M. Campbell was again chosen and was made chairman of the board. Jonathan Reno was re-elected in 1869. William C. Ventors held the office in 1870. He was followed, 1871, by William C. Reno. A. R. Marshall was elected in 1872, and served two terms. Sherman B. Dray held the office for the next two years, and was chairman of the board in 1875. William C. Reno was again chosen for 1876. He was followed in 1877, by Mark Bogue; Bogue resigned and William C. Reno was elected in December 1877 to fill the vacancy. Mr. Reno held the office till 1880, when he was succeeded in 1881 by William Bader, who was re-elected in 1882, and is the present incumbent.

VILLAGE OF BROWNING

Is situated on the W. ½ of section 26. It was surveyed and platted by Leonidas Horney for R. Dilworth. The plat was recorded in the office of the circuit clerk, May 11, 1848. Its position on the Illinois river made it at an early day an important shipping point. Vessels from Pittsburg discharged their cargoes here and regular lines of packets run to it from St. Louis. Long lines of teams might be seen every day awaiting their turn at the warehouse. The town also obtained an early importance in a mercantile point of view.

The first settler on the present town site was John Lippencott, who located as early as 1829. The next settler was Peter Holmes, in 1830, after whom the place was at one time called Holmes' Landing.

James Austin sold the first goods from a small general stock kept in a log cabin about 1849. A year or two later Benjamin Kirkbride sold goods from a more complete stock kept in a frame building. In 1850 A. L. Wells had a store and freight house at what was formerly called Vermont Landing, a short distance up the river. R. R. Dilworth kept store on the present site of the ware-house. It was destroyed by fire in 1853 and the present ware-house soon followed. George McEvans then built a store in the town and did business for three or four years, whenhe sold to Albert and Marion Bates. In the meantime G. B. and Wiley Hollingsworth built a store and sold goods for a few years. Among the early merchants may be mentioned the names of J. G. and H. H. Lassater, Charles Early, Charles Dilworth, S. F. Wallace, and E. M. and T. H. Bradley.

The first school in the village was taught by Miss Dilworth. The first school-house, a small frame building, was built in 1854 In it was taught the village school until 1874, when the present school-house was built. It was a two story brick building, and was erected at a cost of $2400, including equipments.

The town is at present in a thriving condition, and besides the handsome school building it has a neat frame church edifice of the Christian denomination and a lodge building, also frame.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Browning Flouring Mill was built on a former mill site in 1878. It is owned and operated by M. L. Justus. It does a combined custom and merchant business, and has three run of burrs with a capacity of two barrels per hour. The other business of the town is as follows:

General Merchandise.—S. B. Dray, Thomas H. Bradley, and George W. Fowler.

Groceries and Hardware.—James M. Carlock.

Drugs and Medicines.—J. S. Blackenship.

Physician.—J. S. Blackenship.

Postmaster.—S. B. Dray.

Blacksmith.—Turner R. Miller.

Hotel.—W. C. Ballman and J. P. Campbell.

SOCIETY.

Browning Lodge No. 309 I. O. O. F., was chartered in April, 1864, with William Bader, Daniel Ivins, Elias Gibbs, George W. Garrett, Henry Ventors and others as members. Its present membership numbers about twenty-five. Its financial condition is good.

VILLAGE OF OCEOLA.

It is situated in the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of section 2, and was surveyed and platted August 5th, 1870, by J. Stumm, Deputy County Surveyor, for Samuel Fowler. The name of the post-office is Baders. A neat frame church of the Christian denomination, graces the village, and a commodious and well built school-house shows that the people are not unmindful of the important matter of education.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

General Merchandise.—S. D. and W. Bader & Co.

Hardware.—Eli Hartly.

Saw Mill.—Bader & Co.

Postmaster.—S. J. Gibbs.

The village of Ridgeville was laid out by Isaac Garrett, April 19th, 1836, on section 16. It was the voting place before the township organization. The name is still perpetuated as the title of the church and the school there.

The farming industry of Browning Township is quite important, and notwithstanding the brokenness of much of the surface it has some very productive farms. The total number of farms in the township is 155. The population including town is 1529.

LITTLETON TOWNSHIP.

(SCHUYLER COUNTY.)

THIS is the best and most finely improved of all the townships in the county; and here we find the model farms, the most beautiful farm residences, elegantly furnished with all the conveniences of modern life. The pastures are dotted with blooded stock, and the large and commodious barns are tenanted by fine horses and comfortable and handsome carriages. Beneath surrounding sheds stand the latest and best improved machinery of all kinds necessary for the successful cultivation of the soil. As one drives along the well-kept roads, feelings of pleasure well up in his breast, as field after field of golden grain, or green corn meets the eye upon all sides, while the ear is not unfrequently greeted with strains of sweet music issuing from the farm houses by the way-side, indicating that the wives and daughters of the proprietors have time for the cultivation of the taste as well as for labor. Littleton is one of the northern tier of townships. McDonough county borders on the north, Oakland on the east, Buena Vista on the south, and Brooklyn on the west. Its entire surface is slightly rolling prairie, highly productive, naturally, and improved by extensive tilling. There is sufficient timber along the water courses to answer all demands for fencing and fuel. Horney Branch in the northwestern corner, Brushy creek in the southwest, and streams in each of the other corners afford an ample water supply and the necessary drainage. Military patents for services in the war of 1812 were issued for land in this township as early as 1817 to the following named persons: Jacob Newman received a warrant for the S. W. ¼ of section 11, on the 27th of November; John Cyphers, for the N. E. ¼ of section 8; and Charles Hodgedon for the N. W. ¼ of the same section on the 29th of November; Amasa Turner, for the N. E. ¼ of section 5, December 6; John Merritt, for the S. E. ¼ of section 13, December 15; and Benjamin Spearmin, for the S. E. ¼ of section 10, December 27.

This township was one of the earliest settled in the county. Its fertile soil, beautiful location and proximity to the first settlement made, were circumstances that soon attracted the attention of the pioneers, and David Trainor, a young man, was the first to enter the township in the summer of 1825. He built a cabin, put in a crop in the weeds, and then went back to his former home, and in the spring of 1826 returned with his father. He improved the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 27.

The next to seek a home within its inviting borders were Thomas McKee and his son-in-law, Garrett Wycoff, with their families. They both settled upon the S. E. ¼ of section 35, in the spring of 1826, at which time they had moved up from Bainbridge. McKee was susequently killed in a coal mine in Rushville, and Wycoff subsequently sold his interests in that portion of the township, and about the fall of 1832, took possession of, and improved the S. W. ¼ of section 19. His cabin he constructed of clapboards in form of a frame house. He was a native of Maryland, and died upon his last improvement in the township, leaving a large family of children, some of whom are now residents. John Ritchey was a native of Pennsylvania, where he married

and came to Cincinnati, and from there to Schuyler county in the fall of 1824, bringing his wife, and Martha, Daniel, Addison B., his children, and first settled in Buena Vista, where he remained until the fall of 1824, sold out and then moved around, and in the spring of 1826 came into Littleton and took up the S. W. ¼ of section 35, which he purchased from Garrett Wycoff, December 7, 1826. The first summer he spent in a camp constructed of clapboards resting upon a ridge-pole. The beds were made upon the ground, until one morning in making them up, a large rattlesnake was discovered in a bed from which one of the children had just been taken, and then Mr. Ritchey made bunks by driving a forked stick of timber into the ground and laying sticks across. He died in the township some years ago, and several of his sons now reside here. David and Thomas Blair, brothers, came from Bainbridge, also settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 36, about this time, but did not remain long. James Trainor purchased from William H. Taylor the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of section 27, on the 22d day of December, 1825, and in the following spring came into the township and made his home, building his rude cabin and plodding along, in the manner of those days.

James H. Smith, who came from the southern part of Illinois and who was commonly known as "Judy Smith," from the fact of his replying when asked to trade, "that he would have to see Judy," (his wife) was also one of the early settlers in this section and one of the first in the county. He purchased the N. E. ¼ of section 27 from William H. Taylor as early as December 24, 1825, and the following year he made some little improvement but did not remain long. David Snyder, a native of Virginia, came from Kentucky—where he had married—in October 1830, direct to Littleton. He brought a wife and four children, making the whole journey in a four-horse wagon. He entered the N. ½ of the N. E ¼ of section 33, built a cabin and commenced a life of toil, which ended only with his death, which occurred some years ago in the township. He left several children, Sarah, the wife of Major Joseph Walker, being one of the number. Elijah M. Wilson with his family of a wife and four children was another of the pioneers from Kentucky, who assisted in the settlement of this township. He arrived in the spring of 1831 and made his home on the N. E ¼ of sec. 22, where he died several years since. James Thompson, a Kentuckian, and one of the young men who made the journey from Indiana to this county with Joel Tullis in a pirogue in October, 1823, first settling in Buena Vista, but selling his interests in that part of the county to his brother and coming to this township in the early spring of 1831, a single man, bought out a pre-emption right to the S. W. ¼ of section 21, from James McKee, a son of Thomas McKee. There was a cabin and some improvement in the way of fencing and ground broken ready for cultivation, which had been made by young McKee, who had lived there about two years. The place was in the skirts of the timber bordering on the prairie. Young Thompson built a new cabin and made further improvements, and in the fall returned to his old home in Kentucky, and on New Year's day, 1832, was married to Miss Catharine Crawford. He and his young wife left Kentucky on the steamboat Water Witch, and on 1st day of May, 1832, arrived at the new home which he had prepared, where he died in 1843, leaving a large family of children. The eldest son, William C., now occupies the old homestead. Richard P. Applegate came from Kentucky with his wife and two children in the spring of 1832, first stopping at the house of Elijah M. Wilson, his brother-in-law, until he purchased the claim of James Trainor to the W ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 27, where he built a cabin in which he spent the remainder of his days. His son, Madison, now lives on the old homestead. William H. Crawford, of Kentucky, arrived in the township in the spring of 1833, with a wife and five children, and settled on the S E. ¼ of section 20, which he occupied until his death, which occurred from injuries received in a hurricane, while in the village of Littleton. He left a large family of children, Mrs. Jane Horney, the widow of Col. Leonidas Horney, being a daughter, and James Crawford, the superintendent of the U. S. Mint at Carson City, a son. Absalom Willey, Obadiah Griffin and Mahlon Shaw, all having large families, were squatters living in one small cabin on the S. W. ¼ of section 21, in 1833. Randolph Rose, Drury Sellers, Michael Matheney, Joseph Logan, Col. Samuel Horney George Garrison, William Lambert, James De Witt, John S. Walker, Samuel Dodd, Joseph W. Snyder, Adam Walker, the Wells' family, Joseph Walker, may all be classed as old settlers, as all came prior to 1840.

Lester Seward improved the N. E. ¼, section 3, in 1832; Darius Runkle made the first improvement on section 4, in 1840; Samuel Dodds, section 5; Jonathan Horney, section 6, in 1834; Thomas Legg section 7, in about 1838; David Smith, section 14, in 1835; Samuel Cooper, section 15, in 1834; Hugh Hays, section 18, in 1832; Garrett Wycoff section 19, in 1832; Obadiah Griffin, section 20, in 1832; James McKee and Michael Matheney, section 21, in 1829 or 30; E. M. Wilson, section 22, in 1831; Thomas Cooper, section 23, in 1833; James Trainor, section 27; Thomas Bronaugh, section 28; James Thompson, section 29; Greenwood, section 30, in 1831; Thomas Townsend, section 31; John Logan, section 32; David Snyder, section 33; John Ritchey, section 34; Thomas McKee, section 35; David and Thomas Blair, section 36.

The first marriage in the township was that of James Trainor and Mary Shields, which was celebrated on Christmas day, 1828, by Thomas McKee, Justice of the Peace. The first death was that of a young man, Solomon Stanbury, who died at the cabin of Garrett Wycoff, and was buried on the S. W. ¼ of section 35, which became a grave-yard, and was the first in Littleton. The first school in Littleton township was taught by Thomas Bronaugh in the summer of 1835, in an old deserted cabin on the S. W. ¼ of section 21.

Among the pupils in attendance at Bronaugh's school were Julia, Margaret, John and Ephraim Snyder, children of David Snyder; Martha, Nancy, Evaline and Ludwell, children of Elijah M. Wilson; Eliza and Benjamin, children of Richard P. Applegate; Andrew Wycoff, a nephew,

and John, Thomas, Asher, Daniel and Jacob, children of Garrett Wycoff, and Jane, Elizabeth Ann and Tolbert, children of William H. Crawford. The first school-house was built in 1838, on the S. W. ¼ of section 19. School was taught in old deserted cabins prior to that time. The first sermon was preached by Levin Green in the McKee settlement; and in the Snyder settlement by Rev. John Logan, a Missionary Baptist, at the house of Elijah M. Wilson in 1835. The first church in the township was the Union church, a frame building, erected in the village of Littleton in 1847. The first physicians, who practiced, were Drs. Teal, Blackburn, Rogers, and Blackburn. Thomas McKee was not only the first justice of the peace, but also the first blacksmith, wheelwright and mechanic. The first post-office was at Doddsville, where the town was first laid out and Samuel Dodds was the first postmaster. The first mill was also in Doddsville, and erected in 1857, by John Pelsor. It was a large four story frame custom and merchant steam mill, complete in all its appointments. The machinery was removed to St. Louis in 1879. The roads and bridges of the township are kept in excellent condition, making travel safe and even pleasant. The township has been represented by the following named gentlemen, as supervisors, since township organization; The first elected was James De Witt in 1854, who served until 1856, when E. D. Wells was elected and served until 1861. Dr. Hosea Davis, elected in 1861, served one term; James Prather, elected in 1862, served until 1864; Dr. Hosea Davis was again elected in 1864, serving one year; Joseph Walker elected in 1865, served one term, when Dr. Hosea Davis was again chosen and served until 1869; John M. Dennis served from 1870 to 1871; In 1871, James De Witt was elected and served two terms; William Pollard was chosen in 1873 and 1874; Dr. Hosea Davis represented the township from 1875 to 1878, and was honored with chairmanship of the board in 1876; in 1879, James T. De Witt was chosen and served two terms, and was followed by William Pollock, who is the present incumbent. But few people were more patriotic than those of Littleton, as no less than one hundred and forty-nine of her citizens answered their country's call and did battle in her behalf during the late civil war, a complete list of whose names may be found at the close of the chapter on patriotism. Littleton is accredited with 161 farms, and a population of 1060, in the census of 1880.

The interest in public education is apparent from ten handsome frame school buildings, with all the modern conveniences, where half-yearly sessions of school are maintained. The moral education of the people is inculcated through the medium of the churches of Doddsville and Littleton, and Bethany Christian Church, situated on the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of section 36, which, however, is without a pastor at present. Religious services are also held in the several school-houses, and but few people have greater respect for religion.

VILLAGE OF DODDSVILLE.

Situated in the extreme northern part of Littleton township, partly in Schuyler county and partly in McDonough county, is the cosy village of Doddsville. It was laid out by Samuel Dodds and Paris Wheeler, July 6, 1836, and platted and surveyed by Allen Persinger, county surveyor. That portion lying in Schuyler county is located on the N. W. ¼ of section 5. Samuel Dodds built the first house and had the first store. The village formerly did considerable local trade. The principal business portion of the town at present is that which lies in McDonough county.

THE PRESENT BUSINESS.

Blacksmith.—Thomas McGrath.
Wagon Maker.—J. H. Wheeler.
That portion in McDonough Co. is as follows:
General Store.—W. G. Irvin.
Carpenter.—William Cowan.
Physician.—J. W. Donnelly.

The old Union church, used by all denominations, was built in 1851 and was a neat frame building. The Methodist congregation have a neat frame building, built in 1879, with Rev. W. F. Lowe for its present pastor. There is also a handsome church edifice belonging to the Presbyterian congregation. It is a frame building, and was erected in 1880, and is in that portion of the town lying in McDonough county. Rev. D. T. McAuley is the pastor.

VILLAGE OF LITTLETON

From which the township receives its name is the geographical centre of the township, on the southwest corner of section 15, the northwest corner of section 22. James Little and Dr. William H. Wendow located the village on the 31st day of July, 1849, and procured the services of Leonidas Horney, then county surveyor, to survey and plat the town.

Dr. William H. Wendow built the first house in the village, a small log cabin in 1847, and also kept the first store, soon after the village was laid out. A post-office was established in 1847 and Dr. William H. Wendow received the appointment as postmaster. John Dale opened the first blacksmith shop in 1847. The first physicians to practice in the village were Dr. W. H. Wendow and Dr. Hosea Davis. The first school-house built in the village, was one made of round logs, in 1849, and was occupied until 1856, when a neat brick building, two stories, was substituted for the log hut. The different congregations united in the erection of a neat frame building in 1847 for the purpose of worship, and was known as the Union church. Religious services prior to that time were held in the school-house. This old building was destroyed by a hurricane which swept over the village on the 26th day of October, 1856, and left but three houses standing, and they in a wrecked condition. Fortunately no lives were lost at the time, though Mr. W. H. Crawford, an aged farmer who happened to be in town, was so seriously injured, that he died from the effects of his injuries in a short time.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Steam Flouring Mill.—This mill was built in 1878, by its present proprietors, George M. Matheney & Sons, at a

cost of about $3,000. It is a substantial two story frame building, with one run of burrs, and finds steady employment in doing a strictly custom business.

General Store.—James L. De Witt.

Tile Factory.—Just being constructed, Erwin & Barron.

Blacksmiths.—Miles K. Barron, and James McGee.

Wagon Maker.—Joseph Logan.

Carpenter.—E. F. Roberts.

Shoemaker.—David Agnew.

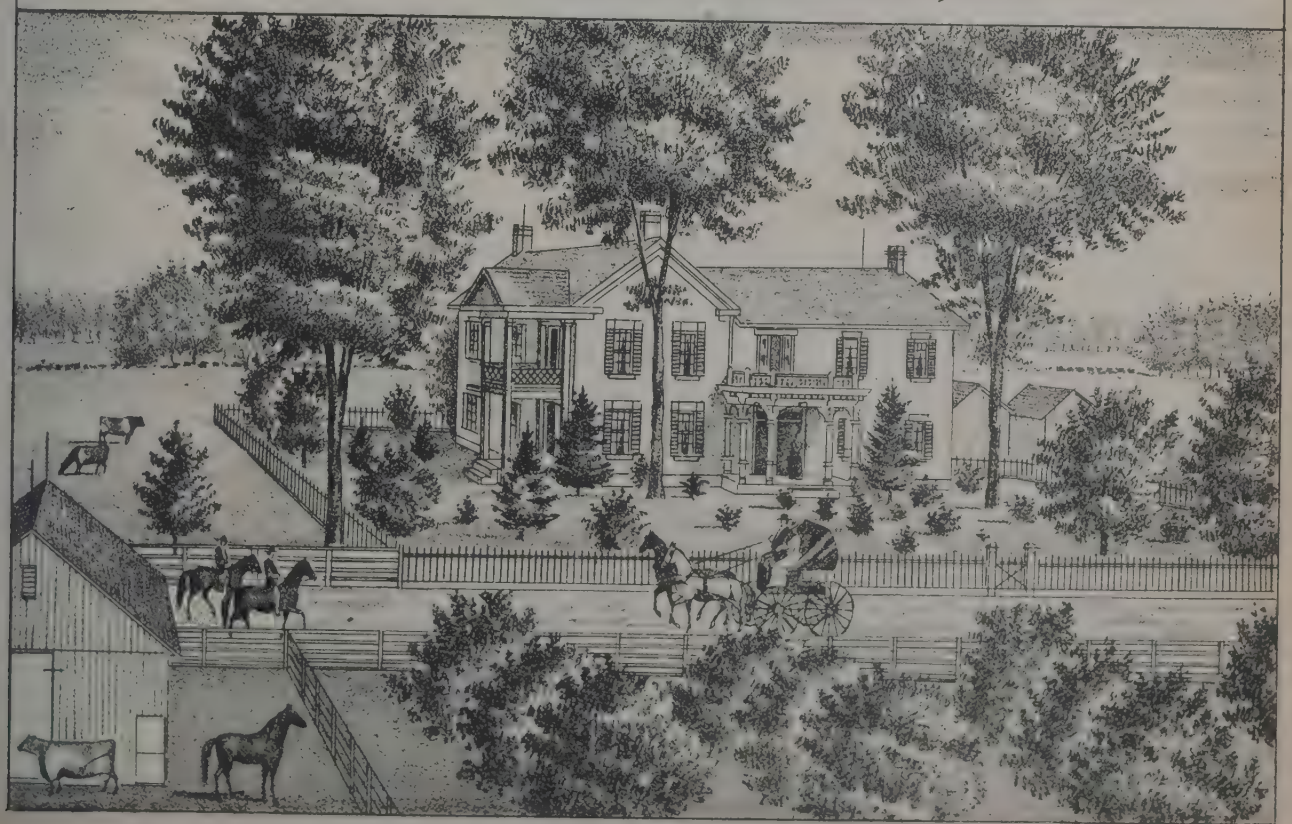
Postmaster.—David Agnew.

Physicians. Drs. Hosea Davis and H. H. McCabe.

A well kept cemetery of one acre located in 1851 northwest of the village contains the remains of many loved ones whose last resting place beneath the shade of forest trees is marked by the humble wooden slab, the plain marble or the handsome pile. The first interment made was that of the remains of Mabel Horton.

The village is supplied with two neat brick churches. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1857, and Rev. W. F. Lowe is the pastor in charge. The Baptist Church was erected in 1857, and is presided over by Rev. Sanders. A pretty little white, frame school-house graces the village, and plainly shows that the citizens are not neglecting the educational duties they owe their children. They have a term of nine months. There is but one department. The village has never had any organizations. The streets are broad, well shaded, and run at right angles. The houses are new, and bear evidence of the thriftiness of their inhabitants. There are several very pretty residences, both frame and brick.

FARM RESIDENCE OF GEORGE H. KIRKHAM, SEC. 35, T. 3, R. 2, (LITTLETON TP.) SCHUYLER CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF CASPER REGER, SEC. 24 T. 1 R. 2 (COOPERSTOWN TP.) BROWN CO. ILL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. LEONIDAS HORNEY.

Col. Leonidas Horney, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, September 4th, 1817. His parents moved, when he was only a year old, to St. Clair county, Illinois. He was the only descendant of Hon. Samuel Horney, of whom mention is made in this work. In the spring of 1825, his parents removed with him to Schuyler county. Leonidas received most of his early education in the common schools of this county. After leaving school, he engaged in teaching for a few years. On the 2d of September, 1841, at the age of twenty-four, he was married to Miss Jane, the daughter of William H. Crawford, Esq., of Schuyler county. Soon after his marriage he purchased a farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, Mr. Horney enlisted as a private in Co. —— commanded by Capt. W. A. Richardson; regiment, by Col. John J. Hardin. They were very soon ordered to the seat of war after their organization. He served in that division of the army commanded by Gen. Taylor, and while bravely fighting he was wounded at Buena Vista. Being a flesh wound, it did not disable him. After this engagement he was promoted lieutenant, and at the close of the war commissioned captain. At the close of the war he was mustered out and returned home, where he again engaged in farming. Soon after his return, he was elected to the office of county surveyor of Schuyler, and retained that position until 1860. He voted for Douglas, but his favorite being defeated, he accepted the situation, and became one of President Lincoln's warmest supporters. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he laid aside the pursuits of peace and the endearments of a happy family, and again drew forth his sword in defence of the flag of his country. In August, 1861, he volunteered, and was elected Captain of Company A, Tenth regiment, Missouri Volunteers Infantry, and soon after he was promoted to the rank of Major, and subsequently to the rank of Colonel. He participated in many hard fought battles, and at the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862, received a flesh wound, which did not disable him from active service. At the siege of Vicksburg, near Champion Hill, while bravely leading his gallant regiment into the fight, he was shot, and killed, and fell into the arms of his men. He was buried on

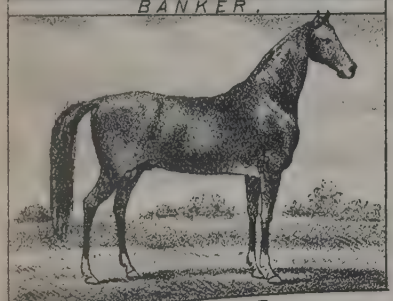
the field, within a few paces of where he fell. After the war, he was brought home, and buried on the 15th of February, 1865, in what is known as the Thompson graveyard, near Littleton, being buried with military honors The Colonel left a wife and family of seven children, all of whom have been married, and with three exceptions, live on farms adjoining the homestead or at home. The Colonel was a man highly respected for his many virtues, and in losing him, not only his family, but the people of the county lost a noble and valuable citizen.

Col. Horney was wounded at the battle of Corinth in the right leg, but remained on the field until the battle was over. "The date of the above was Saturday, October 4, 1862, (second day of the battle), taken from his own memoranda;" lost, 91 killed and wounded, all from Co. A and the five companies left.

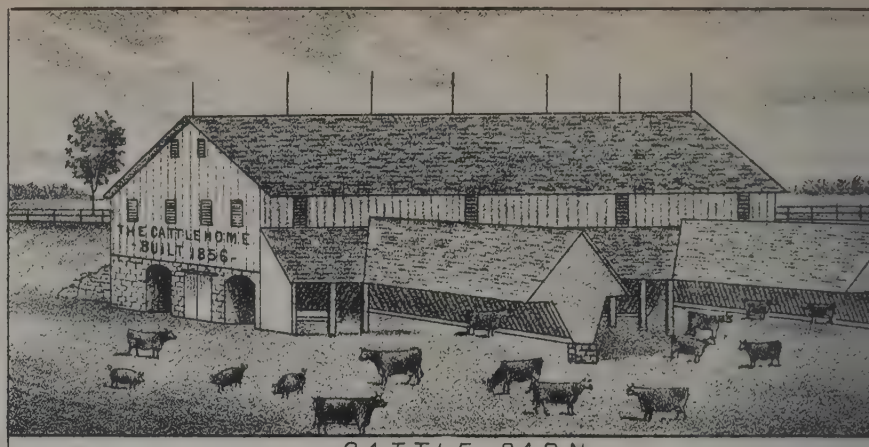
On the 25th October, 1862, after the battle of Corinth, he received his commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Missouri, and on the following day was placed on duty as Lieutenant Colonel. On Friday, May 8, 1863, he received a congratulatory letter from Gen. Grant for capturing 1,000 prisoners and 5 guns, (artillery), while marching to Vicksburg. From his own memoranda we take this item: Thursday, May 14, "Tenth Missouri Infantry in advance. I came in sight of the enemy shortly after 9 o'clock, A. M. The enemy began shelling the 10th. About 12 o'clock, we made a charge in fine style, routing the enemy's columns and batteries at all points, and by 3 o'clock, P. M. were in Jackson, Miss.; loss, 85." From Jackson, they marched on to Vicksburg. In the engagement of Champion Hill, May 16th, the Colonel's regiment was held in reserve until 2 or 3 o'clock, and the enemy was thought to be winning the day, when the Tenth Missouri was ordered to the front, to make the last and final effort for victory. Col. Horney took in the situation, and riding in front of his regiment, inspired his men with the courage that resulted in a successful charge, breaking through the enemy's ranks and winning the day. After this charge was made, he ordered his command to the "right front," where a minor portion of the enemy's army had not yet yielded. He continued in advance of his column, when he noticed a squad of six or eight soldiers in blue uniforms, whom he at first took to be Union men, but, alas! they proved to be rebels in disguise, as he soon discovered. When within a few rods of them, they, with one accord, began to draw a bead upon him. He turned quickly upon his horse, and commanded his men to fire upon them, but ere the words had escaped his lips, two balls had pierced his body, one entering his left side, and passing out, the other passed through his skull, and he fell. He died like a hero in a righteous cause. His body was embalmed and laid to rest at the foot of a tree, from which place, in 1865, it was removed to Thompson cemetery, in Littleton township, Schuyler county, Illinois, and buried with military honors.

Col. Horney was a man of unusual self-respect, one of the most esteemed by his fellow citizens, was strictly temperate, cherishing a righteous disgust for drunkenness. Charitable to the unfortunate, and those of his acquaintance who have conversed with the writer speak in the highest terms, with emotion, of him. His children retain, to a great degree, his self-respect. His son, W. J., is the present county surveyor, and is on the high road to take his father's place in public matters. His widow and aged mother, (the latter the oldest citizen of Schuyler), reside on the farm near Littleton. His youngest daughter, Adelia, also a widow, lives with them. His three sons, Samuel Madison, Leonidas Hardin, and William Jeffrey, live on adjoining farms. His daughter, Celeste Elizabeth, (Mrs. John T. Sellers), resides in Sumner county, Kansas, on a farm. Mary Jane, (Mrs. Lee E. Johnston), resides near Rushville, on a farm. Emilia Ann, (Mrs. W. J Larash), lives in Rushville, and is engaged in publishing the Schuyler *Citizen*.

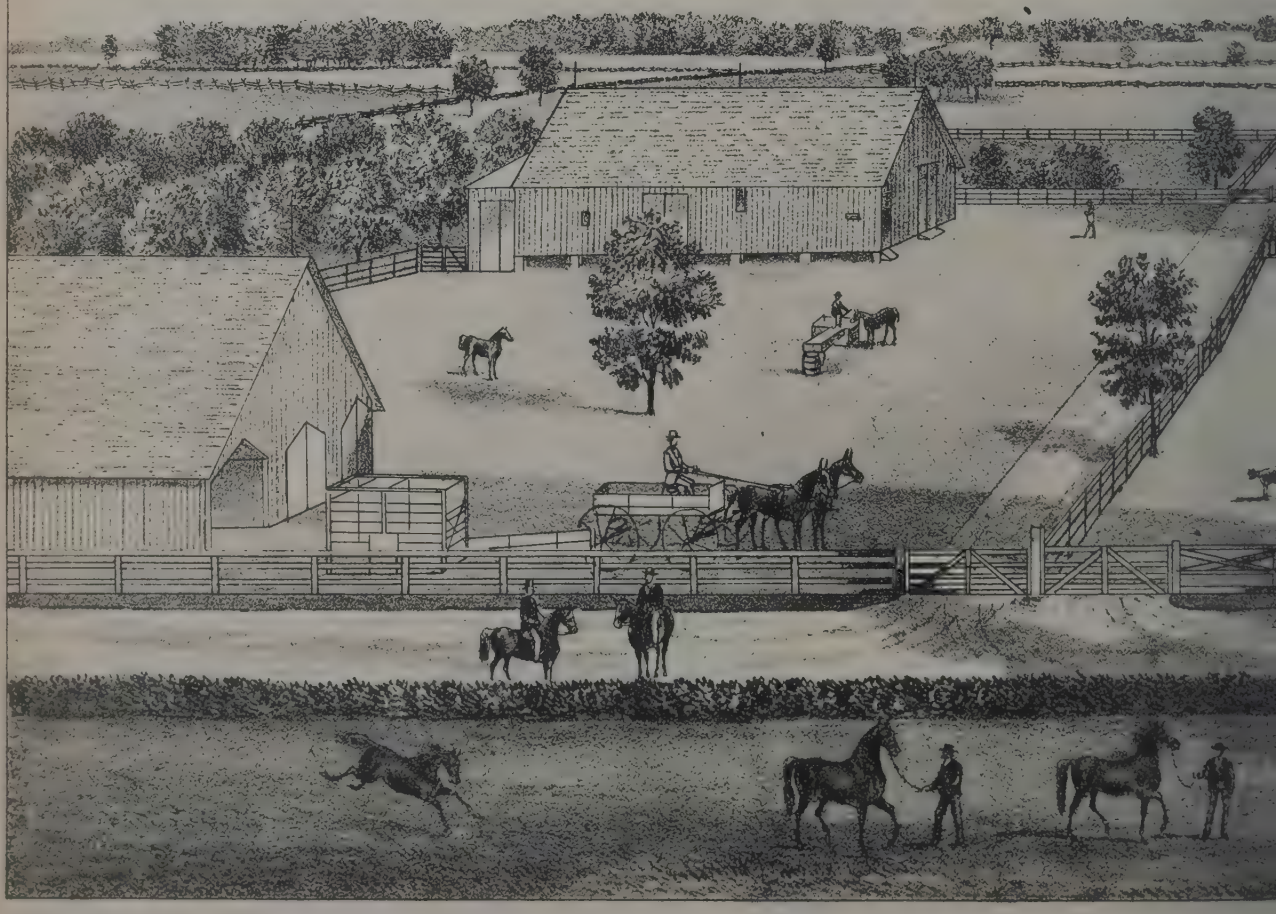
BANKER.



PRINCE.

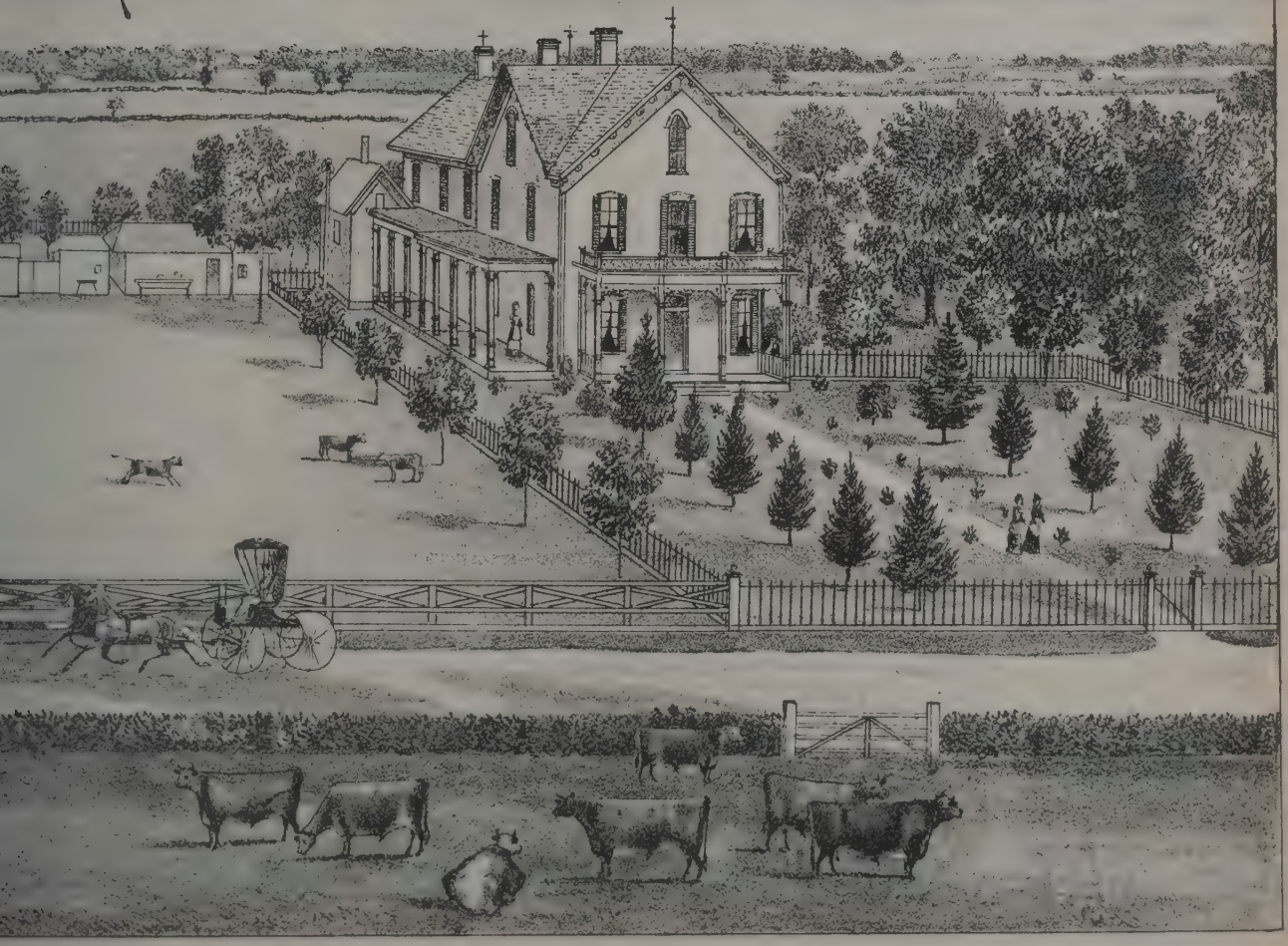


CATTLE BARN.



RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM OF GEORGE GARRISON.

RES. OF W.E. GARRISON.



26, T. 3, R. 2, (LITTLETON TP.) SCHUYLER CO. ILLINOIS.

George Garrison

MRS. SARAH GARRISON.

THE subject of this sketch is the seventh child of Jonathan and Mary Garrison, and was born in Butler county, Ohio, June 16th, 1809. He remained at home until he was ten years of age, when his mother died; and, as his father was poor, he was obliged to go forth and seek his own fortune. He applied to a man named Giphart, and secured employment to chop wood and clear off land, for which he received four dollars per month. At this he remained only a short time, when he engaged in chopping cord-wood at twenty cents per cord. At this and similar jobs he continued until he was about sixteen years old, when he secured a situation as laborer on the Miami canal, where he remained for one year. He next obtained a situation in a distillery at eight dollars per month. Here he remained for two years, and saved a small sum of money. During the next two years he was engaged on a farm at $9 per month. He next accepted a position as superintendent in a distillery at $11 per month, where he continued eighteen months, when the proprietors discontinued business. By this time, by constant labor, strict economy, and much self-denial, he had saved some money, which he invested in two good colts; and after keeping them some time, he was induced to trade them off for a patent right, which he lost entirely. After this he concluded to change his way of living and get married. And to accomplish his purpose, he borrowed from a friend the sum of twenty-five dollars for the purchase of his wedding suit. March 10th, 1830, he was married to Miss Sarah Vaile, daughter of Henry and Permelia Vaile. She was a native of Butler county, Ohio. Immediately after their marriage, he moved on rented land and commenced to farm. Through the assistance of good friends, he procured a team, with which he raised two good crops. Having heard many favorable reports as to the prosperity of Illinois, he concluded to seek his fortune in the prairies of that new country. Accordingly in Sept 1833, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, he started overland for Illinois, and on the 5th of October of the same year landed in Schuyler county. He brought with him, of his own hard earnings, $363 in money, two horses and one wagon. On his arrival he immediately traded a horse and wagon and one hundred dollars in money for a claim on 240 acres of good land on Sugar creek, and moved with his family into a small log cabin. He entered the land at $1.25 per acre, borrowing money from Jacob Sharp, of Fulton county, and paying him 30 per cent. interest for the same. On this land Mr. Garrison remained and had good success for seven years, after which he purchased a quarter of land in section 26, in township 2 north, 2 west, where he has remained ever since—a fine view of which may be seen on another page of this work. For about ten years he rented his first purchase on Sugar creek; but, wishing to have his land all together, he sold the farm on Sugar creek, and purchased the adjoining quarter to his home place on section 26, and has continued to add thereto, until he now owns 840 acres all ad-

joining, which is considered among the best farms in Schuyler county. He has always been engaged in farming and raising stock, in which he has been very successful. He has done more, perhaps, than any other man in improving the stock of the country. He was the first to introduce thorough-bred Durham cattle, and has done his share in improving the breed of horses and hogs. His large farm is well supplied with first-class stock of all kinds.

Mr. Garrison, in his younger days, was deprived of educational advantages, as schools were few and his means limited; but, owing to his good judgment, he has proved himself a successful business man. The fruits of Mr. and Mrs. Garrison's marriage have been eleven children, ten of whom are living, all married, and well settled in life. They are now the grand parents of 69 grand-children and 11 great-grand-children. On the 10th of March, 1880, Mr. and Mrs Garrison celebrated their golden wedding, and received many presents as testimonials of affection from their children, grand-children, and friends. On this occasion it was Mr. Garrison's delight to present to his great-grandson, Ebenezer Cordell, the coat in which he had been married.

Mr. and Mrs. G. have always enjoyed good health, and at this date are remarkably active for people of their age. It affords Mr. Garrison pleasure at all times to speak in the highest praise of his good wife, to whom he cheerfully concedes her full share in his success through life.

In politics, Mr. Garrison is a Democrat. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, for President, in 1836, and has voted for every democratic candidate for president to the present. Mr. Garrison and wife have for many years been members of the Christian Church.

COOPERSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

(BROWN COUNTY.)

COOPERSTOWN deserves favorable mention from the fact that it was within her borders that many of the earliest settlements in the county were made, and that it contains some of the richest farming land in this section of country; splendid farms and farm-improvements abound throughout its territory. It is situated in the extreme eastern-central part of the county, to the north Ripley and Schuyler county, to the east the Illinois river, to the south Versailles, and to the west Mt. Sterling. It is irregular in shape, comprising, with the exception of about four sections from the northeast corner, the whole of T. 1 S., R. 2 W., and that fraction of T. 1 S., R. 1 W., that lies between the river and Crooked creek. The general surface is rolling prairie, becoming more broken in the vicinity of the creeks and the river bluffs. The central and main portion of the township is as fine a body of land as any in the county. The bottom land comprises only a small area, the main portion being in the northeast corner, where Crooked creek empties into the river. Crooked creek forms the northern line, separating Cooperstown from Schuyler county, and the Illinois river the eastern boundary, and these streams, together with their numerous affluents, drain the lands and supply water for other purposes. There is yet considerable timber here, although many acres have been cleared and made into rich and beautiful farms. James H. Pettigrew, who resides on section 23, informed us that fifty years ago the forest on the north side of his place consisted of very large *old* trees, nearly all of which have died, fallen and decayed, and young trees have sprung up in their places. This is undoubtedly the case with all the forests in this locality that were not felled by the woodman's axe, and can be accounted for only by supposing them to have lived out the two hundred years that is thought to be allotted to their existence. There has always been a good supply of coopers' material, and in early times cooperage was extensively carried on in this locality. It is said that nearly all of the old settlers followed the business; hence the name Cooperstown. The barrels were shipped north and south, and found a market at several of the river towns where whiskey and other liquors were distilled.

Pleasant De Witt, a native of Clark county, Kentucky, was born in 1802; and while a young man migrated from Kentucky, first stopping in Morgan county, Illinois, and from thence to what is now Brown county, in the winter of 1828, settling on section 13 of this township, and building a small cabin at the foot of the bluff, upon the site of an old Indian camp. This site was chosen on account of an excellent spring, which still pours its pure water over the rocks. He

brought with him a wife and one child from Kentucky. Pleasant De Witt is still living in Buckhorn township, at the ripe old age of eighty years, though very feeble and in ill health.

Asa Benton also settled in this township in 1829, and built a saw mill on section 4 in 1832. He was a native of New York, and has long since left the county, moving to Missouri.

Among the original pioneers who sought a home in this township, was Jacob White, a native of Pennsylvania, who, with his family, came to the wilds of Illinois at a very early day. We first find him living near Rushville until the spring of 1829, when he came down into what is now Cooperstown township, and squatted on the southeast quarter of section 17 with his family, then composed of a wife and four children, all of whom had reached the age of manhood at the time of his settlement in Cooperstown. Here he commenced building his cabin, and while thus engaged, Thomas F. Glenn and Ezekiel Rose, with their families, arrived from Kentucky. White continued to reside upon his homestead until 1835, when he sold his property to Henry Huffman, a new-comer from Bourbon county, Kentucky, and removed to the north side of Schuyler county, where he spent the remainder of his days and died there. The Henry family located in the southern part of the township as early as 1828, but we were unable to learn much of their history. Some of the descendants are still living in the county.

As above stated, Thomas F. Glenn, in company with Ezekiel Rose, came and settled in this township in May, 1829. They came in a prairie schooner drawn by four horses. They came from Kentucky, and the man who brought them, they having hired him, returned with his wagon and team to Kentucky. Thomas F. Glenn was a native of Pennsylvania, and when a child was taken to Kentucky. Here he was raised and married Melinda Miligan, who came with him to Illinois, and settled on the southwest part of section 16, being the section appropriated to the public schools of the State, and which he purchased as soon as it came into market. Besides the three children which they brought with them, two were born to them after coming to Cooperstown. Mr Glenn was an old man when he came to his new home, but he cleared up a farm upon which he continued to reside until 1864, when, worn out with old age and hard work, feeble and blind, he died. Three of his children survive him, Nancy, widow of Robert A. Glenn, now residing in Mt. Sterling; Matilda, living in Iowa; Hester, the wife of Nathan Perry, of Mt. Sterling township.

Ezekiel Rose, Sr., the companion of Thomas F. Glenn on his journey from Kentucky to the wilds of Illinois, was born in Virginia, in 1786, and, when a lad, his parents removed to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and married Catharine Stites, who came with him to Illinois in 1829. Upon arriving, he landed upon the northwest quarter of section 16, built a log cabin, cleared a patch of ground, and put in a crop. He brought with him several head of stock. Three or four of his sons were almost grown at the time of his arrival, and were capable of materially aiding him in subjugating nature and wreaking from the soil a sustenance. He reared a family of ten children, some of whom married and settled near their parents. Two daughters and a son now reside in the township, viz: Rachael, wife of William Molley, living on section 20; Martha, wife of G. R. Logsdon, on section 16, and Ezekiel, Jr., residing upon the old homestead. Mary Ann, Richard, and Jonathan reside in Iowa, are married and have families. The old gentleman passed away in 1868, and his widow survived him until 1870.

Richard Stites, the father of Mrs. Ezekiel Rose, Sr, followed his daughter from Kentucky a few years after their settlement in Illinois, and located on section 28. None of his family now reside in this township.

Elijah Bell was born in Virginia and went from there to Kentucky when a young man, and there married Annis Haggard, and the couple came to Illinois in 1830, and settled on section 36, near Little creek, in this township, during the summer of the same year. They brought with them a family of seven children, and a son was born to them after their arrival Only one is now living—Mary, or "Aunt Polly," the wife of Gabriel P. De Witt. Enoch, a son, married and settled in this township, and has since died in Iowa, to which place he had removed. The subject of this sketch was a Baptist minister of the "hard shell" persuasion, and was one of the earliest preachers of the church in this section.

Ralph Alexander, a native of Ohio, came from Indiana to Illinois and settled on a piece of land in section 20 of this township in the fall of 1830. He soon entered the land and occupied it as his home until the day of his death, June 13, 1847. He had a family of twelve children, five of whom are still living, viz: Thomas Matthew, in Arizona Territory; Milton H., in Versailles township; James P, in Texas; Minerva, widow of Gideon Hinman, residing on section 21; John, in Greene county, Illinois. Ralph Alexander was a tanner by trade, and started a tannery upon his farm a few years after his arrival.

Martin De Witt, the father of Pleasant De Witt, mentioned in a former part of this chapter, was born just outside of—but now included within—the city of New York, in 1777. The old gentleman came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1830, bringing with him his wife and eight children. There were three boys and five girls, viz: America, who married John Haggerty, from Kentucky, a widower, who brought several children with him, and settled upon section twenty-four, in 1831. Eliza J. married Reddick; Susan married Thomas Houston; Emma C. married Daniel Fisher; Sarah A. married Jonas Houston; Gabriel P., born in Kentucky in 1811, is still living on section twenty-six, with his wife, Mary, a daughter of Elijah Bell, who settled here in 1830. Henry Clinton died at his home, in this township, in 1847, and William Martin died when a lad of but ten years; Pleasant, Gabriel P., Mrs. Eliza J. Reddick, and Mrs. Emma Fisher, are all that are living at this writing. The old man, Martin De Witt, went to Texas in 1839, and became an officer in the border wars of Texas. The last account of him was, that he had started home, but as no further information of his whereabouts could be obtained, it is supposed that he was murdered, or met with some accident.

William Thomas settled, in 1832, just south of the present site of Cooperstown. He was from Ohio. He reared a large family, some of whom are yet living. Mr. Thomas lives north of Cooperstown.

George Emerick, an old Pennsylvania Dutchman, settled in the neighborhood of La Grange, as early as 1829 or 1830. He had a large family, but as they have all either died or scattered, no account of them can be obtained. The old man died about 1846.

John Stewart was a squatter in 1830, settling on Crooked creek.

Benoni Hewlett was a character of the neighborhood, settling near the river, with a large family. His chief diet was catfish, which could be obtained with the least labor; and he was a man who, recognizing the debasing effects of whiskey, endeavored to remove its influences by drinking it all himself.

David M. Campbell was a native of Kentucky, resided in the township during the winter of the "deep snow"—1830–'31—and in the spring of 1831 he removed to Clayton, and now lives in Kansas, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and is blind.

At this early day the pioneers, whose careers we have briefly sketched, had for neighbors, John Orr, who settled south of Cooperstown, in 1830, and died there, about 1839 Captain Alfred Spencer also lived there for a short time, and then moved to Iowa. Abel Logan also settled in the township in 1830 Monroe Page, John Logsdon, William Wilson, Samuel Brisco, John W. Davis, White Stiles, and Thomas Barton, of Kentucky may be mentioned as old settlers. Of the pioneers settled in Cooperstown township, but few reached greater prominence than the Glenn family. The head of this family was Henry Glenn, a native of Pennsylvania, reared in Kentucky, where he married Ruth Rhodes, and being of a nomadic disposition, he took his family and started out into the unsettled portions of the new States, first moving to Indiana, in the year 1821, where he remained seven years. Not being suited in a home, he removed to Illinois, and stopped in Vermillion county, in 1828. Soon tiring of his new home, and having received information from his double cousin, Thomas F. Glenn, who had made his home in this township as early as 1829, he turned his course westward, and arrived in 1831. He selected the southwest quarter of section sixteen. This was in November. He brought with him a wife and nine children. Being pleased with the country, he built a cabin, and resolved to spend his remaining days in quiet, with the relatives and friends of his early youth. The names of the children of this sturdy old man were as follows: Robert A., Fielding T., Matilda, who became the wife of Simon P. O'Neal; Amanda, married to W. C. Hardin; Archibald A., Elizabeth J., William H., Samuel R., and Sarah, who married C. C. Kindsey. The father and pioneer, Henry Glenn, died in 1832, the year after his arrival in this county, his wife surviving him only a few years. Robert A. Glenn, the eldest son, married and reared a family of children, five of whom are yet living: Mary E., the wife of Dr. George H. Tebo, living in Mt. Sterling; Henry A., a practical printer and newspaper man, now residing in Mt. Sterling; Matilda, the wife of I. N. Miller, of Kansas; Frederick, residing in Kansas; and Louis, a printer. Robert A. Glenn was an able lawyer, and an early newspaper man in these counties. He also filled the office of Clerk of the Circuit court, in 1836, while Brown county was yet a part of Schuyler. During his life, which was strictly honorable in every walk, he held other offices of trust, all of which were filled with satisfaction to the public. He died in December, 1860. Fielding T. Glenn has made this county his home ever since he came to the State with his father, with the exception of two years in the far west, on a prospecting tour. His principal occupation has been that of a farmer, though he has found time to serve his neighbors in the office of justice of the peace, to which he has been frequently elected. He served his country in the Black Hawk war, being a member of a company commanded by Captain W. G. Ralls, and attached to the Third Regiment. Upon the breaking out of the late rebellion, his patriotism and veneration for his country's flag induced him again to bear arms in its defense. He was commissioned to the office of second lieutenant of Company H., Fiftieth Regiment, Illinois Infantry. He received this commission from Governor Yates, being promoted for meritorious services while on the field of battle. He has been three times married, and is the father of eleven children by the first two wives. Five of the number yet live: William H., Robert A., James M., Irene, wife of Peter Thomas, and Archibald A. All of the sons have made their homes in Nebraska, and the daughters are residents of Cooperstown. Archibald A. Glenn was born in Kentucky, and married Lavinia Cooper. Mr. Glenn's family was small, and at the present day he has but two children alive, both of whom are residents of Kansas. His daughter, Ella, is the wife of William Shields. William C. is his only son. Mr. Glenn, while a resident of this county, attained to a prominent place in the political history of the State, being elected as President of the State Senate, at the time Governor Oglesby was elected to the United States Senate, and Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge becoming Governor, Mr. Glenn became Lieutenant-Governor. Prior to his election to the State Senate, Mr. Glenn served the people of Brown county as Circuit Clerk for twelve years, and as Associate Justice of the county court. He was a man of great enterprise, being always engaged in active business in Mt. Sterling, for many years of which place he was a prominent citizen, until his removal to the city of Wichita, Kansas, where he now lives. William H. is a prominent citizen of Ripley township. He has held the offices of justice of the peace, collector, supervisor, and other official positions, all of which have been competently discharged. He has two daughters, Ruth, the wife of Dr. Russell, and Ella, living at home. Samuel R. Glenn lives in Franklin county, Nebraska, though a resident of the county, and a prominent business man of Ripley, until two years ago.

William Taylor was a native of Kentucky, coming to Illinois in 1829, and stopping in Morgan county. From that place he came to Cooperstown in 1831; with him he

brought a wife and three children, two of whom are now living, respected citizens of the county. His son, William J., is a prosperous farmer in Cooperstown township; and R. H. Ross, his step-son, is a miller in Mt. Sterling. The Perrys were among the very early settlers of Cooperstown township, and several of their descendants are yet residents of the township. Moses W. Pettigrew came from South Carolina, of which state he was a native, with his father, Montgomery Pettigrew, in 1818, and settled in Gallatin county. Here Moses grew to manhood, and married Rebecca Evans, of Kentucky. In 1825 Moses came to Schuyler county, and located in Woodstock township, where he continued to reside until 1832, when he moved across the creek to Cooperstown, settling on section 21. Here he lived until 1841, when he moved to Texas, and remained until '43, when he returned and settled in Elkhorn township. Being of a restless disposition, he moved around from place to place in this county, and about 1865 he again migrated to Iowa, where he remained until he died, shortly afterwards. He reared a family of five children, four of whom raised families, viz.: William Franklin, who was killed in 1848; James H., born in 1830, and is still living on section 23, hale and hearty; Charles W. lives in the Black Hills; Mary Ann, married, and living in Kansas; Andrew Jackson, living in Kansas; and Minerva, wife of William Clark, of Missouri township.

Among the native Virginians who came to Illinois at an early day to seek a home, were two brothers, Benjamin and Joseph Robinson, who came from Kentucky, where they had been raised. In company with their wives, each having a family of two children, they reached the territory now comprising Brown county, in the fall of 1835. Joseph settled in Cooperstown township, where he remained a short time, and then moved to Versailles, where he continued to reside until two years ago, and then went to Mt. Sterling, which he has since made his home. Benjamin ultimately settled in Versailles township, which has continued to be his home up to the present time. Anna, the wife of Ira Howell, of Cooperstown; and her sister, Margaret, wife of Edmund Perry, of Mt. Sterling, were daughters of John Thomas, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Mt. Sterling township in 1836, where he lived ten years, and then moved to Iowa. Joseph Cox was also one of the natives of Virginia, who went with his parents to Kentucky, while a youth, grew up and married Cynthia Brockman, daughter of Aaron Brockman, in that state, and with his wife came to Mt. Sterling township in the year 1832, and from there came to Cooperstown, and settled upon section 25, where he resided for seven years. Tiring of the county, in 1844 he again left, going to Morgan county, Illinois, where he died in 1847, aged about sixty years. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was among the first to work at the forge in this county, and followed it as an occupation while a resident of this township. He had a family of eleven children, of whom but two are now living. His son, Joseph A., is a prominent citizen and farmer of Cooperstown, and has represented his township for six years as a member of the board of supervisors. Robert A. Cox, another son, is a prominent and successful merchant of Mt. Sterling. The names of the other children are William F.; James P.; John B.; Mary, who was married to Edward Logsdon; Lydia, married to John Brockman; Sarah, the wife of Daniel Surratt; Cynthia, wife of William Washburn; all of whom are dead. They all left large families.

Samuel Bridwell emigrated from Kentucky to this place in 1837, and settled upon section 15. He was a native of Virginia. His family consisted of six daughters, all of whom were married and have families living in Brown or Schuyler counties, except Sarah Ann Cox, who died in 1870.

Jonathan Howell grew to manhood and was married to Elizabeth Gillham, in his native state, North Carolina. He left the state in company with his wife, and came to Illinois, at which place he arrived and chose a home upon section 16, Cooperstown township, in 1838, where he died in 1861, at the ripe old age of over seventy years. He raised a large family—five of the number being still living. Ira resides in this township, on section 16; James resides in Schuyler county; Esther, widow of David Beard; Sarah, wife of John Stutsman; and Harrison, who now lives in Missouri.

Sarah Mallory, in 1838, came to this place, and settled upon section 22. She came from Kentucky, and brought with her Reuben, James P., and Elizabeth, who married Mordecai Shelly. Her children, William and Reuben, still live in the county, and Mrs. Kelly resides east of Mound Station.

Allen Alexander, a Tennesseean, first stopped in Morgan county in 1830, and in '31 came to Schuyler county, and settled just north of Crooked creek, where he lived until 1840, and then moved into Cooperstown township. His advent into Brown county contributed largely to the population, as he brought with him a family of nine children—six daughters and three sons. Seven are living, and three of that number reside in this county, as follows:—J. H., a thrifty farmer, lives about one mile south of Mt. Sterling; Lucy J., wife of James Barton, and Octavia, wife of Martin Johnson. The old man built and conducted one of the first ferries across the creek. He died in 1841, and his wife in 1847.

With this we close a brief sketch of the first settlers of the township—men who encountered the hardships of the wilderness, and its only occupants the Indians and wild beasts; and by their earnest and unremitting toil subjugated mother Nature, and made her a servant of mankind. Upon the rocks along the bluff are rudely carved the names of many of the old pioneers, but when time shall have crumbled the rocks to powder, their names will yet live in their early work, by which dense forests were converted into pleasant homes for the posterity of man. They have passed away and are no more.

The earliest military patents of land in township 1 south, range 2 west, Cooperstown township, are those issued to John Chesur, October 6, 1817, and conveyed to him the southeast quarter of section 2, and was signed by James Monroe, President of the United States, as were also those following.

Joseph Emerson for the southwest quarter of section 4; and to Calvin Dike for the southeast quarter of section 4; both dated December 4, 1817. To Henry Chase for the southeast quarter of section two, dated September 8th, 1817,

patents were also granted to the following described parcels of land in township one south, range one west, also in the civil township of Cooperstown: to John Henderson, for the northwest quarter of section 17; and to Phineas Wright for the northeast, section 17, both dated October, 6th, 1817; to Cornelius Bradford for the northeast quarter of section 19, November 29, 1817; Reuben Bartlett for the northeast quarter of section 18; and Warren Farrington for the southeast quarter of section 18, both dated December 30th, 1817.

Schools.—The schools of the township have kept pace with the development and improvements of the community and, to-day, the sites of the schools are marked by neat and comfortable houses, furnished with easy and appropriate seats. The old log or pole cabin, with its puncheon floors and seats, its mud-daubed walls, and great fire-place, have disappeared with the march of time. The early settlers were impressed with the importance of the education of their children, and as early as 1832, we find a young man named George W. Lester, teaching a summer school in a cabin built by the neighborhood on section nine; while a little later we discover Martin De Witt engaged in the same work. The house in which De Witt instructed the grandfathers and grandmothers of many of the present citizens of the county, was a small log cabin which had been built by Philip Briggs on the southeast quarter of section 24, now owned by Caspar Regar. The house had been built by Briggs as a home; but subsequently he entered land in Versailles township, where he settled, and his former neighbors appropriated the house for a school. In the summer of 1833, Samuel Brisco taught this school, and was succeeded by a man named McKnab. These early schools were sustained by private subscription, and the tuition was ordinarily two dollars a term for each pupil.

The people of this township, being mostly emigrants from Kentucky, were principally of the Christian faith, and held services in each other's houses. The first preacher of the township was Henry Bell, who came to the township in 1830. He was a Baptist, or "hard-shell, as they were called, and was very active in establishing churches in different parts of the country; and in looking after the spiritual welfare of his neighbors.

Mills.—A mill in the olden time was of the rudest structure, barely able to crush the corn, which was then taken home and there sifted, or used unsifted. They were not only rude, but few and far scattered, taking, oftentimes, two or more days to go and return, either on foot or on horseback, with the grist in one end of the bag, and a stone in the other to balance it. The first mill was built by Abel Logan in 1830, on Logan creek, about one and one half miles west of where the stream empties its waters into Crooked creek. It was situated upon the bank of the creek, whose waters were utilized as a motive power. It was simply a corn cracker, but it answered the purposes of the settlers as fully as does a mill of the present day, with all its patent improvements, and bread made from its products was productive of health and happiness. The settlement increasing in numbers, justified Pleasant, Gabriel, and Martin De Witt in building a horse-power mill for John B. Houston, in 1833. The mill was located at the foot of the Bluffs, about a mile distant and north of La Grange; it was a "band" mill, and the stones were cut and put into shape by Martin De Witt, who was a stone-cutter by trade. This mill received a large patronage for many miles around, and was looked upon as a wonder in those early days.

The county having adopted township organization in 1854, Cooperstown sent as its first representative in the Board of Supervisors, B. R Parke, who served two successive years, was elected the first chairman of the Board, which position he creditably filled during his two years of official life; O M Henry was elected in 1856; Hiram Barker in 1857; B. F. De Witt in 1857–8–9, and was chairman of the Board in 1858; John Chapman in 1860, and served nine consecutive years, and was chairman during the years 1861 to 1863, inclusive, and during 1866 and 1867; Benjamin F. De Witt was chosen in 1869, and acted as chairman during his term; William Taylor, in 1870; John Burgesser, in 1871–72; Stephen D. Cox, in 1873; Ira Howell, in 1874–75; Joseph A. Cox, from 1876 to 1881, included; the last two years of his term of office he served as chairman; and the present incumbent, William C. Perry, who was elected in 1882.

LA GRANGE.

This little town situated upon the west bank of Illinois river in the eastern portion of Cooperstown township, upon the low bottom land, and has frequently been submerged by the encroachment of the river during its season of high water. The first persons to seek a habitation where it now stands, were William Wilson, who selected a plat of ground at the foot of the bluffs, and John and Berry Whitten, who selected a high point of land upon the top of the bluffs, then known as "Cape Lookout," by the old settlers. The time of the location of the above-named settlers was about 1829. William Wilson utilized the location as a means of gaining a livelihood, and immediately established a ferry at that place in 1829. In 1832, a man named Henry Robinson opened a store in a small log cabin at the base of the bluff. This was the first store in the place. The town received an accession, 1834, in the persons of several eastern parties, who were possessed of some means, and at once engaged in business. Of this party, Wheeler Barnes and R. H. Hurlbut, opened general stores and afforded the settlers an opportunity to barter, and ready market for whatever they might have to trade for the necessaries of life. A second lot of settlers, consisting of Peter I. Dodge, with about a dozen companions, who arrived in 1834, augmented the population of the little hamlet; and did much to increase its growth and prosperity by their industry and perseverance.

The town continued to increase in numbers until about 1837. Frank M. Simpson, the owner of the land upon which it was located, in the southwest quarter of section 29, township 1 south, range 1, secured the services of Allen Persinger, county surveyor, who made a plat of the town, and had it placed on record, June 24, 1837. Three additions were sub-

sequently added to the original town. Its location upon the banks of the river soon caused it to become a landing for all the boats that plied the waters of the Illinois, and before the county was favored with railroad facilities it became the receiving and shipping point of the interior town of Mt. Sterling, Versailles, and other places. At this place all goods arrived, and from here all produce was shipped. This greatly facilitated the growth of the town, as a large flouring mill was built, which enjoyed a large business, and from which shipments to the east were made, until destroyed by fire. Three or four mills were subsequently erected at different times. Numerous stores, several hotels, and all kinds of business were carried on in a profitable manner, and enterprise was visible upon all sides. Large warehouses and an elevator were built upon the banks of the river, and much grain was shipped from the town. John Emerick kept the hotel. When the railroad entered the county, other towns sprang up along its course, and La Grange as rapidly lost its former greatness, and at the present there is but one store kept by A. C. Orr, and a blacksmith shop operated by Andrew Boss, Jr. There is some coal mined by means of a drift, but the vein is only thirty inches in thickness. At the present writing, the site of the town is covered to a depth of ten feet with water. It may almost be classed with the things of the past.

COOPERSTOWN.

Near the central portion of the township, bearing the same name as the town, the pleasant little village of Cooperstown is situated. The village was surveyed and platted by Moses Black, on the 11th day of February, 1870. The owners of the land, are H. E. Henry, G. V. Henry, J. L. Mallory, Elihu Parke, and S. D. Cox. It is located on sections fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, and twenty-three, mainly upon section twenty-two. At one time, it adopted the general law pertaining to villages, but has since abandoned its organizations. It is located about ten miles east of the county seat. The first step towards the establishment of a village was taken in 1856, by William F. Cox, who erected a small frame storehouse. No further improvements were made until 1866, when Frank Putnam built another store. Farmhouses were standing close to the store first built, and the little village took the name of Cooperstown. It has gradually increased until its present population numbers one hundred souls. The first blacksmith in the town was Calvin Wilson. A post-office, bearing the name of the town, was established, and Samuel R. Glenn received the first appointment as postmaster, and opened the post-office at his residence. John Emerick improved the farm upon which the village stands, and at an early day operated a saw mill.

THE PRESENT BUSINESS

of the town is sufficient to support the following:

General Stores.—S. D. Cox, J. A. Cox, and W. A. Thomas.

Blacksmith Shops.—H. R. Dickerson, and D. H. Anderson.

Shoe and Harness Shop.—Andrew Johnson.

Cooper Shop.—H. E. Henry.

Physician.—J. T. Bradberry.

Post Office.—J. A. Cox, P. M.

There is also a neat school-house. There is only one church in the town, that of the Baptist denomination. The structure is a small, neat frame building.

The population of Cooperstown, according to the census of 1880, was 1,649, and George Logsdon, aged 86 years, was the oldest person.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JONATHAN W. SECKMAN.

Among the old residents of this part of Illinois is J. W. Seckman of Cooperstown township. His parents were William Seckman and Susan Wright. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and in the year 1812 moved to Indiana. On the journey from Pennsylvania occurred the birth of Mr. Seckman on the 14th of April, 1812. His father settled in Indiana, ten or twelve miles north of Lawrenceburg. His mother died when Mr. Seckman was four years old, and he was then raised by his grandfather Wright, who lived in Perry county, Ohio. He was of an active, restless disposition, and did not much like the confinement of the school room. In the year 1828, in company with an older brother, he came from Ohio to Illinois. Walking to Portsmouth on the Ohio river he there embarked on a steamboat by which he reached St. Louis. From St. Louis he came on a keel boat to Naples. Running a keel boat up stream was hard work, and it took two days and a night to get to Alton, twenty-five miles above St. Louis, and seven days to reach Naples. He landed at Naples on the 6th of August, 1828. He remained for a short time with his father, who lived about ten miles west of Jacksonville, and then worked for other parties several years in Morgan county.

Out of the first year he lost only four days time. He hauled goods to Jacksonville from St. Louis, Naples and Meredosia. When the Jacksonville and Meredosia railroad was built, the first railroad constructed in the state, he hauled from Bluff City part of the material with which some of the bridges were built. He subsequently went to Adams county. March 1841, he married Nancy P. Taylor, daughter of James Taylor. She was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and at the time of her marriage lived in what is now Scott county.

After his marriage he lived for the remainder of the year 1841 on the Sny Carte island in Menard county. While there he was elected a justice of the peace. He then went back to Morgan county. In 1844 he came to Brown county and settled two miles southwest of Cooperstown. The land on which he had settled was claimed by the holder of a military patent, and in 1848 he moved to his present residence in section eighteen of township one south, range two west. There were then no improvements on this place, not a solitary rail to work or attempt to make a farm out of the wilderness. He entered forty acres of land, and borrowed ten dollars of the money with which to pay the land office fees. It was fifteen years before he paid this ten dollars. He had commenced life with no capital. He landed from the boat in Menard county, a few days after his marriage, with only twenty-five cents in money in his pocket. From this small beginning, with hard work, he has managed to secure considerable property, and is now the owner of seven hundred acres of land in Cooperstown, Mt. Sterling, and Missouri townships on which he owes no man a dollar. His oldest son, James Riley, resides in Nebraska. The next, John William, moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and died there. Kate J., married William Schultz, and lives in Nebraska. Charles, Jonathan Franklin, George Adolphus, Josephus, and Archibald Frederick, are residents of Brown county. He has been a straight out Democrat from 1836 when he voted for Van Buren for president. For fifteen years he served as constable. In early life he was fond of hunting, and spent many a day in the chase of wolves and foxes. He is one of the old settlers, now becoming scarce, who witnessed the hardships of the early settlement of the country, and who think there have been no times so good as the pioneer days fifty years ago.

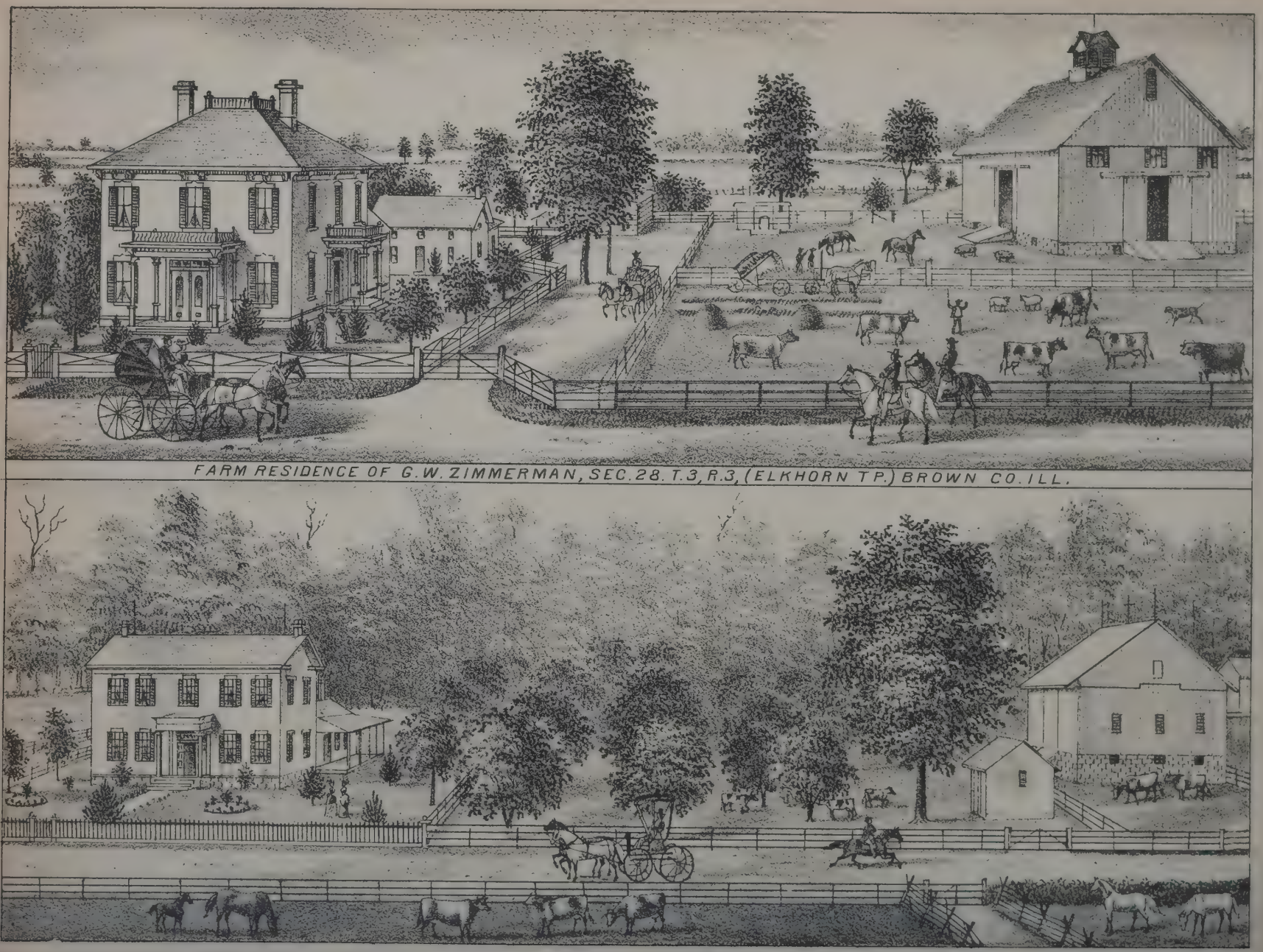
THOMAS BOWE.

THE town of Thourles in Tipperary county, Ireland, was the birth place of Thomas Bowe. The history of the family dates back to France from which country in the seventeenth century, his ancestors four generations back, emigrated to Ireland. The name was originally spelled De Bow and from that was changed to its present form. His grandfather was named Thomas Bowe. His father, Jeremiah Bowe, was born in Tipperary county, Ireland, in the year 1800. He was the oldest of two children. His mother died when he was between three and four years of age. He secured a better education than was common at that day. It was designed that he should enter the mercantile business, and he underwent a course of study especially fitting him for that pursuit. His uncle, who held a government position as teacher in one of the parishes, was for a time his instructor, and he afterward attended a high school. On reaching manhood he married Margaret Brassill, who was born in the same part of Ireland as himself.

In the year 1835 Jeremiah Bowe came to America, leaving his family then consisting of a wife and one child behind in Ireland. He remained about two years in Massachusetts, and not considering the advantages of this country at that time sufficient to induce him to become a permanent resident with his family, of this country, he returned to Ireland. Subsequently occurred the famine in Ireland, and hard times followed after. It was then that he resolved to come to the United States. He left his native country with his family in September, 1849. Mr. Bowe, then a boy of nearly seven, remembers the voyage across the ocean as rough and stormy. Landing from their vessel at New Orleans, the family came up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to La Grange, and there set foot on the soil of Illinois and of Brown county.

The means of his father had been nearly exhausted during the two years of hard times through which he had lived in the old country. He bought, however, one hundred and sixty acres of land in section twenty of township one south, range one west. He died in 1855. He was an industrious and energetic man, of more than usual intelligence. His widow, who was born in March 1807, is still living. Their children were seven. The oldest, Mary, is the wife of Edward O'Connell. Ellen, who married Michael O'Connell, died in January, 1882. Bridget, the third child, was drowned in Ireland at the age of two years. The remaining children are Thomas and John H., Bridget, wife of James Bowe, of Bluff City, Scott county, and Margaret.

Thomas Bowe was the fourth of seven children, and was born on the 22d of December, 1842. The schools of the neighborhood in which he lived in this county, afforded the principal advantages he had for obtaining an education. One winter he attended the public school at Beardstown. When he became of age he and his brother undertook the management of the farm, on which their mother had lived after the death of her husband, and together carried on farming operations until 1871. Since then he has been farming for himself. He owns five hundred and forty acres of land in sections seventeen and eighteen of township one south, range one west. His farm is mostly bottom land and is rich and productive. In his politics he has always been a Democrat, and has taken great interest in the success of the Democratic party whose principles he believes to be best fitted to carry on this government. He has been identified with the educational interests of his part of the county, and for twelve years has served as school treasurer of Cooperstown township.



FARM RESIDENCE OF G.W. ZIMMERMAN, SEC. 28. T. 3, R. 3, (ELKHORN TP.) BROWN CO. ILL.

JOHN H. BOWE.

JOHN H. BOWE, one of the representative farmers of Cooperstown township, was born at Thourles, Tipperary county, Ireland, on the twenty-fifth of June, 1845. He was the fifth of a family of seven children of Jeremiah Bowe and Margaret Brassill. About ten years before the birth of the subject of this sketch, his father came to the United States, and after remaining a year or two in New England went back to Ireland. In the year 1849 he came a second time to America, this time with his family, with the intention of making this country his permanent home. Landing at New Orleans they came up the Mississippi to St. Louis and thence up the Illinois river to La Grange. Jeremiah Bowe had a brother living in Schuyler county, and after remaining in that county three months he settled in Cooperstown township in this county. In 1852 he purchased the northwest quarter of section twenty of township one south, range one west, and there lived till his death on the 12th of April, 1855, at the age of fifty-six. His widow still survives him.

Mr. Bowe was four years old when he came to Illinois. He attended school in the neighborhood of La Grange, and from the time he was eleven till he was fifteen years old went to school at Beardstown. During part of the year 1869, he attended a commercial college at Quincy. May 28th, 1872, he married Mrs. Ellen Howell, daughter of Orris M. Henry, an old and prominent resident of the county. Her father was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1814; came to Ohio in 1818, to the neighborhood of Naples in this state in 1820, and afterward to Brown county. He died November 7th, 1875. Her mother, Eliza Emerick, was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, in 1814, came to Ohio when four year old, to Morgan county in this state in 1828, and to what is now Brown county, in the fall of 1830. She died on the 9th of April, 1875. Mrs. Bowe is one of a family of eight children, composed of six boys and two girls. She was first married in 1867 to George C. Howell, who died two years and nine months afterwards.

For some years Mr. Bowe was farming in partnership with his brother, Thomas Bowe, but since 1871 has been conducting agricultural operations on his own account. His farm comprises five hundred and sixty acres, and is situated along the bluffs about a mile and a half above La Grange. The most of it consists of the rich and productive land of the Illinois river bottom. The buildings are handsome and substantial, and the farm well improved. Of his children the oldest, Maggie Ann, died on the 16th of October, 1874, at the age of thirteen months. The three living are James Edwin, Grace, and Thomas Nolte. Another died in infancy. Mrs. Bowe has one child by her previous marriage, Thomas Martin Howell. In his politics Mr. Bowe has always been a member of the Democratic party, of which he has been one of the most active and efficient members in Cooperstown township. He is a gentleman who stands well in the community in which he lives. In 1870 and again in 1872 he served as collector of Cooperstown township. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1877, and re-elected in 1881.

JACOB H. SNYDER.

THIS gentleman, one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Cooperstown township, is a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 10th day of June, 1831. His father, Jacob Snyder, was born in Germany, and came to the United States with his father when fourteen years old. This was about the year 1816. The family settled in Perry county, Pennsylvania, and there Jacob Snyder grew to years of maturity, and married Elizabeth Young, who was born and raised in Perry county, Pennsylvania. In 1837 he moved to Preble county, Ohio, and there lived till his death in the year 1858, at the age of fifty-six. His widow survived him ten years, and died in 1868. The subject of this sketch was the sixth of a family of eleven children. He was six years old at the time the family moved from Pennsylvania to Preble county, Ohio, in which locality he grew to manhood. When his father settled there, that part of Ohio was comparatively new, and a great part of his time in boyhood was spent in assisting to bring a farm under cultivation. He attended, as he had opportunity, the schools of the neighborhood, which for the most part were kept up by subscription.

On the 7th of October, 1860, he married Margaret Rush, who was born and raised in Preble county. Her father, Cornelius Rush, and her mother, whose name before marriage, was Barbara Brower, was from Virginia. After his marriage he went to farming on his own account. In 1863, during the war of the rebellion, he served four months as sergeant in company D, of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio regiment. He removed from Ohio to Illinois in the year 1865. He first settled in Woodstock township of Schuyler county, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land. He had accumulated about one thousand dollars in Ohio, and this constituted his capital on coming to this state. He was a citizen of Schuyler county till 1872. In the fall of 1871 he purchased his present farm in section thirteen, of township one south, range two west (Cooperstown township) on which he moved the following spring. He has been engaged in agricultural operations on an active scale, and is the possessor of five hundred and forty acres of land. His farm has an advantageous location, extending into the rich and fertile soil of the bottom, and in capacity of production will compare well with the other farms of Brown county.

He has nine children, whose names are Joseph F., John B., Ida N., Cora G., Luella B., Angeline A., Charles H., Oliver E., and Arthur L. All are living at home. In politics he has been a Republican from the time the Republican party was formed. His sentiments were in opposition to slavery, and when the Free Soil movement started it had his sympathies. When the Republican party was organized he was one of the first to give it his support, and in 1856 voted for Fremont, the first nominee presented by the Republicans for president. He is known as an intelligent and enterpris-

ing farmer. The comfortable position which he occupies among the well to-do farmers of the county is due to his own industry and good management. He started with no capital except his energy, and no advantages beyond those which are common to all men. As a fitting representative of the agricultural interests of the country his name is presented to the readers of this work.

ABSALOM A. PARKS (DECEASED),

FORMERLY a resident of Cooperstown township, was a native of Madison county, Kentucky, and was born on the 8th of May, 1830. His father was Daniel Parks, and his mother's name, before marriage, was Minerva Adams. He was the oldest of six children. When he was about six years old his father removed with his family from Kentucky to Illinois, remaining for a short time in Morgan county, and then coming to this county and settling east of Cooperstown. The common schools were the means by which he acquired a good business education. March 10th, 1864, he married Sarah Robinson, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, and whose father, Joseph Robinson, moved from Kentucky to Illinois in 1836, when Mrs. Parks was a year old, and settled in Versailles township. After his marriage Mr. Parks engaged in farming on section 17 of township 1 south, range 2 west, where he resided till his death. He began with only moderate means, but was industrious and energetic, a good farmer, and at his death had one of the best farms in the township, consisting of three hundred and eighty acres. During the latter years of his life, his health was impaired, and he died from typhoid pneumonia, on the 22d of March, 1875. Of his eight children six are living: Joseph, Daniel A., Minnie, Tabbie, Maggie and Fred D. In his political opinions he was a a Republican. He was a member of the Adventist Church, with which he had been connected for a number of years previous to his death. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, a good citizen, and his death was a loss to the community. His widow and children still remain on the farm.

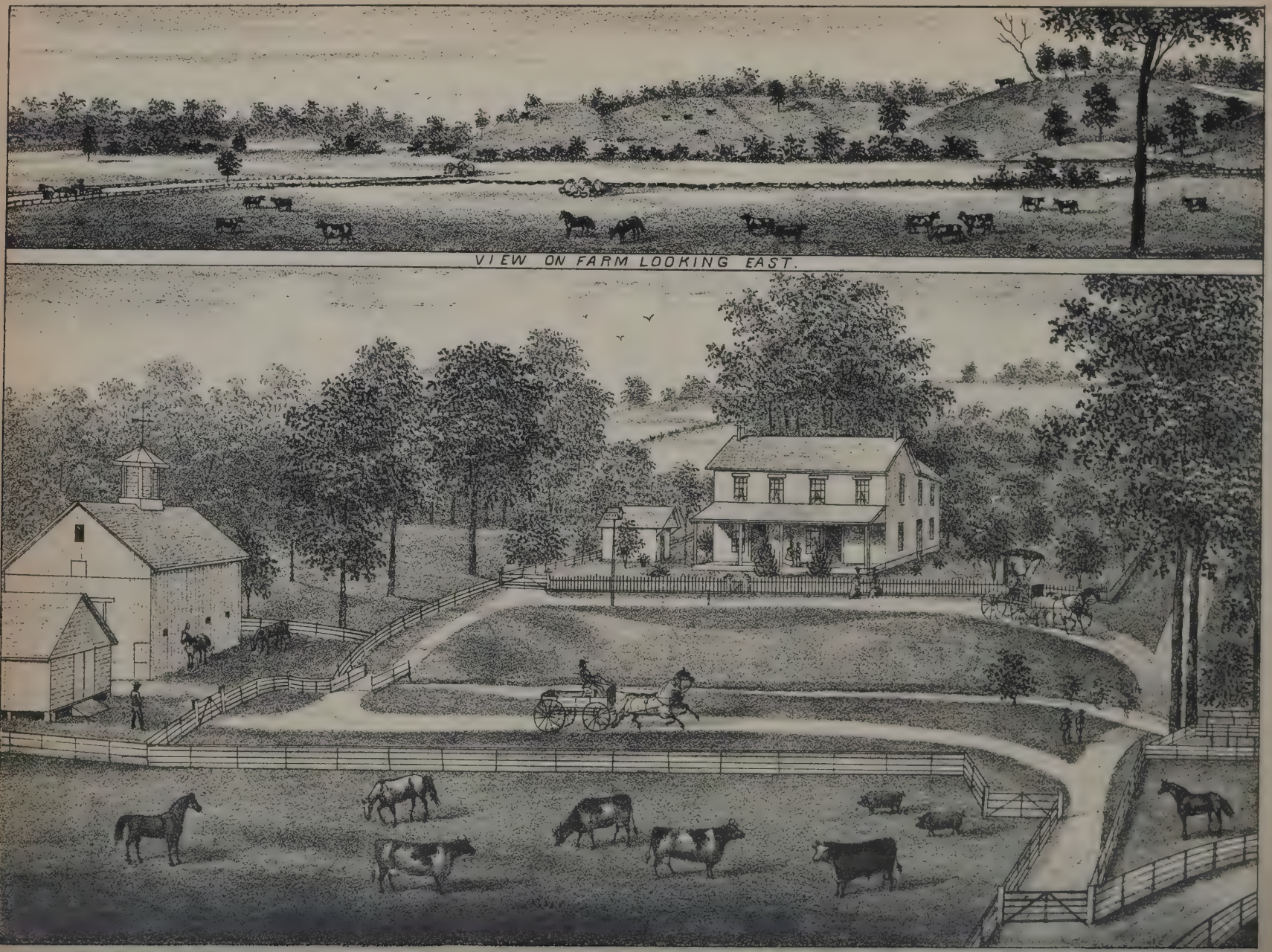
CASPAR REGER.

CASPAR REGER, one of the large farmers of Cooperstown township, was born at Winzeln, Wurtemburg, Germany, on the 8th of January, 1822. His early life was spent in his native town. By the compulsory system of education existing in Germany, he was sent to school, from the time he was six till he was fourteen years of age. He has since been an extensive reader, and is well informed on a variety of subjects. In Germany, he learned the trade of a stone cutter, an occupation followed by his father. In the year 1849, he came to America. From New York, where he landed, he came to St. Louis. On the 15th of December, 1849, he married Elizabeth Bregenzer, who was also born in Wurtemburg, Germany, and came to America the same year with himself. A month or two after his marriage, he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and was employed for four years on the new State house, then in course of construction at that place. Returning to St. Louis in 1854, he remained there till 1857, and then came to Brown county, with the intention of engaging in farming, which he considered a more independent and desirable occupation.

He first bought a farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres of rough land, east of where he now lives, and afterward acquired possession of his present farm, situated a mile east of Cooperstown. This farm is one of the best in the county, and has substantial buildings and fine improvements. His children are Louis Reger, now in California: Sophie, the wife of John J. Taylor; Frank H. Reger, who married Susie, daughter of Robert Cox, and is now engaged in farming in Cooperstown township; William, Lizzie, and Frederick. In 1876, Mr. Reger and his wife, after spending some time at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, visited the old country and saw once more the familiar scenes amid which their early days had been spent. His first voyage across the Atlantic was in a sailing vessel, and occupied forty-two days. His last trip was made in a steamship, and only about one-fourth of the time was required in the passage. When he first came to this country his political sympathies were with the Democratic party. His residence in Tennessee impressed him with the evils of slavery, and he united in the Free Soil movement, and became an early Republican. In St. Louis, at the Presidential election of 1856, he intended to vote for Fremont, but no Republican ballots were provided at the polls. He has been a Republican since, though he is independent and liberal in his views, and for the candidates for local offices votes as his judgment dictates without regard to politics.

GIDEON HINMAN (DECEASED),

FORMERLY a resident of Cooperstown township, was born near Utica, New York, on the 17th of December, 1812. His parents were Aaron and Gertrude Hinman; his mother was of Holland Dutch descent; he was the youngest of a family of twelve children. When he was nine years old his father moved with the family to Verona, Madison county, in the same state, and there Mr. Hinman grew to manhood. He acquired a good education, and at the age of twenty began teaching school in Verona; he taught one or two terms; he was married in Madison county, New York, to Jane Eames, and in the fall of the same year emigrated to the West. For a few months he made his home in the neighborhood of La Grange. What is now Brown county was then a part of Schuyler. About the year 1846 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section twenty-one, township one south, range two west; he here improved a farm on which he lived till his death. In 1849 occurred the death of his first wife. His second marriage was in April, 1850, to Minerva Alexander, who was born and raised in Cooperstown township; her father, Ralph Alexander, was born in Ohio, and came to Brown county from Indiana in 1830. He was a tanner by trade, and was



VIEW ON FARM LOOKING EAST.

he proprietor of one of the first tan yards in the country; her mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Fields, married David M. Campbell, now a resident of Kansas, after the death of her first husband.

Mr. Hinman resided in Cooperstown township till his death, which occurred on the 4th of May, 1875. In his political views he was originally a Whig, and afterward became a Republican; he was a man who was much respected as a citizen. For some years previous to his death he had been a member of the Second Adventist Church. He had twelve children; Gertrude died in infancy. Joseph, the next in the order of his birth, is now a resident of McDonough county. He served three years in the Third Illinois cavalry during the war of the Rebellion. Eugene enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Illinois regiment, was taken sick, and died on his return home at the age of seventeen. Charles resides in Warren county. Minerva Jane, the oldest daughter living, is the wife of William Withrow. Ralph died at the age of seventeen, Hester when sixteen, and Clara when seven. Ellen. Lincoln and Elizabeth are the three youngest living. Otis, the next to the youngest child, died in infancy. The last eight are children, by his second marriage. Since her husband's death Mrs. Hinman has had the management of the farm.

ELIAS CLARK.

Culpepper county, Virginia, was the birth-place of Elias Clark. His forefathers came from Frederick county, Maryland; his grandfather, Elias Clark, and his father, Josiah Clark, were both born in Maryland, and from that state moved to Virginia. His grandfather was a man of considerable property, and owned a number of slaves in Virginia. His father was young when he came to Virginia, and there married Jane Adams, who also came from Maryland. Josiah Clark was a soldier in the war of 1812-1814, serving in a company raised in Virginia, commanded by Capt. Charles Shackleford.

The subject of this sketch was the fifth of a family of ten children, and was born within three miles of Chester's Gap, in Culpepper county, Virginia, on the 15th of February, 1808. The only schools then in Virginia were subscription schools. By the time he became old enough to appreciate the advantages of an education, his labor was required on the farm, and he had little chance of attending school. On the 29th of March, 1829, he married Elizabeth Tompkins, who was born and raised in the same county as himself, within a distance of a few miles. In the fall of 1835 he moved from Virginia to Coshocton county, Ohio. He lived there till 1849, when he came to this state, remaining in Edgar county one year, and coming to Brown county in 1850, and settling where he now lives, on section 33 of township 1 south, range 2 west. He settled on new land, and by hard work has succeeded in placing a fine farm under cultivation. His first wife died on the 27th of August, 1873. He married again, Mrs. Eliza Logsdon, who was born in Madison county, Kentucky. Her maiden name was Curlicu. Mr. Clark has had nine children. The oldest, James William, died in 1859, aged twenty-nine years; Talitha Catharine is the wife of George Kendrick; Jane married George Hollis, and is now living in Ford county; Franklin and Charles are farming in Cooperstown township. Jonah died at the age of twenty-one, and Elias in infancy. The two youngest sons, Moses and Martin, enlisted on the 11th of February, 1864, in company E of the Sixteenth Regiment Ill. Vol. Veterans, and served till the close of the war of the rebellion. They took part in the battles of Rocky Face, Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, and were with Sherman in his march to the sea. Moses died in 1871; Martin lives in Cooperstown township.

In his political principles Mr. Clark has been a Democrat, though he has not adhered so closely to the Democratic party as to vote for its candidates when he considered men of opposite political faith were more fit for public office. For a number of years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has lived to see his children all well situated in life. Elsewhere a view of his residence in Cooperstown township is shown.

JAMES A. COX.

James A. Cox, who since 1874 has carried on the mercantile business at Cooperstown, is a native of that place and was born on the 20th of February, 1850. His father, William F. Cox, came to Illinois from the vicinity of Georgetown, Kentucky, and after being for a time in the neighborhood of Mt. Sterling came to Cooperstown, and was the first person who ever opened a store and sold goods in that place. He died in 1873. His mother was Emily Orchard, daughter of John Orchard, one of the pioneer residents of the eastern part of the county. She was born in Madison county, Kentucky. Of the ten children of William F. and Emily Cox all were sons, and James A. Cox was the seventh in the order of his birth. The schools of Cooperstown and Mt. Sterling furnished him his educational advantages. After leaving school at the age of seventeen, he became a clerk in the store of John A. Givens at Mt. Sterling. He then came to Cooperstown, and occupied the same position in the store of Cox & Brackenridge and their successors in business. He was thus employed up to the year 1874, when he opened a store himself and has since been successfully engaged in merchandising. He has a complete assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware, and other articles usually found in a general store. On the 29th of August, 1870, he married Martha J. Pettigrew, daughter of J. H. Pettigrew, an old resident of this county. This marriage occurred in Missouri, though Mrs. Cox, like her husband, was born and raised in Brown county. He has three children—Lula, Maud, and George M. In his political inclinations he has always been a Republican, and his first vote for President was given for General Grant in 1872. Since March, 1882, he has held the office of post-master at Cooperstown.

IRA HOWELL.

JONATHAN HOWELL, father of Ira Howell, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and married Elizabeth Gilham, a native of the same State. He moved from North Carolina, and was one of the early settlers of Monroe county, Indiana. In the last named county, on the 2d of October, 1819, was born Ira Howell, the third of a numerous family of children. He lived in Monroe county, Indiana, till he was thirteen years old, when the family moved to Hendricks county in the same State. The nearest schools were two or three miles distant from his home, and he had only limited opportunities for obtaining an education. In the fall of 1838, the family came to Brown county, and settled a mile and a half southeast of Ripley. Here Jonathan Howell died in 1861. Mr. Howell was nineteen when he came to this county. In 1841, he married Anna Thomas, a native of Ohio, and daughter of John Thomas. In 1856, he moved to his present farm, and has since resided on section sixteen of township one south, range two west. He has six children, Elizabeth, now the wife of William Newby; John; Margaret, who married Edward Logsdon; George, Hezekiah, and Alice, now the wife of George Logsdon. All are residents of this county except the oldest daughter, Mrs. William Newby, who resides in Macon county, Missouri. He was originally a Democrat in politics, but of late years he has been independent in his views, and is inclined to support the doctrines of the National Greenback organization. He has succeeded in life beyond most men, commencing on slender capital, and having now become the owner of six hundred acres of land in Cooperstown township.

STEPHEN D. COX.

AMONG the prominent business men of Cooperstown township is Stephen D. Cox. He was born two miles southeast of Cooperstown, on the 22d of October, 1843. His ancestors were Kentuckians. His grandfather was Joseph Cox. His father, William F. Cox, was born in Kentucky, and coming to this State with his father, first settled in the neighborhood of Mt. Sterling, and then came to Cooperstown township. He married Emily Orchard, daughter of John Orchard, one of the pioneer settlers in the vicinity of Cooperstown. She was born in Madison county, Kentucky. William F. Cox died in 1873, at the age of fifty seven. His widow is still living. The subject of this sketch was the fourth of ten children, all of whom were boys. He was raised in Cooperstown township. September, 1862, then in his nineteenth year, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, for service in the war of the rebellion. He was with his regiment from the time it entered the service till mustered out at the close of the war. For the last two years he was the bugler of the regiment. He served in Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and other Southern States, and was in the battles of Fort Derussy, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville, and at the attack on Fort Blakeley, in Mobile harbor, the last battle which ended the war of the rebellion. After his discharge at Springfield, on the 9th of September, 1865, he returned to Brown county,

From 1865 to 1868 he was employed as clerk in a store at Versailles. The latter year he embarked in the mercantile business at Cooperstown, for a few months in partnership with W. W. Stites, and in the fall of 1868 forming a partnership with W. H. Breckenridge, of Versailles, which continued for six years. Since 1875 he has been carrying on the mercantile business on his own account. On the 6th of July, 1871, he married Miss Candes Henry, daughter of O. M. Henry, one of the early settlers, and formerly one of the leading business men of Brown county. By this marriage he has three children, whose names are William H. B., Sarah D., and Nellie. He is the owner of a farm of two hundred and thirty acres, adjoining the town of Cooperstown, which is finely improved, and on which are superior buildings. He is a Republican in politics, and has acted with that party from the time he was old enough to exercise the right of suffrage. He was chosen, though of opposite political faith from the majority of the voters in his part of the county, to represent Cooperstown township on the board of supervisors in 1873.

FRANCIS MARION STOUT.

AMONG the old residents and leading business men of Brown county is F. M. Stout of Cooperstown township. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born within three miles of Georgetown, Scott county, on the 29th of January, 1823. His ancestors were English. His great-great-grandfather came from England and settled in New Jersey. His grandfather, Eli Stout, migrated from New Jersey to Kentucky about the beginning of the present century. He journeyed down the Ohio river in a boat, exposed to considerable danger from the hostile Indians on the banks of that stream. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Fayette county, Kentucky, and died in Owen county of that State. Isaac Stout, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and raised in Scott county, Kentucky, and married Lydia Baxter, a native of the same State. He subsequently moved to Leesburg, Harrison county, Kentucky, where he died of cholera in 1833. The death of his wife occurred a few days previous to that of his own.

Francis M. Stout was the oldest of four children. He was ten years old when his parents died. He was taken care of by his paternal grandfather, and grew up in Scott and Owen counties, living in Kentucky till twenty-one years of age. He attended the subscription schools, then the ordinary means for obtaining an education, and also for one year was a student in the high school of Owenton, the county seat of Owen county. In the year 1844, a few months after he had attained his majority, he came to Illinois, arriving in Brown county in June. For three or four years after coming to the county, he was occupied in teaching school. He taught south of Mt. Sterling, afterward in what is now Cooperstown township, and then at Ripley. December 1846, he married Margenia Alexander, a native of Tennessee. In 1848 he began

VIEW OF SOUTH PART OF FARM.

FARM RESIDENCE OF

the pottery business at Ripley, in which most of the time he has since been engaged. The death of his wife having taken place in September, 1851, he was united in marriage in January, 1853, to Nancy C. Alexander, a sister to his first wife.

He embarked in the mercantile business at Ripley in the spring of 1851, at first in partnership for a few months with William Ward, and then for two or three years with J. A. Hawkins. He afterward carried on the store for a number of years by himself, though for a time he had as a partner Samuel R. Glenn, and subsequently L. D. Stoffer. His partnership with the last-named gentleman was closed in 1872. Since 1878 the business has been conducted in partnership with his son, I. N. Stout, under the firm name of F. M. Stout & Son. Besides carrying on a large mercantile business, the firm operate a pottery establishment. Mr. Stout resides on a farm of four hundred acres of land, a short distance south of Ripley. Altogether he is the owner of eight hundred acres in Brown county. He has seven children living. Lafayette, the oldest, is farming in Mt. Sterling township; Isaac Newton is in partnership in the store with his father; John C. Fremont is farming for himself. The others are James Madison, Abraham Lincoln, a daughter named Annis, and Allen. Three beside are dead. He was first a Whig in politics, and the first vote he ever cast for president, assisted in electing Gen. Zachary Taylor to the chief magistracy of the nation in 1848. He was one of the early Republicans of Brown county, and was one of the pioneer members of the party who, in 1856, supported Fremont, the first Republican presidential nominee. For a number of years he has been a member of the Christian church.

Isaac Newton Stout, member of the firm of F. M. Stout & Son, was born at Ripley, on the 12th of June, 1854, and is the second of the seven children now living. His education was obtained in the schools of the county. His home was with his father till his marriage, which took place on the 25th of November, 1880, to Sarah M. Moore, daughter of S. A. Moore. She was born in Adams county. He has one child, Winnifred. Since November, 1878, he has been in partnership with his father in the mercantile business. In his political views he is an earnest Republican.

H. E. HENRY.

Of the men who have been connected with the business interests of the eastern part of Brown county none better deserve mention in this work than Capt. H. E. Henry, of Cooperstown. His father, Orris M. Henry, was born in Ontario county, New York, March 10th, 1814; in 1818 came with his father's family to the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1820 to Illinois, first settling near Naples, in what is now Scott county. He subsequently came to Brown county and settled near Cooperstown, where he died on the 7th of November, 1875. He was one of the active business men of the county, and for some years was engaged in the pork-packing business at La Grange. In 1834 he married Eliza Emerick, who was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, April 14th, 1814; came with her father to Ohio in 1818; to Morgan county, in this state, in 1828; and to what is now Brown county, in 1830. She died on the 9th of April, 1875.

The subject of this biography was the sixth of a family of twelve children. His early years were spent in Cooperstown township. On the 16th of June, 1859, he married Sarah Putman, daughter of Daniel Putman, an early settler of the county and one of the pioneer merchants of Mt. Sterling. September, 1862, he enlisted in company D., One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois regiment, and served three years during the war of the rebellion. On the organization of the company he was elected lieutenant, and about a year afterward was commissioned as captain, and thenceforth had command of his company till the end of the war. He was never absent from duty, nor sick a day during the whole term of his service. He was present at the siege of Fort Derussy, the engagements at Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, which resulted in the defeat of Hood, and of Tupelo, Mississippi, and took part in the charge on Fort Blakeley in Mobile harbor, the last engagement of any magnitude in the war. After the close of active hostilities his regiment remained in Alabama during the summer of 1865. He was mustered out at Mobile, Alabama, on the 26th of August, 1865, and discharged at Springfield in this state on the following 9th of September.

For several years he was in partnership with his father in the coopering and pork-packing business, and the firm of O. M. Henry & Co. transacted a large business in grain and pork and handled a considerable part of the products of the eastern part of the county. The pork-packing business was carried on at La Grange, and afterward at Mt. Sterling. From 1867 to 1870 he was in the mercantile business at Cooperstown. He has two children, Charles M. and Hattie. Two others died in infancy. He was one of the early Republicans of the county, and in 1856 was one of the few men in Brown county who supported Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President.

WOODSTOCK TOWNSHIP.

(SCHUYLER COUNTY.)

WOODSTOCK township, is situated in the extreme southern part of the county, and is one of the finest bodies of broken land in Schuyler. It contains all of township 1 North, Range 2 West, lying north and east of Crooked creek, and also that portion of township 1 South, Range 2 West, and township 1 North, Range 3 West, that is cut off from Brown county by the course of Crooked creek. It is rectangular in shape, bounded on the north by Camden and Buena Vista, east by Bainbridge, and south and west by Brown county. Originally the whole surface was covered with timber, and there is yet a considerable amount along the various water courses and on the bluffs adjacent to them. The surface is generally broken, and upon approaching the stream in many places it becomes very rugged. The principal stream is the La Moine river, or more commonly known Crooked creek, which washes the western and southern borders of the township. There are also several affluents to this stream coursing through the lands, the larger of which are Horney branch in the north, Strammel branch in the central portion, Town branch on the east and Adam branch in the extreme southern point. These are good-sized creeks, and furnish a good system of drainage, and an abundant supply of water for stock purposes. For a portion of the year Crooked creek is navigable for small crafts for a few miles from it mouth. The soil in Woodstock is rich and productive, particularly adapted to the growing of wheat and corn of which large crops are annually raised, and hauled to the various markets. The improvements in this township compare well with any in the county, and the citizens are of an intelligent, industrious class, who are united in their efforts to make this one of the first townships in the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The honor of being the first settlers of Woodstock township belongs to George and Isaac Naught, who came from Whiteside county, Illinois, and located on section 36, in the southeast part of the township in the year 1824. George Naught, however, soon located across the line into Bainbridge, and lived there until his death in 1847. He left no posterity.

The maiden name of Isaac Naught's wife, was Nancy Evans, and they had a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters. At present there are seven living, four sons and three daughters, four of them in this county, two in Oregon, and one in Missouri. The oldest, John Naught, served in the Black Hawk war, and two sons, George and James, are at present living in the township. Isaac Naught settled the farm now owned by the heirs of Alexander Stutsman, and erected his cabin on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of 36, T. 1 N., R. 2 west, and lived there until he sold out to Manlove, when he moved about a mile west and south of the base line. He continued to reside on this place until 1859. It was at his residence that the first church in the township was organized. This occurred in 1827, by the regular Baptist denomination, and the preacher's name was Ray. The first elections were also held at his house. The Naught settlement, as it was called in early days, was the earliest in this township, and one of the first in the county. In the year 1825, were added to it the families of John Starr, and Hasting Starr, son of John Starr, and Thomas Eggleston. The Starr family came from Indiana, and descendants of the old sire, John Starr, are yet living in the county. The first settlement made in the northern or central portion of the township occurred in the year 1826. The pioneer was Richard Black, a native of South Carolina. He was born in 1784, and grew to manhood and married there. He moved with his family to Kentucky, where he lost his wife and was married again to Elizabeth Fowler. In November, 1825, he emigrated and landed at Rushville with his family, and purchased Willis O'Neal's improvement. This was the land upon which the center of the city is built, and his cabin stood near the site of the old court-house in the public square. For this improvement Mr. Black paid O'Neal two hundred dollars, and he raised only one crop, when he was "entered out" by the county, which was then a new organization; and that particular spot had been selected for the site of the county seat. Mr. Black never received more than twelve dollars in money, and a two year old heifer, for the place for which he had only a short time before paid two hundred dollars. In the fall of 1826 he moved to Woodstock, and settled on the S W. ¼ of section 15. His cabin was so located that the road from Rushville to Mt. Sterling, which was afterwards laid out, ran past it, and his place became almost an inn, the traveling public halting there at all times of the day and night. His children that grew up were Nancy, Elvina, Sophia, William T. and Isaac; James P. Black, a married son of his, came to Rushville in the spring of 1826, and made his home with his father till the fall, when he moved with his father to

Woodstock, and afterwards settled on the N. E. ¼ of section 35 north range. He remained in the township until his death. In 1827 we find Isaac Sanders, who arrived here from Indiana in the fall of that year, bringing with him his wife and four children, Tolbert, John, James and Purlina. He located on the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 15, where he erected a cabin and in the spring broke five acres and planted it in corn. He lived and died on the place, but his children have all left the county. He was also accompanied with Jacob Fowler, father-in-law of Richard, who was a South Carolinian. His family consisted of his wife and children, William, Isaac, Mary, Sarah and Rebecca. They drove a flock of geese all the way from Indiana, which were probably the first domestic geese brought to the country. He located on the S. E ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 15, and spent the remainder of his days in Woodstock, and there is but one of his children now residing in the township. He was for a number of years a mail carrier and at one time controlled many of the mail routes in the state.

Moses Pettigrew, James Edmunston and Benjamin Golston came into the township early in 1827. Pettinger moved across the creek into Cooperstown township, Brown county, a few years later, where he was among the early settlers. There also arrived in the same year Archibald Paris, James, William and John Evans, and Daniel Matheny. Captain Daniel Matheny, as he was better known, was a patriot of the War of 1812, and was with General Jackson at New Orleans, and captain of a company of rangers in the Black Hawk War. He came to this county with Joel Tullis, from Indiana, in a pirogue, down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi and Illinois, in 1826. May 5, 1831, he sold his place, the southwest quarter of section 21, to James Tompson, and subsequently moved to Iowa.

In 1829, Mrs. Amelia Riley, with a family of six sons, Daniel, Caleb, Anderson, Martin, Isaac Shelby, and Pressly, and a married daughter, the wife of Mordecai Fowler, came into the township from Indiana. They came in wagons, drawn by horses. Daniel was married when they came, and they all settled together, except Fowler, on the N. W. quarter of section 7, north range. He (Fowler) located on the same section with his father, Jacob Fowler. The Rileys were great sportmen, very fond of horse-racing, shooting-matches, etc., in which the early settlers frequently indulged. The children of Martin Riley are all of the family now residing in the county.

Early in 1826, John Logsdon came from Indiana with his wife and one child, and stopped with Richard Black at Rushville, for about three months, and some time afterward became a resident of the southern part of this township. He finally moved to Missouri. About the same time that he came into Woodstock, his brother Vaughn and family settled on the S. W. quarter of section 3, north range, and remained for a few years. His brothers, Amos, Redman and Jackson, single men, also became early residents, but afterwards went to the same state.

Allen Alexander and his family came about 1829, and settled on section 28. He kept a ferry across Crooked creek, at a point near where the Rushville and Mt. Sterling road crossed the stream, at a very early day.

Timothy Harris was also an early arrival. He was a native of one of the eastern states, and came here from Morgan or Sangamon county. He brought with him considerable stock, cattle and horses; had a wife and one child, and settled on the N. W. quarter of section 15, north range. He had purchased the land before moving, and came with the intention of becoming a permanent settler. He died here at a very old age.

Zachariah Wells and his sons, Tenney and Joseph, and John Conrad settled in the southern part of the township in 1830. James Beard, John Howell, and Jonathan Manlove, jr., came in 1831. John Skaggs, Pierre J. Jonte, Peter Hermitete, James F. Groscloude, and Peter Adams, also, in the southern portion, settled in the year 1833. Jonte, Hermitete and Groscloude were native Frenchmen. Jonte and Groscloude were brothers-in-law.

Alexander Stutsman was another prominent early settler. He was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1798, and came to this county with his family in 1834, and purchased the old place that Isaac Naught settled, of Jonathan Manlove, and resided there until his death, Oct. 30, 1876. He was married in Indiana to Rhoda Seybold, and she still survives him, and is residing on the old homestead, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. They had born to them eleven children, who are now living—two sons, John S. and Alexander Stutsman, jr.; and nine daughters, all married but one, and six of them residing in the county. Alexander Stutsman, jr., died in 1862, and three of his children reside in the county. John S. resides near the old homestead, and is one of the prominent and influential men of the township, having served several terms as supervisor, and seventeen years as school trustee in Woodstock. In the Black Hawk War the Naught settlement furnished seven volunteers, viz: Captain Daniel Matheny, George Naught, sr., John Naught, Benjamin Golston, William Allen, Hasting Starr, and Daniel Edmonston. The township was equally patriotic in the other wars, and the names of her gallant sons may be found enrolled in the chapter of patriotism in the former part of this work.

Joseph Hoffman, a Pennsylvania German, and family, emigrated from Ohio, and located in section 16, about 1837 or '38. Michael Palmer, another Pennsylvanian, also settled about the same time. In 1839, John Brown, a Kentuckian, who had come to the county in 1831, made his home in Woodstock. He had lived at Rushville for eight years. He located on sec. 16, and remained there until his death in 1858. Six of his children are living; only one, however, in Schuyler county—Robert Brown, on section 10 of this township. The father, John Brown, was an associate judge, and was elected to the legislature, while the capital was yet at Vandalia; and was re-elected to serve his county two or three times in that capacity. He was also elected to the state senate for one term, was supervisor of the township, and also served the people in other minor offices. His son, Robert Brown, served one term in the Illinois senate; John C., another son, was sheriff of the county for two

terms; and his son, George W. Brown, residing in Kansas, has also represented the township in the lower house in that state.

Thus have we sketched a few of the earliest and most prominent families in the township. We have not mentioned all of them, nor should it be expected of us to do so. Early in the decade of 1830-'40, there began a steady immigration, and in some years during that time there was a large influx, many of them becoming permanent settlers, and others remaining but a short time. It would require a volume to follow up the arrivals and departures of all of them; and, were it possible, it would not be interesting to do so. The trials and hardships, customs and habits, and mode of living are fully set forth in the chapter on Pioneers in this work, and it would be only a repetition to relate them here. In 1817 and '18, long before any settlements were made by the white man in this part of Illinois, these lands were set apart by Congress for the survivors of the war of 1812, and each soldier received a patent for 160 acres of land; and the following are a few of the first claims located in this township: T. 1 N., R. 2 W.—November 15, 1817, Joseph Clough, S. E. quarter section 1; November 29, Samuel Pierce, N. E. quarter section 4; same date, Nicholas Wells, N. W. quarter of section 4; November 19, Isaac Brayman, S. E. quarter of section 8; October 6, 1817, L. Winson, N. W. quarter of section 9; December 24, William Linton, S. W. quarter of section 10, all in the year 1817. T. 1 S., R. 2 W., in the same year, October 6, Virgil Eachus, N. W. quarter section 14; October 6, John W. Fancher, S. E. quarter section 2; January 15, 1818, John H. Kersey, S. W. quarter section one; and William Randle, S. E. quarter section one, on the same date.

The first school taught in the township was in a small log cabin on section 36, in the year 1827, by John Taylor. The earliest school in the northern part of the township was taught by a man named Hatfield, in an elm pole cabin, built in the fall of 1833, in an elm grove, and the children "daubed" it after the session began, making the mortar inside the house, which had no floor. It was a subscription school, $1.50 or $2.00 per pupil. Among the scholars of that term were William T. and Isaac Black, Sarah and Rebecca Fowler, Houston and Elihu Alexander, James and Thomas Sanders; Alexander, Isaac S. and Pressly Riley. Anderson and Isaac Riley, took the teacher Hatfield out tied his hands and set him down in the snow, because he would not agree to treat his pupils with whiskey, which was then the custom, on Christmas day. He did not comply with the request on Christmas, but signed their petition agreeing to treat on New Year's day, which he did. The earliest marriages, mills, ferries, etc., are all mentioned in the chapter on the Civil History of the county. The first church was built by the regular Baptists on N. E. ¼ of section 2 south range, as early as 1831. John Ray, John Logan, William Cross, John Taylor and Granville Bond were among the earliest preachers. James P. Black was the first justice of the peace. Isaac Fowler did the first blacksmithing in 1827 and Gamaliel Hill was the first wheelwright. He made many of the spinning wheels for the early settlers. The earliest mill was built by Robert Burton, on Crooked creek, on the S. E. ¼ of section 28, in the fall of 1837. It was a saw and grist mill propelled by water; a frame building, and had one wheat and one corn burr. Another mill stands on the same site, which was built by Michael and Henry Huffman about 1865, and is now owned and operated by Joseph Long. It has one wheat and one corn burr. The building is frame, and the mill is propelled by water. There is a good vein of coal underlying the whole surface of the township, and it is worked for local demands at several different points. William Lowden works the vein on section 11, and it is also being obtained on sections 14, 9 and 12. There is also an excellent quality of building and whet stone quarried in section 24.

The township is supplied with several churches, the history of which may be seen in the Ecclesiastical chapter. There are five neat and well furnished school-houses, where teaching is held the greater part of the year. There is but one post office, Sylvia, which was established in the spring of 1881. Austin Black is the postmaster. It is situated near the center of the township on the Mt. Sterling and Rushville road. Below are the supervisors who have represented Woodstock since township organization. 1854 John Brown was elected and served four terms, and was made chairman of the board. He was succeeded by John Howell, for one year, when James H. Browning was elected and served two terms. In 1861 John C. Brown was elected and re-elected in 1862. William P. Thompson was elected in 1863 and by re-election served until 1869. In 1869 John S. Stutsman was elected and served one year. John C. Brown, was re-elected in 1870, and John S. Stutsman in 1871 and '72. In 1873 John C. Brown was again elected, and succeeded the following year by John S. Stutsman. In 1875, Perry Logsdon was elected and served two terms, and was succeeded in 1877 by John S. Stutsman. John F. Langford was elected in 1878, and succeeded in 1879 by John C. Taylor, who has been re-elected each succeeding year, and is the present incumbent.

Woodstock was reported in the census of 1880 to have one hundred and ninety-three farms and 1381 population.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. ROBERT BROWN,

One of the leading citizens and enterprising farmers of Schuyler county, was born here October 19th, 1835. He was a son of the late Hon. John Brown, whose death occurred on the 16th of January, 1859. John Brown had frequently been called on by the citizens of his county to accept of many of the offices of both honor and trust. He twice represented Schuyler county in the legislature and one term in the State senate, discharging the duties pertaining thereto with capacity and ability. He was a man always held in high esteem by his constituents. His death was mourned not only by his family but by his numerous friends throughout the county.

The early education of Robert Brown was acquired in the common schools of the county. By close application and diligent study, he acquired a sound knowledge of the rudiments of an English education, which he has greatly added to by a careful course of reading. After the death of his father he assumed the general management of the farm and affairs at home. On the 2d of November, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary Margaret Smith Hoffman, also a native of Schuyler county. As a practical farmer and stock raiser, Mr. Brown has exhibited much energy, skill and success, and has done much to create an interest in the breeding of good stock in the county.

He, like his father, has frequently been solicited by the citizens of the county to accept office, but, as a rule, he has preferred devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits, and he finally consented to allow his name to be used, and was elected a member of the State senate in 1874, serving four years, the full term, giving eminent satisfaction to his constituents.

WILLIAM T. BLACK.

The Black family is of German ancestry. They came to America at a time prior to the Revolutionary war. They settled on the coast of the Carolinas, and subsequently, as the country improved, went back into the interior. Thomas Black, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in South Carolina, near the northern line of the state, and was living there during the war of the Revolution. Members of the family participated and fought on the patriot's side in that memorable struggle. He moved to Hancock county, Kentucky, and there died. His son Richard, the father of William T., was also born on the line of North and South Carolina; he removed to Dubois county, Indiana, about the time that state was admitted into the Union. He remained in Indiana until 1825, then came to Illinois and settled where Rushville now stands. The town was laid out the next year. In the spring of 1827 he removed to the neighborhood where William T. now lives, and there remained until his death which occurred in 1853.

He married Elizabeth Partlow, by whom he had four children, two of whom are living. She died, and he subsequently married Elizabeth Fowler; she died 1877. By the latter marriage there were eight children, three of whom have survived the parents.

William T. was born in Dubois county, Indiana, March 18, 1821, and was in his fifth year when the family came to Illinois. Here he grew to manhood, and received but a limited education. It must be remembered that it was then the pioneer days of Illinois, and schools were the exception rather than the rule. Mr. Black's education is, therefore, self-acquired. He remained at home until he attained his majority, then married and commenced farming on rented lands. In the spring of 1844 he moved to Littleton township and rented a farm. One year later he purchased it, and six years later sold it and purchased another farm west of it, in section 17, and there he remained until the fall of 1867, when he bought land in section 10 southeast in Woodstock township, and there he has resided until the present.

On the 30th of October, 1842 he married Miss Matilda Matheny, a native of Ohio, but was a resident of Littleton township at the time of her marriage. By this union there have been eight children, six of whom arrived at maturity. Their names in the order of their birth are: Austin, who married Miss Nancy King, and is a farmer and resident of section 15 in this township; Athilinda, wife of R. W. Kettenring, a resident of McDonough county; Harriet A.; William H., married Miss Rachel Boyles, and lives in Camden township; Richard, married Miss Samantha Jane Stephens, and lives in this township; Franklin P., married Miss Sarah Kennedy, and lives on the old homestead. Both Mr. Black and his wife are members of the regular Predestinarian Baptist church. Politically the family have with few exceptions always been staunch Democrats. Mr. Black has been justice of the peace for one full term and was re-elected, and is now serving his second term.

In 1879 he was regularly nominated by the Democratic party in convention assembled for the office of county treasurer, but his defeat was brought about by the treachery of members of his own party. He had succeeded in carrying the nomination over the heads of other aspirants, who became jealous of his popularity, and adopted such measures as led to the defeat of Mr. Black. All acknowledged his emi-

nent fitness for the place, and none stood higher in the community for honesty and probity of character than Mr. Black, therefore his defeat was a surprise to his friends, and they attributed it to the treacherous action of those who were under obligations as Democrats to support him. The Black family are among the pioneers of four states, viz.: South Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. When they came to Illinois, Schuyler county was almost unknown, and Rushville, the county-seat, had not yet been laid out. What a wonderful change has gone on since they first came here. Then it was a frontier state with a few thousand inhabitants, and now it ranks fourth in the union of states.

BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP.

(SCHUYLER COUNTY.)

THE second settlement in the county, was made in this township, and from the solitary family which invaded its solitude in 1824 it has steadily increased in population and wealth until it now ranks second in the county in population. Upon its entire surface are found valuable and highly improved farms, occupied by thrifty farmers. Neat and pleasant homes greet the eye of the traveler as he passes over its roads.

The location is near the geographical centre of the county, its boundary upon the north being Littleton, on the east, Rushville, on the south, Woodstock, and on the west, Camden. Its surface is gently undulating, and that portion lying between the water courses, a strip extending diagonally across the township from the southwest to the northeast, is rolling prairie, while the portions along the streams are more broken, and were formerly covered with a dense growth of timber, nearly all of which has long since yielded to the axe of the sturdy pioneer yeoman, and is now transformed into fertile and productive fields. The soil is rich and highly productive, yielding large crops of the cereals, and hay, and excellent pastures. It is strictly an agricultural township, though much attention is paid to grazing, and much valuable and fine blooded stock of all kinds add to the wealth of its inhabitants. Access is had to all sections by well-kept roads and bridges, which span the streams in all directions. Its citizens are moral, well educated and intelligent, and are surrounded by all the accessories necessary for comfort and happiness. All this has been accomplished in less than sixty years, and the former abode of the red man, the deer, and other beasts of the forest, is now one continued succession of fertile and beautiful farms, with handsome residences, commodious barns, improved machinery, and valuable stock.

Stony Branch and Brush creek enter the township from Littleton on the north. The former enters in two distinct branches, one in section one, the other in section eight, both meeting in the northwest corner of section nine, and keeps the same southwesterly direction in which they enter, and pass west in Camden, through section nineteen. Brush creek enters through section six, flows south and west, and passes out in section seven. Green Branch rises in three distinct branches in sections twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, all flowing southwest and uniting in one, in section thirty-two, then bears due west, and passes out through section thirty-one. The streams furnish a plentiful supply of water for stock, and afford the necessary drainage for the surface water, and are greatly aided in the latter by tiling, to which much attention has been given of late.

The first land entries or patents to the heroes of the war of 1812 were issued to Dennis Owens, for the S. E quarter of section one, October 6, 1817; to James McArthur, for the S. E. quarter of section seven, October 13, 1817; to Robert Reynolds, for the S. W. quarter of section three; and to Joseph Sealey, for the S. E quarter of section three, both bearing date of November 19, 1817; to John Hutchinson, for the S. W. quarter of section four, December 6, 1817; and to Nathan Lake, for the N. E. quarter of section eight, November 29, 1817.

About the 1st day of November, 1823, Levin Green, a Methodist local preacher, made his appearance at the cabin of Calvin Hobart, in Schuyler county. He met with a hearty reception, such as was common only in pioneer times, and the next morning his host started with a team to bring his visitor's family to the settlement, as well as that of George Stewart, his brother-in-law, all of whom were camped sixteen miles north of where Frederick now stands. These families passed the winter in a vacant cabin, which had been built by two young men, James and Samuel Turner. Green and

Stewart were natives of North Carolina, but had been living in Missouri, from which place they had just come. In the early spring of 1824, Henry Green, Jr, arrived at the Hobart settlement with a wife and two children, and the Greens went into Buena Vista township, built their cabins, and then moved their families. Levin selected for his home the S. E. ¼ of section 23; Henry Green, Jr., the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of section 20; and some time in 1825, George Stewart, the S. E. ¼ of section 13. Stewart's family consisted of a wife and two children, and Levin's family consisted of four persons, making eight human beings in the settlement. Levin Green and George Stewart moved to what is now Missouri township, in 1829, and they, and Henry Green, Jr., subsequently emigrated to Texas. John Ritchey arrived shortly after Levin Green, and with his wife and three children took up a pre-emption right to the S. E. ¼ of section 25, which he sold to Samuel Turner, and went to Littleton. This early settlement was augmented in March, 1825, by the arrival of two brothers, Samuel and Manlove Horney, with families, consisting of a wife and one child. These pioneers were natives of North Carolina, but came from St. Clair county, Illinois, where they had been living since 1818. They settled in Buena Vista, Samuel, on the S W. ¼ of section 14, and Manlove, on an adjoining quarter. They both resided here until 1834, when they moved up into Littleton. The settlement was further increased in numbers by the arrival on the 2d day of May, 1825, of Philip Spohnamore and family of eight persons; George Green and family of wife and six children; John Spohnamore, a nephew of Philip, wife and two children; Henry Green, Sr., and wife, parents of Levin; John Green, wife and three children; James Robinson, Levin's brother-in-law, with a wife and three children, making in all an increase of thirty-four in the population. All came from Missouri, and all relations of Levin, being brothers, or relatives by marriage, and it was through Levin's importunities that they came. Philip Spohnamore built his cabin on the S. E. ¼ of section 24, and died in Rushville at the age of eighty-four years. George Green made improvements, and built a house on a portion of the same quarter in 1827, living in the meantime about a mile north, and died in the township. John Spohnamore lived on the land with his brother-in-law, George Green, until 1827, when he took possession of the S. E. ¼ of section 20, upon which he spent the remainder of his days. Henry Green, Sr., and his wife, made their home with their son, John, on the N E. ¼ of section 23, where the old people died, and John followed his brother Levin James Robinson, the brother in-law of the Greens, selected the S. E. ¼ of section 29, as a squatter, made limited improvements, by building a cabin and clearing a small patch of ground. He subsequently returned to his old house in Missouri. Samuel Turner, the young man mentioned as having built the cabin in the Hobart settlement, returned in the spring of 1825, and found his cabin occupied. He sold his interest in the improvement, and commenced a new one on the S E. ¼ of section 25, where he married in 1830, and continued to live until 1834, when a claimant with a superior title appeared. He then moved to S. E. ¼ of section 11, which he purchased, and upon which he died at the ripe old age of seventy years. Charles Teas arrived in the fall of 1826, with a wife and family of children, and made improvements on the N. W. ¼ of section 23, building a cabin, and continuing his residence there until the fall of 1829, when he sold to Lemuel Sparks, and moved to Rushville, where he remained until March, 1831, when he parted with his interest, and went to McDonough county. Alexander Ross, of Kentucky, with a wife and six children, was also one of the early settlers, having arrived in the summer of 1826, when he built his cabin, and took a settler's claim to the N E. ¼ of section 16, where he improved a farm, subsequently purchased the land, and spent his declining years in the enjoyment of the home made with his own hands. In the spring of 1827, William Boyd, with a large family of children, arrived from Missouri, and made a home for his little ones on the S. W. ¼ of section 23, which he subsequently purchased, and after living here a number of years, until his neighbors became too numerous to suit his pioneer disposition, he disposed of his farm, and moved to Iowa, where he died at a ripe age.

We next invite the attention of the reader, to the settlement made in the extreme northeastern portion of the township. In the spring of 1827, Joel Tullis, with his family of wife and one child came into the township April 26th, 1826, accompanied by William McKee his father-in-law, whose farm in Rushville township was their point of departure. With McKee he spent the first year. He took possession of the N. W. ¼ of section 2, built his rude log cabin, and began the toilsome life of the hardy pioneer. He subsequently bought a tax title to the property, and continued his residence there until 1847, when the country becoming too thickly settled to suit him, he sold his home, and with a family of wife and twelve children, in an ox-wagon, he undertook an overland journey to Oregon, where he arrived, after great suffering and the loss of six of his children. He returned in 1851, and bought the farm upon which he now resides, hale and hearty, and over eighty years of age. Joel Tullis had the first distillery in the township, upon the N. W. ¼ of section 2, as early as 1833. In the spring of 1827, Charles Hatfield and family made their home on the S. W. ¼ of section 2, but subsequently returned to their former home in Bainbridge township, where they had been living prior to making their home in Buena Vista, and where they both now reside, upon the land, which they first improved. For neighbors, Joel Tullis had James Thompson, a single man, and John his brother, with his wife and three children, who came with Tullis and William McKee in a pirogue in 1826. They moved into Buena Vista, shortly after Mr. Tullis, and built a house on the N. E. ¼ of section one, which they purchased together, December 4th, 1827. James subsequently sold his interest to his brother John, moved into Littleton as one of the early settlers, where he died. John died upon his home place, and his widow became the wife of Randolph Rose, who was one of the early settlers of Littleton. Drury Sellers, a native of Kentucky, with a large family, moved into this settlement in the spring of 1828 and bought the claim of Charles Hatfield on the S. W. ¼ of section 2, and afterwards

moved into Littleton. Robert L. Dark, a son-in-law of Sellers, and a wife and one child came with his father-in-law, and resided in the same place, until he moved to the N. W. ¼ of section where he built a cabin and then went into the north-eastern portion of Littleton. The year 1829 witnessed the arrival of George Swan, William Owens, Lemuel Sparks, Thomas Bronaugh and others. In the spring of this year George Swan, with a large family, arrived from Kentucky, and purchased the S. W. ¼ of section 13, and built his cabin and made a home, where he lived until his death. He was followed in the fall from the same state by his son-in-law, William Owens, who brought his wife with him. They came on horseback and spent the winter with him. The next summer they spent in Brooklyn, and in the fall returned to Buena Vista and purchased the N. W. ¼ of section 24 from Samuel Horney, paying two hundred dollars therefor. Mr. Owens died some years ago, and his widow survives him, living upon the old home place. Lemuel Sparks, a native of Maryland, arrived with his wife and six children, from Indiana, on the 17th day of September, 1829, and purchased the improvements of Charles Teas, the N. W. ¼ of section 25. He died some years ago, and many of his children are now residents of the county. With him came a young man named Ephraim Haines, who died at his house. Thomas Bronaugh, a single man, arrived from Kentucky in 1829 and made a home on the N. W. ¼ of section 4. He was among the first teachers of the county. He moved into Littleton. In 1830, Hosea Tullis, a brother of Joel, and John Boggs, arrived from Ohio, built cabins in the Tullis neighborhood but returned to Kentucky in less than a year, becoming alarmed by the Indians. Both had families.

On the 31st day of May, 1827, John R. Skiles was married to Eleanor Spohnamore, and at once took possession of the N. W. ¼ of section 14, upon which he built a cabin, and made some improvement, but neglecting to purchase the land he was ousted and moved into Browning, where he now resides. Among the early settlers may be mentioned the Doyles, John McCreery, Robert McCreery, the Parrotts, Moores, Henry Kirkham, the Hughes, Hales, Hares, Lesters, Kings, Snyders, Cunninghams, Coxes, Smiths and Youngs. We have been compelled to mention the early settlers briefly, for want of space, and for a fuller account of the first settlers the reader is referred to the chapter on the Pioneers.

The improvement of the first farm and the building of the first house may be unquestionably accorded to Levin Green. The first wedding was that of William Hobart Taylor and Miss Elizabeth Spohnamore, which was celebrated on the 27th day of November, 1825, at the residence of the bride's father, Philip Spahnamore. Rev. Levin Green officiated and performed the ceremony. The whole neighborhood was present. The bride was attired in a calico dress and store shoes, and was bedecked with gay ribbons, a garb seldom seen in those olden times. The groom had laid aside his everyday clothes and wore a suit of home-made jeans. After the ceromony, the guests sat down to a table spread with wild turkey, venison and other game, corn bread, honey and sassafras tea. The groom being a professor of religion at the time, the old time fiddle was not present and the merry dance was not indulged in. The first birth was a little daughter born to Levin Green. The first death occurring among the early settlers of the township, was that of a little four-year-old son of Henry Green, Jr., in the summer of 1827, and his body was buried on the northeast quarter of section 20. This was the beginning of the first grave-yard. While attending the funeral, the old white headed grandfather, Henry Green, Sr., who had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, selected a place, where he requested to be buried, and his wishes were complied with, after his decease, which occurred May 1st, 1835.

The inhabitants of the early settlements for many years sent their children to the schools in the western edge of Rushville township, they being very convenient, and no schoolhouse was built until 1828, when a small log building was erected on the northwest quarter of section 1, in which Robert Sexton was the first teacher for a short time; but the first that might be called a school was a session of six months, commencing on the 10th day of May, 1825, in an old log-cabin, on the northeast quarter of section 22. In May, 1825, Levin Green came to the house of Col. Samuel Horney, with the request that he would make him a pair of shoes, as the people were getting hungry for preaching, and stated that he could not preach without them. The shoes were made, and towards the close of the month the whole neighborhood gathered in the humble cabin of the pioneer preacher and listened to his rough, though eloquent appeal. Levin Green was the pioneer preacher, and among those who preached in early times were: Peter Cartwright, Asa West and James Bankston. The first building ever erected in the township, exclusively for church purposes, was a small frame building, situated on the southeast quarter of section 15. It belonged to the Methodist Episcopal congregation, was built about the year 1832, and was known as Spark's Meeting House. Rev. Henry Somers preached the first sermon in the building.

Levin Green was the first justice of the peace, his commission being the first one issued after the organization of the county. Drs. B. V. Teal, Crosset, James Blackburn and Adams Dunlap were the first physicians in the county Joel Tullis had the first mill as early as 1831. It was at his home on the northeast quarter of section 2, and was the old fashioned tread-mill; horses or oxen furnished the motive ower. It was liberally patronized, being in constant use by some of his neighbors. Col. Clark, an Englishman, also had a horse-mill, the burrs being made of what were known as "nigger-head" rock, found on the prairie, on the northeast quarter of section 17, as early as 1835. John Green had a cotton gin at his house as early as 1827. The first steam grist mill in the township was built by George C. Clark, in 1857, on the southeast quarter of section 14. It was first a saw-mill, and two run of burrs were afterwards added With the site of ten acres, it was valued at $6,000 It was burned in January, 1880. Another mill was built just south of the site of the old one, by Alexander Young, in the summer of 1880, at a cost of three thousand dollars. It is provided with one three-foot burr-

stone for grinding wheat, and one of like dimensions for corn. Its capacity is fifteen barrels daily, and is kept almost constantly employed in grinding on the shares; it being strictly a custom mill.

A fine quarry of building stone was opened upon the southwest quarter of section 13, on the farm of Joel Tullis, about twenty years ago. The township is well supplied with schools, which are in session six months in the year. The buildings are all neat, comfortable frames, conveniently located, and well attended. There are two churches in the township, the Methodist Episcopal, of which Rev. Lyon is the pastor, and the Protestant Methodist supplied by Rev. Bryden Mayall. Both buildings are frame. In 1880, the population of the township was 1,728, and there were 162 improved farms within its boundaries.

The township has had the following named representatives in the board of supervisors, since township organization was adopted in the county: In 1854, John Mitchelltree was elected and filled the office two years; Thomas J. Wilson, in 1856, two terms; Simon Doyle, in 1858, three terms; John L. Moore in 1861, one term; John A. Young in 1862, one term; Samuel S. Benson in 1863, one term; Simon Doyle in 1864, two terms; John F. Davis in 1866, one term; Simon Doyle in 1867, one term; G. B. Sharp in 1868, one term; Isaac Lindley in 1869, one term; A. L. Noble in 1870, one term; Charles Ryan in 1871, one term; Simon Doyle in 1872, one term; William R. McCreery in 1873, one term; John H. Tullis in 1874, one term; John H, Tullis in 1875, one term; John N. Roach in 1876, one term and Thomas Cunningham was elected in 1877, and has been returned annually since, and was chairman of the county board in 1881.

RIPLEY TOWNSHIP.

(BROWN COUNTY.)

THE township of Ripley is the smallest in the county, and contains only about six sections of land. It is very irregular in form, the north and east boundaries being described by the various meanderings of Crooked creek. It has the honor of being the third settled territory within the county. Its surface is very much broken, and at some points near Crooked creek rises to quite prominent bluffs. The soil is light in color, and is principally composed of a clayey loam, mixed in places with sand or fine gravel, and is specially adapted to the raising of wheat, and grazing. Prior to the coming of the white man, it was thickly studded with heavy timber of walnut, hard maple, oak, sycamore, and other varieties. Now fine farms and improvements are seen on every hand. The wilderness has given way to civilization, and is now the happy abode of man. Yet at this writing plenty of timber has been reserved for all the wants and conveniences of its people. Schuyler county lies on the northeast, Cooperstown township on the south, and Missouri township on the west. The natural drainage is unsurpassed, as the surface is composed mainly of hills and valleys, and with Crooked creek marking more than one-third of its boundaries. Curry's branch, on West creek, enters in the southwest of section thirty-one, flows north, and empties into the Crooked in section thirty. Glasgow branch makes a short cut through sections nineteen and thirty, and discharges its waters into the Crooked a little above West creek. The transportation facilities are very meagre, the products of the township having to be hauled across the country several miles to some shipping point. A few times during high water barges and flat-boats have navigated Crooked creek as far as the town of Ripley, but this is not of common occurrence. A railroad is sadly needed for the convenience of the people of this part of the county, and time may prove that such an enterprise will be beneficial, even to the stockholders of a hard-hearted railroad corporation. The entire population, according to the official census of 1880, was six hundred and forty-five, the oldest resident then being Jacob Dennis, who was eighty years of age.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first to seek the solitudes of this portion of the county, and to commence the onward movement toward civilization, was the pioneer, Willis O'Neal, in the summer of 1826. He was born in Kentucky, in 1785, where he married and reared several children. In 1824 he concluded to try his fortune in the new state of Illinois. Accordingly he moved, with his family, and first located near what is now Rushville, within the present limits of Schuyler county, then an almost uninhabited waste, and a part of Pike county. Mr. O'Neal

remained here two years, when he crossed Crooked creek and located in section thirty-three, just a little south of what is now the village of Ripley, his improvement including a part of the corporation of the town. His family then consisted of a wife and seven children, Simon, Pierson, Owen, Minerva, Amanda, Amelia A., and Polly. He, with the help of his family, built a small log-cabin, sixteen by eighteen feet in dimensions, sufficient for temporary wants. His family being large, it was but a short time before he proceeded to construct a double log-house, which was a story and a half high, and eighteen by thirty feet on the ground. In order to raise such a building, he was obliged to procure help from his nearest neighbors, who were then living near the bluffs in Versailles. The Indians were plenty then, and they also aided in the enterprise; that is, they did not do much log-rolling, but helped to get away with a large portion of the eatables and drinkables. Mrs O'Neal died in 1828, two years after their settlement. Mr. O'Neal was married again in 1829, to Hannah Hunt, from which union eight children were born. The pioneer children are all dead. Three of the children of the second marriage are residents of the township. Mr. O'Neal died in 1869, and his wife survived him but a few years. In an early day he was an important factor in the political affairs of the county, and was always considered one of the staunch citizens of the community in which he lived. A small accession was made to this settlement in 1828, among whom was Peter F. Decounter, a native of France, and who had been an old sea-captain. He had come here with his family from the State of Missouri, and located in the same section of land—thirty-three—as O'Neal. At this time he was living with his third wife, and had a large family of children. He was always a welcome visitor to the homes of his few neighbors, and especially a favorite with the children, as the wonderful tales of his life at sea were an oasis in the desert, to the hum-drum life of the secluded average pioneer boy. Mr. Decounter resided here until his death, which occurred about 1853. Mrs. D also died here. The family are now scattered in various parts of the earth. But one is now living in this part of the country, Samuel F., who resides in Schuyler county. William Wilsie came soon after the above, and settled in section thirty-two. He remained but a short time, when he moved with his family to Arkansas. Jesse Jones came from Kentucky, and settled in section thirty-three, late in 1829. The family consisted of his wife and eight children, three sons and five daughters. He remained here until his death, which occurred but a few years after his coming. But one of the family is now a resident of the county, the widow of Thomas Garrett, who lives a little southeast of Mt. Sterling.

An immigrant of 1834 was John Rush and family. They came from Ohio, in 1831, and first settled in Cooperstown, and in 1834 moved to Ripley and located in section thirty-two, on the land now owned by Isaiah Lanning. About 1845 he moved with his family to the state of Iowa, where it is said he is yet living. Fielding T. Glenn came to this township from Cooperstown about the same time as the above, and afterward married a daughter of Mr. O'Neal; but as his father's family settled in Cooperstown, a more complete history of Mr. Glenn will be found in the Cooperstown chapter. Wm Clark Hardin was a native of Kentucky, and came to this state a single man in 1832, and stopped near Ripley. He subsequently taught school in Schuyler county, in the neighborhood of Sugar creek. In 1834 he married Amanda M. Glenn, and located just over the line from Ripley, in Cooperstown township. After the town of Ripley was laid out, he moved to the village, where he has resided principally to this time. He and his wife are both living, and are among the oldest citizens of Ripley. But one child was born to them, a son, William H., who is also a resident of the town.

One of the most prominent of the early settlers was John N. Ebey. He was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and migrated to Ohio when he was a young man. While here he married Rebecca Brunk. In 1828, he moved to Illinois and settled in Sangamon county, where he remained until 1832. He then moved to Scott county, and two years later came to Ripley. He was a potter by trade, and while hauling his wares from his place in Scott county to Rushville, he chanced to stay over night with the pioneer, O'Neal. During the conversation in the evening, which related to his calling, the manner of manufacture, and the kind of clay necessary to the same, some one present stated that he had discovered from a tree turned up by the roots in the neighborhood, a clay that fairly answered the description given by Mr. Ebey. On the following day Mr. E. was taken to the place mentioned, and, on investigating it, was found to be a superior quality of potters' clay. Mr. Ebey returned home, and immediately commenced preparations to remove to Ripley, which was effected the same year, 1836. A shop and kiln were soon erected, and the first pottery manufactured in the town was taken from the kiln late of the same year. This was the starting point that has made this town so famous as one of the most extensive manufacturing towns of pottery in the west.

When Mr. Ebey moved here his family consisted of his wife and four children, L. C., Mariah J., George W., and John V. Several children were afterwards born to the family. He was a public-spirited man, and did much to build up the town. It was he and Mr. F. T. Glenn who laid out the town, and who, a little less than fifty years ago, were the active, driving men of the yet little village of Ripley. In 1855, Mr. Ebey moved back to Scott county, and from thence he went to Green county, where his wife died in 1873. He is yet living with some of his children in various parts of the state, having no fixed abiding place since the death of his wife. He yet relates to his grand-children some of his experiences of early days. One, among his anecdotes is the narrow escape he had from a large panther while living at Ripley. A little east of the town there was what was called a "salt lick," where the deer were in the habit of congregating for the purpose of licking the ground, the water oozing from the hillside being of a brackish character. The hunters would station themselves here on moonlight nights to get a "crack" at the deer as they came in. Mr. Ebey was secreted at this point one night, waiting for a deer to

heave in sight, and was soon rewarded with the approach of a fine buck making for the "lick." The tempting game was within easy rifle shot, when Mr. E. prepared to fire. He supposed he was the only hunter for this kind of game in all that solitude. But he had reckoned wrongly, for just as he had brought his rifle to his shoulder, a peculiar noise attracted his attention just over his head. A quick glance discovered a huge panther springing from a tree above him, and about to alight upon his person. Quick as thought he intuitively bent down, and forward, and the animal passed over his head, but in such close proximity that his hat was carried away by the panther. Scared nearly out of his wits, he dropped his gun and ran for home. It was not until the next day that he recovered his hat and gun. The panther did not follow him, but probably contented himself by making a supper of the deer if opportunity presented itself. It is said by the early hunters that the deer in those days were nearly all more or less scarred from the attacks of their formidable enemy, the panther. Another early settler was George Clark, who came from Indiana in 1834, and settled in section 34. He had a wife and six children, three sons and three daughters. He remained here until his death, which occurred about the year 1863. His widow survives him. She and one daughter, widow of James Warren, yet reside in Ripley. Mrs. Nancy Burke, a sister of Clark, came here from Indiana about two years after her brother, and for about a year she, with her two sons, lived in the house with him. She afterwards located in section 33, where she lived for several years, when she moved to Pike county. One son, George J., resides in Ripley. Among other old and prominent citizens are, L. D. Stoffer, A. E. Martin, I. N. Stout, N. S. Hetrick, I. E. Stoffer, Olie Smith, Homer H. Keith, John Friday, Frank Effert, W. H. Glenn, and others.

The first land entries were made several years prior to any settlement, and by parties who never saw the land or made subsequent settlements. Of the first four the records show as follows: Entered by James Monroe the S. W. ¼ of section 7, September 20, 1818. Prior to this date, we find that some time in 1815, Benjamin Tucker granted to Thomas Rice the N. W. ¼ of section 18. Again, James Monroe grants to John Marvin, on the 8th of November, 1817, the S. W. ¼ of section 19. Two days later, the same grantor grants the N. W. ¼ of section 19 to James Campbell. As is well known, this portion of the State is a military tract, and these grants were made in accordance with an Act of Congress, donating lands to those who had served in the war of 1812. For many years the land was of little value, and was traded to other parties for a mere trifle as a consideration.

As already stated, the first land tilled, and the first timber felled in this township, was by the pioneer, Willis O'Neal, on section 33, in the summer of 1826. The first child born here was a son of his, and was born late in the fall of 1826, or early in 1827. He was named Willis, Jr. He lived to serve his country in the late war, where he died. He was buried in St. Louis, but was afterwards exhumed and brought to Ripley, where the remains now lie. The first buried in this cemetery was a child of Mr. Blankenship, who lived just over the township line in Cooperstown. This was early in 1828. The first death within the boundaries of the township, was the wife of Willis O'Neal, and occurred in 1828, and was the second interment made in the cemetery. The first marriage ceremony was performed by John Logan, a local preacher, on the 2d day of August, 1829. The contracting parties were Willis O'Neal and Harriet Hunt, the history of whom has already been given. They now lie side by side in the old Ripley burial ground. This cemetery is situated in the southern part of the corporation, and contains about one and a half acres. It is well kept and cared for by the people of the town. The first school was taught in 1837, by Milo Henry. The school-house was a small log building, and situated about a hundred yards west from where the present school-house stands. It was utilized for school purposes until about 1850, when it was torn down, and the logs consumed in burning pottery ware. The first preaching was by the Baptist persuasion, about 1831. The Reverends Ray and Crow were among the first to officiate, and the services were held at the house of Mr. O'Neal. The first church building was erected about 1847, by the Christian denomination. It is a plain frame house, and is situated in the western part of the town of Ripley. The first justice of the peace was Willis O'Neal, and the second was Milo Henry. O'Neal was appointed as early as 1830. Dr. Teal, of Rushville, was the first to attend to the wants of the sick in this part of the country. Dr. Isaac Vandeventer, from Versailles, was also among the first. The first resident physician was Dr. Town. He located here about 1843, but moved to Havana, on the Illinois river, in a few years. The first post-office was established in the spring of 1837, with Milo Henry as postmaster. The mail was distributed at his house, which was a sort of pioneer hotel. The first blacksmithing was done by a man by the name of Hovey. He remained but a short time, selling out his shop to William S. Ishmael. The shop was a temporary affair, and situated on the north side of the square. It was torn away and a better one erected in its place. A ferry was established at Ripley by Allen Alexander in 1832, and the crossing was made just below the present bridge. A close observer, even to this day, may yet see the worn way leading to that point from the town above. Within the knowledge of the living, or of those now dead, commencing with Mr. O'Neal, there was no bridge or ferry crossing the creek at this point prior to 1830. Emigrants crossed here, if on foot or horseback. The passage was made by a canoe or "dug-out," and a horseman led his animal by the side of the canoe. Yet, when Mr. O'Neal located here, in 1826,—not a white man within miles—there were plainly to be seen the remnants of a bridge a little above the present bridge. The abutments were there, and when the water was low, a bent could be discovered in the middle of the creek swashing in the current above the surface of the water. By whom built, or when, and for what purpose, none of the pioneers ever knew. A bridge was constructed across the stream in 1830, but in the spring of the deep snow it was washed away. Three other bridges have been thrown across the creek since the one of 1830, but have not been sufficient to withstand the floods. The present bridge

was finished in 1853, and to date has bid defiance to high water. It is an excellent structure, is covered, and bids fair to stand for many years yet to come.

Supervisors.—The following are the names of those who have served on the county board since township organization: First term, 1854, John N. Ebey; William H. Glenn was elected in 1855, and served two terms; William O'Neal, elected in 1857, and served one term; B. C. Vincent, elected in 1858; William H. Glenn, re-elected in 1859; A. E. Martin, elected in 1860, and served until 1869; William H. Glenn, re elected in 1869, and served two terms; A. E. Martin, re-elected in 1872, and served two terms; William H. Glenn, re-elected, and served for the year of 1875; R. R. Randall, elected in 1876, and served two terms; A. E. Martin, re-elected in 1878, and served two terms; the latter year, 1879, was chosen chairman of the board; R. R. Randall, re-elected in 1880, served one term; William A. Canada, elected in 1881; Charles W. Keith, elected in 1882, and is the present incumbent.

TOWN OF RIPLEY.

The town was laid off by John N. Ebey and Fielding T. Glenn, and placed on record the 3d of September, 1836, being a part of the northwest quarter of section 33. Allen Persinger was the surveyor. It was originally named Centerville, from the fact that it lay near the geographical center of Schuyler county, of which this was then a part. It was laid out with a commodious square, the projectors believing that some future day it would become the capital of the county. And so it probably would, if the county had not been divided in 1839, creating a new county from the south half. Instead, therefore, of containing a population of thousands, it has but about five hundred. The name was changed to Ripley in honor of General Ripley, a gallant soldier of the war of 1812. It is probable that it would have retained its former name if there had not been another town and post-office in the state of the same name. The first house built within what is now the corporation of Ripley was in 1834, and constructed by Fielding T. Glenn. It was a rough log cabin 16x18 feet, puncheon floor, and contained one door and one window. It was built for a dwelling, and was situated on the top of the hill, in the middle of the street leading to the bridge. It remained here only about three years, when it was taken down and moved to Logan's creek in Cooperstown township. John N. Ebey sold the first goods in the fall of 1838. His storeroom was a small, temporary frame building, and was located on the north side of the square. The first hotel was built by Milo Henry in 1836, just after the town was laid out. It was a hewed log house, weather-boarded, one and a half stories in height. It was built upon the north side of the square; it is yet standing, and is in a good state of preservation. The first lot sold was bid off by Asa Benton, and brought $50.

Incorporation.—A meeting was called pursuant to notice, at the business house of Glenn & Ingles, on the 13th of February, 1865, for the purpose of incorporation. S. R. Glenn acted as both president and clerk of the meeting. Thirty-three votes were cast, all in favor of incorporating. An election for officers was held the 25th of February, 1865, when the following named persons were elected members of the board of trustees: Samuel R. Glenn, William Cleveland, B. C. Vincent, A. E. Martin and C. W. Keith. At the first meeting of the board, Samuel R. Glenn was chosen chairman, and A. E. Martin clerk *pro tem.* The limits of the corporation were defined as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of section 33, town 1 north, range 2 west; thence south 220 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence north 60 rods, thence east to section line dividing sections 33 and 34, thence north to Crooked creek, thence up the creek to section line of sections 28 and 29, thence south to place of beginning. The present officers are: C. W. Keith, President; Mathias Stoffer, W. C. Bassett, N. S Hetrick, Henry Taylor and B. T. Stofer; Village Clerk, Edgar A. Martin; Police Magistrate, B. C. Vincent; Marshal, W. W. H. Westbrook.

PRESENT BUSINESS, ETC.

The principal industry of the town is the manufacture of pottery. Excellent clay beds are in the vicinity, and thus the town has been enabled to make this one of the principal pottery manufacturing points in the West. Not less than 1,000,000 gallons of various kinds of ware are shipped annually. A railroad is sadly needed to give full development to this industry. The most extensive manufacturer is L. D. Stofer. He has two shops and two kilns, and manufactures about 250,000 gallons of ware annually, and gives employment to 25 men. There are eight shops in active operation at this time. F. M. Stout & Son employ about 20 men; Harvey Irwin has 7 employees; Stofer & Leach, the same number; W. A Canada employs 6 hands; Dennis & Elett, 5 men: E. Warren employs 6 men, but is suspended at this time; Crawford & Sons employ 3 men. B C. Vincent, one of the oldest potters in the town, has suspended his works for a time. There are two or three other shops that are not in operation, but may be again revived. There have been as many as 13 shops in active operation at the same time. The town is literally paved with broken crockery ware. A stranger is particulary struck with the quaint appearance of many things in this town of jugs.

Ripley Steam and Flouring Mill.—This mill was first built for a clay crusher by McNeal & Shields in the winter of 1872–'73, and was transformed into a grist mill by McNeal & Randall in 1876. It is a frame, three stories high, and situated in the east part of town, not far from the square. It has two run of stone, one for wheat and one for corn, with a capacity of grinding 30 barrels of flour, and 100 bushels of meal in twenty-four hours. A saw-mill has been attached and is run when custom demands. The capital invested is upwards of $3,000. Mr. R. R. Randall has the entire supervision and control of the industry.

Coal Mining.—Within a mile and a half of town are four coal mines in operation, and are owned and conducted by the following parties: Jerry O'Neal, T. F. Lewis, James Moody, and C. McKee. The mines are worked by drifting into the bluff. The coal is found from ten to thirty feet be-

low the surface, and the vein will average about 30 inches in thickness. The mines are meagerly worked, only sufficient to supply home demand. The village contains three churches, Methodist, Christian, and Advent. All are comfortable houses of worship. A fine school-house adorns the southern part of the town. It was built about six years ago, and is furnished with all the conveniences for a village school. It contains three rooms, and is thus partially graded, employing two teachers. The maximum attendance is about 130 pupils. The cost of the building, seating, etc., was 3,000. The town also has at this time the following business:

General Stores.—F. M. Stout & Son, L. D. Stoffer.

Groceries—A. E. Martin.

Druggist and Pharmacist.—Millen & Price.

Physicians—G. M. and E. H. B. Mills, W. F. Millen, Hiram Bowman.

Hotel.—Randall House, B. T. Stofer, proprietor.

Postmaster.—A. E. Martin.

Shoe Maker.—James Patterson.

Dress Makers.—Mrs. May E. Scott, Mrs. Lydia James, Mrs. Laura O'Neal.

Artist.—John M. Stout, crayon portraits and oil landscape views. He is the only deaf mute artist in the state.

Insurance Agent.—C. W. Keith.

Carpenter.—Mathias Paris.

SOCIETIES.

Sincerity Lodge, No. 458, I. O. O. F., was chartered the 11th of September, 1872, with five charter members. The present membership is eighteen. The whole number enrolled, forty-five. The Lodge meets in Stoffer's Hall every Saturday evening in each week. It is in good condition, financially, being out of debt, and money in the treasury.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ADAM E. MARTIN.

ADAM E. MARTIN, merchant and postmaster at Ripley, is a native of Stark county, Ohio, and was born on the 20th of March, 1832. On his father's side his ancestors were of Irish descent, and on his mother's German. His father, John Martin, and his mother, Catharine Lutz, were both born and raised in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In the year 1832 his parents moved from Pennsylvania to Stark county, Ohio, where both subsequently died. Adam E. was the youngest of a family of nine children. He was only three years old when his father died. He lived in Stark county till about fourteen years of age when his mother moved with the family to Summit county, Ohio. In the schools of the latter county, and in Mt. Union college he obtained his education; after working a few months at the tinner's trade he became clerk in a store at New Franklin, Stark county, Ohio. At Mogadore, Summit county, Ohio, he learned the potter's trade. In the year 1852 he came to Illinois, reaching Ripley in October, of which place he has since been a resident. After working at the potter's trade about twelve years he became clerk in a store. In 1872 he began the mercantile business for himself, at first in partnership with Capt. Isaac McNiel and afterwards with W. A. Canada. Since 1876 he has carried on the business by himself. He was married in 1855 to Amanda O'Niel, a native of Brown county and a daughter of S. P. O'Niel. There have been seven children by this marriage. Four are now living: Edgar, now twenty-one years old; John L. now fifteen years of age; Katie, nine years old; and Della aged six. Three are dead, William B. who died at the age of twenty months; Clara when a year old, and Freddie at the age of four years. Another adopted child is a member of Mr. Martin's family.

He was raised an abolitionist, and in his boyhood his sentiments were strongly opposed to slavery. When the Free Soil movement started it had his sympathies, and he was one of the few men in Brown county who in 1856 supported Fremont, the first Republican nominee, for president. He wrote the call for the first Republican convention held in Brown county, and has since been one of the active Republicans of the county. He was elected assessor of Ripley township in 1855. He was afterwards elected supervisor, and altogether has represented Ripley township on the board of supervisors for years. He made a good record as a supervisor, and though a Republican in politics, while a majority of the members were Democrats, was elected chairman of the board. He has been clerk and collector of taxes of the township of Ripley. For ten years he has filled the office of postmaster at Ripley.

HIRAM BOWMAN, M. D.

THIS gentleman, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brown county since 1869, is a native of Venango county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 11th of June, 1819. His father, Alexander Bowman, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Murray. Dr. Bowman was raised in Venango county; he was married in 1840 to Eleanor L. Singleton; in 1844 he removed to Crawford county, Ohio; his wife died in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1851; in 1852 he came to Illinois, and for some time was engaged in farming in Bureau county; the same year occurred his marriage to Hannah E. Puller, who died in 1855; in 1856 he became a resident of Cass county, Missouri, where he entered land and improved a farm; in 1861 he removed to Camp Point, in Adams county, of this state, and the following year to Rushville, where in 1866 he began the practice of medicine, he had begun the study of medicine some years before in Ohio, but had never engaged in active practice; he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of St. Louis, from which he graduated in January, 1876. His present wife, whose name was formerly Emma Robbins, he married in Woodstock township, Schuyler county in 1866; she was the daughter of Garret W. Robbins, an early settler of Schuyler county; her mother was Elizabeth Thompson. Since 1869, Dr. Bowman has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Ripley township. He has two children by his first marriage; Theresa, the wife of J. H. Harwood of Waco, Texas, and Alexander Bowman, who is now practicing dentistry in Cooper county, Missouri. He is independent in his political views, and votes for the candidate whom he considers best qualified for the office. He is a member of the church of the Abrahamic Faith, of which there is a society at Ripley.

CHARLES W. KEITH,

THE present member of the Board of Supervisors from Ripley township, was born in Harrison county, Indiana, on the 18th of August, 1828. When he was six years old his parents moved to Vigo county, Indiana, where the family lived till he was fourteen years old, and then came to Cumberland county, in this state, and afterwards removed to Floyd county, Indiana. On the 8th of April, 1847, he there married Amanda Haukins, who was born in Floyd county, Indiana. In the year 1849, he came to Ripley, in this county, where he has since lived. In early life he had learned the trade of a plasterer, but when he came to Ripley engaged in the pottery business, and for about twenty years conducted a pottery establishment of his own. He has seven children. Elizabeth, the oldest, married John T. Roberts, and now lives at Fort Scott, Kansas. The others are, Frank W., Homer H., Abraham L., Julia, Ella, and Eva. He was a member of the Whig party till its dissolution, and has since been a Republican. He has filled nearly every office in Ripley township, and is now president of the board of trustees of the town of Ripley. He was elected a member of the board of supervisors in 1882. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1868, and has filled the office ever since, having been elected three times.

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.

(SCHUYLER COUNTY.)

IN the early fall of 1829, three hardy and venturesome men, crossed the Illinois river at Beard's ferry, and with guns upon their shoulders, turned their course westward, following an Indian trail from Rushville, then a small village, and crossed a stream of water on a fallen log, in search of new homes to which they could bring their wives and little ones. At a distance of fourteen miles west of Rushville, they found a hill in the form of a perfect dome, and from this point, they selected their future homes, staked off their land, retraced their footsteps to Rushville, and thence returned to their families in Morgan county. These men were, John and Robert Brown, brothers, and Luke Allphin, a brother-in-law of John Brown. From the entry of these sturdy pioneers, begins the history of what is now Camden township. It is one of the southern range of townships of Schuyler county, and is bounded on the north by Brooklyn township, on the east by Buena Vista, on the south by Brown county, and on the west by Huntsville. In form, it is a perfect square, and contains thirty-six full sections,

and is Congressional township two north, range three west of the fourth principal meridian. Originally this township was covered with a heavy growth of timber, especially along the streams, while, here and there, were scattered small prairies covered with tall grass. The surface is gently undulating, save along Crooked creek, where it is very much broken, with rich bottom land upon either side of the streams. The soil is rich and productive, and well adapted to agriculture. It is well watered, Crooked creek entering it in the northeast corner of section five, and in its serpentine course intersecting sections four, eight, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and passing through section thirty-six, into Brown county, furnishing an excellent range for stock, besides abundant water supply, mill sites and drainage facilities. Little Missouri creek also flows across the southern part of the township, and receives many small tributaries. Cedar creek enters the township from the west. Spring branch from the north, and Brush creek and Stony branch from the east, and all pour their waters into Crooked creek.

Believing that the first land entries will prove interesting to the present as well as future generations, we append a few, all being patents granted to soldiers for services in the war of 1812. The first patent was issued to Elihu Stivers, Oct 6, 1817, for the S. E. quarter of section 13; to William Gray, for the N. E. quarter of section 27, November 20, 1817; to James C. Young for the N. W. quarter of section 20; a patent for S. E. quarter of section 6, February 18, 1818; William Bowden for N. E quarter of section 7, Mar. 5, 1818; and to J. Bauley for N. W. of section 24. The township took its name, at the adoption of township organization, from the village of the same name.

The three pioneers, who had selected locations in the wilderness, returned to Morgan county, and made preparations for removal to their new homes. John Brown was a native of Grant county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Sarah Points, and in 1825 left Kentucky and, with a wife and two children came to Morgan county, where he resided until the early spring of 1830. In the last mentioned year, he loaded his household goods, and with his wife and children, Lucy and Thomas B., started on his journey, behind his patient ox team. Arriving at his proposed home, he built a comfortable cabin of hewed logs, covering it with clapboards, which were held to their places with pole weights. He settled on the northeast quarter of section 20; where he died, January 10, 1871, aged 84 years, leaving several children, and his aged widow who still survives, and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Goodwin West, near Camden. With John Brown came his brother Robert and family, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 17, first squatting and afterwards purchasing the land. Here he spent the remainder of his days. The third member of this little band, was Luke Allphin, also a native of Kentucky. His mode of conveyance was like that of his companions, with whom he started from Morgan county. He brought with him a wife and children, Zebedee, and Jane. He settled on the southeast quarter of section 17; building a cabin and making improvements. Tiring of the rapidly increasing population, he migrated to California. The deep snow commencing on the 8th day of December, 1830, caused much suffering to the Browns and Allphins, as they did not have sufficient time to raise a crop after their arrival, and what they did raise was devoured by the crows and prairie chickens which would surround and even enter the house in flocks. Their stock of corn was soon exhausted, and to sustain life it was necessary for John and Robert Brown to go to Rushville for a new supply. During their absence Mrs. John Brown, kept her calves from starving by feeding them with straw from the beds; and when the Browns returned with the corn, it had to be ground upon a hand mill, before they could satisfy their hunger. For several years their most convenient mill was at Quincy.

Following these early settlers came Ephraim Eggleston of Ohio, who had been living in the county since 1823, bringing his wife and children, and settling on the southwest quarter of section 15, where he erected his cabin and spent his life in toil. The number of these early settlers was farther augmented by the arrival in the fall of 1831, of Thomas J. Chapman a native of Kentucky, and a brother-in-law of John Brown, who had come from his native state with the Browns when they came to Morgan county. He arrived in an ox wagon with his wife, and James, Thomas and Sarah, his children, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 30, building a cabin as usual. He left the county many years ago and went to Iowa. In 1833, Ephraim Owens located on the southwest quarter of section 24, with a wife and family of grown children. Ira Owens and family made a home on the southeast of section 26, and Hensen Marlow, from Indiana, with his wife and children, Agnes and Richard, built his cabin on the southwest quarter of section 22. Jesse Plunkett, with his wife, came from Kentucky in a one horse wagon, and settled the northeast quarter of section 30. The arrivals in 1835, consisted of the families of Robert Points, on the northwest quarter of section 5, where he started a saloon, and Drury B. Davis from Kentucky, on the northwest quarter of section 22. Wm. Allphin from Indiana, arrived in an ox wagon after a journey of fourteen days, bringing his wife and children, Green, Luke P., Thomas, Jackson, Marion, America and Margaret, and settled on the northeast quarter of 21. Among the old settlers were Abel Whiteman who made his home on the southeast quarter of section 21, in 1837; Isaac Cady, who bought the improvement on the northwest quarter of section 19, and his eldest son, Isaac G., at the same time selected the southwest quarter of section 20, in 1835 Benjamin West took possession of the southwest of 26, and his brother, Willison West, the northeast of 35, in 1834, both having families. Baalam Busby and family, came from Kentucky in 1833, and made an improvement on the southwest quarter of section 26. Two brothers, named Clark, both men with families, came to the township in 1834, from Kentucky. Harrison Clark entered the S. E. of section 36, and William Clark the. S. W. of section 36. Among the early settlers may be mentioned Philander Avery, Robert Brooks, Adam S., and John Corrie, M. M. Cleek, John L. Callison, Geo. L. Gray, Robt. G. McHatton, R. B. Stubblefield, B. F. Taggart, the Wells

family, Joseph N. Ward, all of whom by their industry have made the township one of the wealthiest and most prosperous in the county.

The first birth in the township was that of William Eggleston. The first death was that of a little child of a pioneer named Raphael Wilson, who rented the house on the northeast quarter of section 19, where burial took place.

The first cemetery was located on the southwest quarter of section 17, 1834, and the first burial in it was that of a little boy of Robert Brown's. The first school-house was built in 1836, a rude log cabin on the southwest quarter of section 18; and the first session of school was taught in the summer of 1836, by John Thornhill. The first sermon was preached at the house of John Brown in the winter of 1833, by Rev. Paten, a Methodist. Drury B. Davis or Balaam Busby was the first justiceof the peace, and Dr. Samuel Clarkson was the first physician. Besides the churches in Camden the United Brethren have a neat edifice known as Union Chapel, Rev. Cisely, pastor. The first bridge built in Camden township was the one across Crooked creek on the Rushville road at an early day. The roads of the present day are in a good and passable condition, and the water courses are spanned in many places with substantial bridges, making all points accessible and convenient. The educational interest of the township are carefully fostered, and in the eight white frame school buildings may be found the youth of the land, six months of each year. The first attempt to build a mill in the township was made by John Taggart, who came to the township with his father-in-law, Wolberton and their families in 1833 and located on the S. W. ¼ of section 26, commenced building a dam and subsequently erected a two-story frame mill, but before they succeeded in getting it into operation they were evicted by the owner of the land, and the mill was allowed to go to ruin. Being a man of considerable determination he applied to the county authorities for permission to construct a dam, not to exceed nine feet in height, across Crooked creek, on the S. W. ¼ of section 11, where he and his family and his father-in-law moved. He was successful in his application, and permission was granted William McKee and Thomas Taggart, on the 8th of December, 1835. Work was at once begun, and early in 1836, the mill was put into operation, and served the surrounding country for many years. Wolberton moved away, but Taggart died in the township. There are now three saw mills in operation in the township: John Pickenpaugh on S. E. ¼ of section 4; Lewis Crayeraft on N. W. ¼ of section 32; and Jacob Chapman. The township has been represented in the Board of supervisors by the following named gentleman: I. G. Cady, elected in 1854 and served one term; Luke P. Allphin, elected in 1855, and served six years in succession; John M. Campbell, elected in 1862, and served one term; Cyrus Morrell, elected in 1863 and served one year; Isaac G. Cady, re-elected in 1864–5; Abner Murphy, elected in 1866; Arthur L. Wells, in 1867, one year; E. L. Fuller in 1868–9; Eli Unger in 1870; Philander Avery, 1871 and twice re-elected; George E. Harvey in 1874; James N. Rigg, in 1875–6; Philander Avery, in 1877–8; James N. Rigg in 1879; M. M. Cleek in 1880; and Philander Avery in 1881, and was re-elected in 1882, and is the present incumbent. The census of 1880 credits this township with 130 farms and 1112 inhabitants.

THE VILLIAGE OF CAMDEN.

This pleasant little village is situated on the southwest quarter of section 17, and was laid out by Robert Brown and Joseph N. Ward, January 28th, 1831, and surveyed and platted by Samuel McHatton, Deputy County Surveyor. It has never had a village organization. The first building erected was the one referred to in a previous part of this article as built by Robert Brown in 1830; and the first store was established by John and Jasper N. Ward in 1838. The post-office was established in 1839, soon after the laying out of the town, the first post-master being Alexander McHatton; R. A. Williams is the present incumbent. Joseph N. Ward built and kept the first hotel. The first mill was built in Camden by David Campbell in 1856, and was a steam saw-mill, with corn-cracker attached. The first church, built in 1868, belonged to the M. E congregation, and was a neat frame building. The first school-house was a rude log cabin, built in 1839.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Flour Mill.—This mill was built in 1865, by Mr. E. Cady, Joseph N. Ward, John A. James, and William Clarkson at a cost of $6 000, and is a frame building, steam power, with a 3½ foot wheat burr, and a 3 foot corn burr, doing a strictly custom business, grinding on shares. It is now owned by David Loop, and operated by Burnett and Wells. Its capacity is fifteen barrels a day, and is valued at $4,000.

Hotel.—Dr. Wm. Parker.

General Store.—J. N. Rigg & Son.

Groceries.—W. H. Rader & Co.

Drugs.—R. A. Williams.

Groceries.—W. T. Morris.

Blacksmith.—W. H. Cady.

Blacksmith and Wagonmaker.—R. G. McHatton.

Wagonmakers and Undertakers.—Daly & Evans.

Produce Dealer.—W. B. James.

Shoemaker.—Thomas Weightman.

Carpenter.—Isaac G. Cady.

Physicians.—B. P. Watts, W. L. King, William Parker, and J. J. Rigg.

Milliners and Dressmakers.—Mrs. Hattie Upson, Miss Nellie Fields, and Miss Melissa Allphin.

Camden Lodge, No. 648, A. F. and A. M, was organized in 1869, and worked under dispensation when they received a charter. The original charter members were John A. James, Dr. John A. Harvey, John Anderson, Theodore Hetrick, J. N. Ward, A. Murphy, R. G. McHatton, James McHatton, Dr. B P. Watts, E. B. West, and W. H. Cady. The first officers were E. B. West, W. M.; John A. James, S. W.; R. G. McHatton, J. W.; Theodore Hetrick, S. D.; John Anderson, J. D.; Joseph A. Ward, Secretary, and Dr. B. P. Watts, treasurer. This lodge owned its own temple, a neat frame building, which was destroyed by the tornado

of September, 1881, and which took fire after being blown down, and was, with everything belonging to the lodge destroyed. They held an insurance policy of five hundred dollars, but received only two hundred and fifty dollars. They now have a new temple under course of construction. The present officers are I. P. Melvin, W. M.; Charles King, S W.; M. E. Cady, J. W.; W. H. Rader, S. D.; Vint. Anderson, J. D.; E. L. Fuller, Secretary; George Anderson, Treasurer; and James Hendricks, Tyler. The present membership is sixty-five, and their regular night of convocation is the Saturday night on or before the full of the moon.

The general appearance of the town is one of neatness; there are two handsome churches, the Methodist Episcopal, Rev. N. A. Kane, and the Christian; both were destroyed by a terrible cyclone, which desolated the town on the 24th of September, 1881, but have been rebuilt since then.

ERWIN

Is a small village near the banks of Crooked Creek, on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 26, and was laid out by Columbus C. Meeks, and the plat and survey were made by County Surveyor, Leonidas Horney, on the 27th of March, 1860. Columbus C. Meeks built, of hewed log, the first house, in 1856, and kept the first store and first blacksmith shop, was the first justice of the peace and first postmaster, when a post-office was established in 1856. The first school-house built in the village was a neat frame, erected in 1866, and the first teacher was James Bliss. It is still in use, there being a term of six months each year. They have no church building, but there is a religious sect calling themselves "The Holiness Band." The present business is confined to a *General Store*, Eugene Mallory; *Groceries and Postmaster*, J. T. Stofer; *Blacksmith*, William Conn. The town has never been organized as a village.

BUCKHORN TOWNSHIP.

(BROWN COUNTY.)

AT a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, in 1854, when the county went under township organization, it was declared that township two south, range four west, should be known by the name of Buckhorn, from the fact that it had been traditionally handed down from the early settlers, that within her borders had been found a relic consisting of the enormous horns of a buck. It is situated in the extreme southwest corner of the county, bounded north by Lee, east by Elkhorn, south by Pike county, and west by Adams county. The surface is very broken, being the most rugged body of land in the county. McKee's creek, which enters the township on section thirteen, flows in a southwesterly course across the township, and with its affluents drain and water the lands. Like the township east, it contains considerable timber, principally along the streams. The prairies are small, and very productive. The improvements and farms compare well with any of her neighboring townships.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In 1817 we find that several military rights were settled on land in this township, and the following are the names of some of the claimants: Luke Purdy, S. E. section seven; John Pierce, N. E. section seven; Thomas Trice, N. W section eight, and August Winkler, N. E. section 8; were all made on the sixth day of October, 1817; Thomas Dodd, S. W. section 10, November 29th, 1817, and Nathaniel Dickey, S. E. section 12, December 11th, 1817. It is not known that any of these men ever settled in the township, or even in this part of the country.

The first permanent resident in Buckhorn township was William L. Dehart, a native of Hart county, Kentucky. He came to Illinois in 1832, locating in Morgan county, where he remained until February, 1833, and on the sixth day of March, in the same year, moved to La Grange, in this county. In 1837 he moved with his family to Buckhorn, settling on the northwest quarter of section 33, on the place now owned by James Lewis. Mr. Dehart had been here before, and had erected a small, rough, unhewed log cabin, about sixteen feet square, with roof of clap-boards, and mother earth for floor. On the night of the arrival at their new abode, it snowed to a depth of about six inches, and grew quite cold. They built a large fire in one end of

the cabin, against the green logs, the smoke curling out through the openings between the logs of the side of the cabin, or clap-boards in the roof, there being neither fire-place nor chimney. This rude structure, in a wilderness on that cold, stormy night, was a palace to them. It is related, that during the first summer the Deharts lived here, that they killed over forty copperhead and rattle snakes in the immediate vicinity of their cabin, it seemingly having been built over a den of these reptiles. Dehart reared a family of four sons and four daughters, five of whom are yet living, viz.: Thomas B., Julius W., in Nebraska; Malinda Jane, wife of Lewis Flinn, in Adams county; Mary, wife of Daniel Comer, in Adams county; and Thomas, who resides on section thirty of Buckhorn, who is the only representative of the family now in the county. He is an extensive farmer, has been justice of the peace for eight years, and held other minor offices, and is among the prominent and influential gentlemen of the county. The next settler was John B. Houston, a brother-in-law of William L. Dehart. He came the 1st of April, of the same year, and located on the northeast quarter of the same section. Mr Houston was also from the same county in Kentucky, and came to this state in 1831, and stopped for a short time in Morgan county. He and Dehart came from there to La Grange together. He had a family of eight children, six of whom are yet living, none of them, however, in Brown county. His daughter Sarah, born January 8th, 1838, was the first birth that occurred in the township. Houston left here in 1847, and subsequently moved to Missouri, where he died. It was about the same date that Elmer Morrel and Arthur Martin settled in section thirty-six. Morrel is a native of Ohio, and is still living on the place where he first settled; has reared a family, some of whom are also residing near him. Arthur Martin also came from Ohio, and was quite a prominent man in Buckhorn. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had a shop, a store, and cooper shop located on a small piece of land that he had purchased from Mr. Morrel, on the northeast quarter of section thirty-six. He was founder of the White Oak Springs Post-office, the first in the township, at a very early day. He also held the office of justice of the peace, town treasurer, and other minor positions of trust, and died here about 1857. At this writing there is no business carried on at this point, excepting a blacksmith shop, by Zebedee Martin, a son of the old settler. His mother is living with him, at a good old age. The post-office has been moved around several times since Martin's death, and is now kept by R. T. Bratton, who resides on section twenty-four. Squire and Uriah Houston, brothers of John B. Houston, were also early arrivals. Squire Houston came from his native State to Morgan county in 1830, and to Brown with his brother John B. in 1833, locating at La Grange. In 1838 he purchased and settled on land in section twenty-two. About 1845 he traded this place for the Kerragan mill, on section thirty-four, which he operated until 1852. He died in March, 1882, in the eighty-second year of his age. He reared a large family. Isaac, Uriah, John, Isom G., and Minerva, wife of P. G. Butler, are living in the township, and Malinda, wife of Silas Reaves, resides in Elkhorn. Uriah Houston moved from Kentucky to Illinois in 1831, and located in Buckhorn in 1839, and still resides on section twenty-six, where he is interested in farming and operating a steam mill. Henry Jerroll, a North Carolinian, and his wife walked from that State to Kentucky, and from there rode on horseback up through Illinois, and settled here in 1830. He erected his cabin on the line separating Brown county from Pike county. In 1838 he exchanged farms with John B. Houston, and became a citizen of Brown, and in 1843 moved to the State of Missouri. Two brothers, John and James McDannald, Kentuckians, came here together, landing in Buckhorn between Christmas and New Year's of 1838. John had a family of thirteen children, seven of whom came to this county with him, and only one of them is now living in this State, Nealy McDannald, Sr., residing in section thirteen of Buckhorn. James had a small family, none of whom are now living. Elijah Reeves, a Kentuckian, was a very early settler in the bottom prairie, where he resided for many years, and moved to Elkhorn, where he died. Abel H. Lamphire and his son-in-law, George Shineberger settled on section thirty-four, in 1839. Lamphire was a wheelwright, and erected a shop there, and did work in his line for the old settlers. He also manufactured wool and flax spinning-wheels, split-bottom chairs, etc. About 1844 he purchased the mill and distillery owned and operated by John B. Houston, and run them in connection with his wheel and chair factory for several years. He died in the township. Shineberger still resides where he first settled. Joshua Bowen, of Kentucky, was another arrival in 1839. He located on section twenty-nine. His death occurred in 1870, and members of his family are still residing here. John Bullard, a North Carolinian, was an early settler in Versailles township, and located here about 1840, on section sixteen. He was a very fine marksman, and a noted game and bee hunter. He was one of the early justices, and held other minor offices. In 1840 Bethel Colston located in section seventeen, where he resided until his death, a few years ago. He was also another early justice of the peace. His widow, the wife of William Cole, is still living in the county. Silas Johnson also settled here in 1840, on the northeast quarter of section twenty, and died here.

Among other early settlers we will mention the names of John Taylor, Charles Adams, Nathan Butler, John Severe, John Wordwell, Thomas, Nathaniel and John Dale, Joseph Ferguson, Samuel Bowman, John Webb, Jesse Everett, Augustus McD. New, Adam Davis, the Whiteside family, the Briggs, Stevensons, Coulson Tucker, Thomas A. Lewis, Elias Bixler and others. George Myers, a native of Kentucky, better known as "Black Hawk Myers," became a resident in the county in 1849. Though not an old settler he was quite a remarkable character, and was known by most of the older citizens of the county. He was born October 16, 1781, and was the hero of two wars, that of 1812 and the war with Mexico. He was all his life a very active man and lived to the remarkable age of 101 years. His death occurred April 11, 1882. Up to a few days before his death he walked around and superintended the affairs of his farm.

The earliest mill was built and operated by Thomas Kerragen in 1839. It was a saw and grist mill situated in section 34 and propelled by the water of McKee's creek. Rider, Doane & Co, erected a water saw and grist mill in the same year on the S. E. ¼ of section 32. It was the same date also that John B. Houston and George McDannold erected a horse mill and distillery on section 36, and operated it until 1849.

The first school teacher in Buckhorn township was a man by the name of Rankin, who taught at what is now Benville, on section 28 in the winter of 1839–40, in a log cabin 16 feet square, erected for that purpose by the neighboring settlers. The cabin was a very rude affair, constructed of rough logs just as they were cut from the woods, with the space between them chinked and daubed with mud and a stone chimney built on the inside. Light was had by cutting out a portion of one log along the side of the cabin over which was pasted a strip of oiled paper. This cabin was even more aristocratic than most of them of that day from the fact of having had a puncheon floor. The whole end was used as a fireplace. Rankin was a rather old man and was considered a good teacher. He died here in 1841, and was one of the first persons buried in the township. Josiah Benson, taught a school in the same house in the following winter. At this writing the township has several school districts all supplied with good comfortable houses where school is taught the greater part of the year. The earliest church was organized by Reverends John Taylor and Thomas Brockman about 1840, and erected the first house of worship a few years later at Benville. It was a Christian church. Benville is located on section 28, and consists of a general store and post office. The store is kept by Benjamin Akright, and the post office by George Alcorn.

In section 18 on the place belonging to Quincy Burgesser there have been several fine mineral springs recently opened, which tend to rival those of the celebrated watering places. Mr. Burgesser has named them the Siloam Mineral Springs. The properties of the principal spring are nearly the same as those of the Eureka Springs. A small hotel was erected there in the spring of 1882, and there is a prospect of a larger one being erected at an early day. Buckhorn has been represented in the board of supervisors by the following named parties: Arthur Martin, elected in 1854, Charles B. Adams in 1855, Philip Linn in 1856, Charles B. Adams, in 1857, C. Vandeventer, in 1858, Alfred Payne in 1859 and by re-election served until 1862, when William Orr was elected, and served until 1865. In 1865 Jesse Harris served one term, and the following year William Orr was re-elected and served until 1869. Abel D. Berry was elected in 1869, being succeeded the next year, by William Orr. In 1871, Abel D. Berry was re-elected, and again succeeded in 1872 by William Orr. Granville B. Scanlan served in 1873, followed by Abel D. Berry in 1874, who by re-election has held the office ever since, being the present incumbent.

Although this township is not among the old settled portions of the county, nor has it as good a body of land as some of the others, yet within her borders there are many fine farms and good improvements. The population as given by the census of 1880 is 1,137. They are an energetic, thrifty class, who are using their united efforts in the improvement and advancement of their township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

ROBERT T. BRATTEN.

This gentleman is a Tennessean by birth, and comes from a family of English descent. His grandfather, William Bratten, resided during the early part of his life in Maryland. He was a sailor, and served on board one of the American vessels during the War of the Revolution. Some years after the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, he bought six hundred and forty acres of land in Tennessee, on which he settled. He subsequently moved to Brown county, Ohio, and died there in the year 1839, at the age of eighty-four. Adam Bratten, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland, and, when a boy, accompanied his father to Tennessee. He grew up there, and married Mary Lewis, a native of East Tennessee. In 1837 he moved to Brown county, Ohio. He came to Brown county, of this state, in 1854, and is now a resident of Versailles township, having reached the age of nearly one hundred years, and is believed to be the oldest man living in the county.

Robert T. Bratten was born in Smith county, Tennessee, on the 9th of June, 1827. He was in his tenth year when the family moved from Tennessee to Ohio, in December, 1837. Most of his education was obtained in Brown county, Ohio. The schools which he attended were all subscription schools, with the exception of the last term, when he attended a school conducted under the free-school system. On the 6th of July, 1848, he married Cynthia A. Hughes. After his marriage he engaged in farming on his own account.

In the fall of 1852 he removed from Ohio to Illinois. He

remained in Pike county a few months, and then settled on section 23 of township 2 south, range 4 west (Buckhorn), where he has been living ever since. His first wife died on the 31st of December, 1878. His present wife, whom he married on the 14th of January, 1882, was Mrs. Rebecca Gray, formerly Miss Rebecca Linn a native of Hamilton county, Ohio. He had six children by his first marriage: Chester P.; Almira, wife of Clark Dale; Elizabeth J, who married Simon Eyler, and is now deceased; Francis M.; Laura A., who died when an infant, and Willie D. Bratten. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party. In 1848 he voted for Lewis Cass, for president, and has been a democrat ever since. He occasionally votes for candidates of the opposite political faith, when he believes them to be best qualified for office. He has served for seventeen years as clerk of Buckhorn township. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1870, and re-elected four years later. He is now the oldest postmaster in the county, in point of service, having had charge of the post office at White Oak Springs twenty-one years. The office is kept at his house. He has been interested in educational matters, and has held various positions in connection with the schools of the township. He assisted Father Paxson in organizing the first Sabbath-school in Buckhorn township.

GEORGE SHINEBARGER,

One of the prosperous and substantial farmers of the southwest part of the county, was born in Pennsylvania, within forty miles of Philadelphia, on the 7th of March, 1814; his grandfather was a German, and a soldier in the wars of Bonaparte. His father, George Shinebarger, was born in Germany, emigrated to the United States, and settled and married in Pennsylvania. When the subject of this biography was seven days old his mother died. The first fifteen years of his life were spent in the same part of Pennsylvania in which he was born. This was in a neighborhood inhabited almost altogether by families of German descent. He was sent to a German school, and what education he obtained was in the German language. This language was the only one spoken in the neighborhood. The farmers were accustomed to haul their produce to the Philadelphia market in huge covered wagons, usually drawn by six horses. When he was a boy of fifteen his father moved with the family to Alleghany county, New York. He there attended school, but the instruction did not prove of much advantage on account of his imperfect knowledge of the English language. He, however, learned to speak English, and has now almost entirely forgotten the German. When he was eighteen he left home, and was afterwards employed by various parties in Alleghany county, New York, till he came west. He was married in Alleghany county, New York, on the 27th of August, 1837, to Sarah Ann Lamphear.

Shortly after his marriage, in company with his brother-in-law, Abraham Lamphear, he set out for the western states to seek his fortune. On the upper Allegheny river they constructed a boat, on which they journeyed to Pittsburg. From the latter place they took passage in a steamboat down the Ohio. On reaching Aurora, Indiana, their means became exhausted, and stopping in that town they cast about for some means of obtaining a livelihood. They undertook work at the carpenter's trade, of which neither had much previous knowledge. They were fortunate in securing work; their first job was the building of a lawyer's office. They afterward bought a corner lot, put up a dwelling and storehouse, and sold it at a good profit; they were industrious and energetic, and during the one year of their stay in Aurora, cleared twenty-seven hundred dollars. Concluding to leave Aurora and go farther west, they took a boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi river to Davenport, Iowa. That part of Iowa was then but thinly settled, and not liking the prospect, they returned to Quincy, then a town of less than the present size of Mt. Sterling. Hazel brush grew on the flat back of the court-house. Traveling away from the river, after getting eight miles out of Quincy, they passed no house till they struck the south prairie in Pike county. He and Mr. Lamphear built a saw and grist mill on McKee's creek, in section 34, of what is now called Buckhorn township. His was the first water-mill in the southwest part of Brown county, and customers used to come to it from Kingston and Griggsville. After running it about a year it was sold to other parties. Mr. Shinebarger afterward worked at the carpenter's trade for some time, and then went to farming in Marion county, Missouri ten miles west of Quincy. He there lived on rented land.

After a residence in Missouri of two years, he came back to Illinois, and went to farming on the southeast quarter of section 28, Buckhorn township. Subsequently he moved to the farm on which he now lives, in section 34, of the same township. He has since been engaged in farming; he was the owner at one time of six hundred acres of land; his present farm consists of two hundred and twenty acres. His first wife having died, he married on the 19th of September, 1850, Mary Ann Scouten, who was born and raised in the state of New York. Her father, Elias Scouten, came from New York and settled in Morgan county, this state, when she was a child. Mr. Shinebarger has had eight children. The oldest, Alonzo Shinebarger, is farming in Buckhorn township. Sarah Ann, the wife of John Hobbs, now lives in Kansas. Abel and Harriet Louisa, died when infants. Rebecca Adeline married Henry Aurand, and is now living in Buckhorn township. James Nathaniel is also a resident of Buckhorn township. The above are children by his first marriage. He has two children by his second marriage, Abel and Mulvina Jane. The last is the wife of Isaac Taylor. He is a Democrat in politics; he commenced life with no capital except his own energy, good health and an iron constitution, and with the disadvantage of having been raised to speak a foreign language, and being unacquainted with the manners and customs of the country. He is known as a shrewd and successful business man, and whether at farming, trading or dealing in stock, he has uniformly been successful.

RUFUS G. RAZEY.

Among the representative farmers of Buckhorn township is Rufus G. Razey. He is a native of Washington county, Ohio, and was born on the 12th of December, 1839. He was the oldest of a family of eight children, composed of four boys and four girls, of Richard Razey, and his wife Harriet W., whose maiden name was Mason. His father was a native of Vermont, and his mother was also born in one of the eastern States. The early years of his boyhood were spent in Ohio, and then about the year 1850, his father moved with the family to this State. After living in Perry, Pike county, three or four years, his father moved to a farm five miles west of that town, where he still lives. Mr. Razey obtained the most of his education in the district schools of Pike county. On the 18th of November, 1864, he married Lucy A. Newton, a native of Brown county, Ohio. She was three or four years of age, when she accompanied her father, Arad Newton, to this State. Her father settled in the neighborhood of Perry, Pike county, and died in August, 1870. Her mother, Margaret Knight, was born in Ohio. After his marriage, Mr. Razey settled on his present farm in sections thirty-three and thirty-four of township two south, range four west. His residence is on the Pike county line. He is the owner of two hundred and seventy-three acres of land. He has three children, whose names are Lauretta, Celia Ann, and Ruth. He has been closely occupied with the management of his farm and his business affairs, and has taken no active part in politics. His first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he commonly votes the Republican ticket, though he believes in being independent as to the choice of township and county officers, and in supporting the man best qualified for the position without regard to party affiliations. He is known as an enterprising farmer and a good citizen.

THOMAS B. DEHART.

Thomas B. Dehart, one of the oldest settlers now living in Buckhorn township, was born in Hart county, Kentucky, on the 11th of October, 1825. His father was William Dehart. His mother's name before marriage was Jane Houston. In October, 1830, when he was five years old, his father moved with the family from Kentucky to Harrison county, Indiana, twenty miles west of New Albany, where they lived till April, 1832, when they emigrated to this state. Their home was on Indian creek in Morgan county, till February, 1833, when they crossed the Illinois river on the ice and settled on the bluffs one mile west of La Grange. This was then in Schuyler county, the county of Brown not being organized for six years afterward. In the spring of 1837 the family moved to the present Buckhorn township, (two south, range four west) and settled on the northwest quarter of section thirty-three. The cabin which Mr. Dehart's father built is said to have been the first ever erected in Buckhorn township. In 1844 the family moved to section sixteen where William Dehart died in the year 1852.

When the subject of this sketch came to what is now Brown county he was in his eighth year. He went to school some little in the neighborhood of La Grange, and two terms in the southwest part of the county, but most of his education he obtained after he was grown, in Adams and Pike counties. When he was twenty years old, in 1845, he left home, and for nearly ten years was employed in working on a farm in Pike county. While living in Pike county, on the 30th of December, 1852, he married Polly Alisa New, of that county. In 1855 he moved to a farm in Beverly township, Adams county, on which he lived till March, 1865, when he moved to his present farm in section thirty, township two south, range four west. He has been a farmer all his life, and is the owner of one of the best farms in Buckhorn township, composed of two hundred acres of land. His first wife died on the 26th of July, 1871. He had nine children by this marriage, whose names are as follows: William A., now living in Minnesota; Angus N., who died in infancy: Mary Jane, now Mrs. William Leeper; James Alfred, Stephen A., George, who died in infancy; Sarah Catharine, Thomas D., and Minnie A. His present wife, whom he married on the 7th of January, 1872, was Mrs. Malinda Meeks. Her maiden name was Martin. By this marriage he has three children—Barton W., Edgar, and Cora E. Mrs. Dehart had three children by her former marriage—William W. Meeks, Eliza, now the wife of John Bullard, a resident of Minnesota, and Osmer Meeks.

He has always been a member of the Democratic party, and has been one of the strong supporters of that political organization in the southwest part of the county. In 1866 and in 1871 he served as collector of Buckhorn township. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1873 and was re-elected in 1877, serving till 1881. He is now one of the oldest residents of the southwest part of the county.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

George W. Williams was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of March, 1825. His father, Thomas Williams, was a native of the State of New York, and coming to Pennsylvania when a young man, married Margaret Young. The subject of this sketch was the third of the children, and the youngest of those who grew to mature years. When he was six months old, his father moved with the family to Missouri, and in St. Louis and St. Charles counties of that State, Mr. Williams was principally raised. When he was four or five years of age his father died. When ten years old, he began learning the trade of a harness and saddle maker. He was working at this occupation in St. Louis in 1849, when the excitement began concerning the discovery of gold in California. He started for the Pacific coast, but at St. Joseph, Missouri, turned back on account of the cholera, which that year prevailed to an alarming extent. He then established himself in the harness and saddle business at St. Charles, but in a short time came to Versailles in this county. In the spring of 1852, a party of four, of which Mr. Williams was one, started from this

county for California. One gave up the trip, but the three others crossed the plains, driving ox teams, reaching Michigan bar on the 27th of August, 1852. He remained in California till December, 1857. During the first winter he was employed in mining gold, but afterward established himself in the harness and saddle business at Red Bluff on the Sacramento river. He put up the third building ever erected in that town, and carried on a profitable and remunerative business. He reached Illinois on his return, in the early part of the year 1858, and resumed work at his trade in Versailles. In the fall of 1858, he married Juliett Ross, daughter of Richard W. Ross. Her parents were Kentuckians. In the spring of 1860, he moved to his present farm in section two, of township two south, range four west, where he has since been engaged in agriculture. He is the owner of two hundred and thirty-nine acres of land. He has four children living, Franklin, Lydia, Charles, and Edith. Three beside are dead. He was a Whig formerly, but since the dissolution of the Whig party has acted with the Democrats.

JOHN FERGUSON.

THE father and grandfather of Mr. Ferguson were among the earliest settlers of this part of Illinois. His grandfather was Samuel Ferguson, and his father, Joseph Ferguson. Both were born in Ohio, and came to Illinois about the year 1827, and settled near Quincy, in Adams county. At that time there were only twenty-seven families living in what is now Adams county, and only six houses, (shanties built of boards and logs), in the present city of Quincy. Samuel Ferguson moved to Missouri and died there. Joseph Ferguson married Cynthia Dale, a native of the State of Indiana. The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of eight children, and was born on the 10th of March, 1839. In the year 1845, his father moved to Brown county, and settled on the farm where Mr. Ferguson now lives; he died there in December, 1869.

From the time he was six years of age, Mr. Ferguson has lived in Brown county. The advantages for securing an education were poor in those days in comparison with those of the present time. The first school he attended was on the edge of Adams county, three miles from his home. He has lived to see great improvements in the condition of the country in this respect, and to see Buckhorn township well supplied with schools, easy of access to all the children. September 4th, 1860, he married Nancy Blair, a native of Indiana, daughter of Robert Blair. After his marriage, he bought the southwest quarter of section 20, township two south, range four west, and engaged in farming on his own account. In the fall of 1881, he moved to the old homestead farm of his father, section 19, of the same township where he now lives. He has been a successful farmer, and owns 380 acres of land, all in one body. He has six children, whose names are, Lemuel, Robert, Cynthia, Rhoda Ellen, John L., and William Henry. Two, beside, died in infancy.

He is a Democrat in politics, voting first for Douglas for President in 1860. He is not, however, a strict and blind adherent of his party, but in elections for local officers generally votes for the man best qualified for the position without regard to the party to which he belongs. He has stood well as a citizen, and with small capital has reached a position among the foremost farmers of Buckhorn township. His time has been closely devoted to his business affairs, to the management of his farm, and the raising of stock, and he has not cared to hold public office. He has never, in the course of his whole life, been intoxicated, but for several years past has never tasted liquor, has never bought a glass of liquor at a bar and has never been accustomed to the use of tobacco. To these temperate habits, he attributes partly his success in life.

BROOKLYN TOWNSHIP.

(SCHUYLER COUNTY.)

THIS township comprises all of Congressional township 3 north, range 3 west of the 4th P. M., and contains thirty-six full sections, being in form a perfect square. It is bounded on the north by McDonough county, on the east by Littleton, on the south by Camden, and on the west by Birmingham. Crooked creek enters the township from the west, in section 18, winds its course through sections 17, 20, 21, 22, 28, 33, and passes south into Camden, through the southeast corner of 32. From the north it receives a large stream which supplies water and affords drainage for the northern and western portions. From the east it receives the waters of Horney and Fowler branches, besides several smaller ones Along Crooked creek and vicinity the surface is very much broken, and was formerly covered with heavy timber. Small patches of prairie are scattered over the northeastern part of the township. Along the other water course the country is more or less broken and covered with timber where not cleared. The township is now well cultivated, and the land yields a ready recompense for labor. The residences present a neat appearance, and the commodious barns and sheds afford shelter for sheep, hogs, cattle, and other stock, with which the township abounds. On every hand are evidences of that prosperity and wealth which invariably follow industry and economy, showing that the example of the early settlers has not been ignored by their descendants. Orchards abound on all sides, and here and there may be seen small vineyards.

The following are the first military patents issued to land in this township: November 29, 1817, a patent was issued to Gideon Gardner for the N. E. ¼ of section 30; December 10, 1817, to James Kean, for the N. W. ¼ of section 29; December 11, 1817, to Christopher McDonald, for the S. E. ¼ of section 5; March 5, 1818, to Jeremiah Hester, for the N. E. ¼ of section 24; August 4, 1818, to Peter Poorman, for the S. W. ¼ of section 20; and on December 4, 1818, to William Bradish, for the S. E. ¼ of section 13.

In all probability, to William Owen belongs the honor of breaking the first ground and building the first cabin in this township. He was a native of Kentucky, where he grew to manhood, and married Miss Helen Swan in 1828; and in the early fall of 1829, with his wife, started on horseback for her father's home in Illinois, where they arrived after a six days' tiresome journey. They spent the winter with her father, George Swan, in Beuna Vista township, and in the early spring, came into Brooklyn and built a cabin, improved some land and put in a small crop. He took his wife back to her father's in the fall, and returned to Kentucky to get his household goods, which he had left there, and some stock. Upon his return from Kentucky, he sold out his preëmption right, together with the crop, in Brooklyn, believing that it was not a healthful place, as he had the ague from almost the first day he arrived in the township. He subsequently bought land and settled in Buena Vista township. William Manlove was also among the first to settle in this portion of the county. He was a brother to David and Moses Manlove, who settled in Birmingham township in 1832, and in all probability came to Brooklyn at the same time, and settled on the N. E. ¼ of section 7, with his family. Here he made extensive improvements, and succeeded in providing a good home for himself. William Manlove was accompanied by his brother-in-law, William Huff, who was a native of North Carolina, and had a wife and family, but had been living in Indiana before his arrival in this section. He settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 7, built his cabin, and at once began improvements. He died upon his original improvement, which he bought some years subsequent to his settlement. With William Huff, came John E. Rigsby and family from Indiana, and for his home selected the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section, building the cabin of those days, and making the usual improvements. Rigsby gave the small prairie, upon which he settled, the name of "Guinea Prairie," which it still bears. William C. Ralls, a native of Kentucky, and who subsequently raised and commanded a company in the Black Hawk war, came into the township as early as the fall of 1831, and on the 6th day of December, 1831, obtained authority from the county to build a milldam, not to exceed nine feet in height, on the S. W. ¼ of section 20. Being unmarried, he made his home in McDonough county, the greater portion of the time, only coming into the township occasionally, until the spring of 1832, when he built his cabin on the N. E. ¼ of section 20. He married in the winter of 1835, and settled permanently in the township. He commenced the erection of a fine residence, but before its completion died, and it remained unfinished. None of his family are residents of the township at the present time. Rev. Samuel L. Dark, who is still living in the township, came into it in 1832. He was born in North Carolina, and was taken, while a child, to Tennessee, by his parents, where he remained until he was about twenty years of age, when he started for Schuyler county in a two-horse wagon, accompanied by his father, Samuel Dark, his

cousins, Horace and Samuel Dark, Jr., and his brother-in-law, Hugh Hays. They crossed the river at Beard's ferry, and on the 17th day of February, 1830, arrived at his brother's, Robert L. Dark, who had come some years prior, and was then living in Buena Vista township. Here Samuel L. remained until the fall of 1832, employing his time in working for farmers in the summer and teaching in the winter; at which time, having married a daughter of John Moore, he moved into Brooklyn, built a cabin, and commenced improving the N. W. ¼ of section 5. At the close of the Black Hawk war, in which he was a soldier, Samuel L. was converted to Christianity, and since that time has been a minister of the denomination known as Hard shell Baptist, and his life has been consistent with his calling. He was followed by his father to Brooklyn in 1833, who had a wife and family of grown children, and for a home, Samuel Dark, Sr., built his cabin, and entered the S. W. ¼ of section 1, where he continued to reside until his death. Horace Dark, with a wife and child, came soon afterward, and made an improvement on the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 15, by building a cabin and cultivating a few acres of land. After living here a year or two, he sold his improvement and went to Missouri. Hugh Hays and family also came the same time that his father-in-law, Samuel Dark, Sr., did, and improved the N. W. ¼ of section 21, where he died. One of the pioneers of this township, who has witnessed the wondrous change, wrought by converting a wilderness into abodes for man, is William Lewis, who is now living in Brooklyn village. William Lewis comes from an illustrious family of the same name, his grandfather being the leading jurist in Philadelphia during General Washington's administration. Mr. Lewis was born in the beautiful Valley of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, and received a thorough education. At the age of twenty-eight, consumption seemed to claim him as her prey. To save his life he came west, arriving in Rushville in 1829.

In the fall of 1832, in company with a young man named Samuel Oliver, whom he had brought to the county with him as an employee, he came into Brooklyn, and was at once impressed with the natural beauty of the country, and as he was regaining his health, he and Oliver built a cabin on the northwest corner of section 19. It was not his intention at first to make his home in the West, but becoming more attached to the country, and rapidly improving in health, at the solicitation of his companion, he at last decided to remain. He at first had only a pre-emption right, which he soon converted into a good title by purchase or entry. Having fully recovered his health, he, at the solicitation of Oliver, sought a wife. To this end he went to what is now Beardstown, purchased a suit of clothes, went down to Jacksonville, and there found and married Miss Rebecca Compton, who is still living in the enjoyment of excellent health. Samuel Oliver never married, but made his home with William Lewis, and slightly improved the west half of the southwest quarter of section 19. He was drowned in the Mississippi river, while on his way to Iowa, to locate some land. James Worthington, a native of Kentucky, came to Rushville, with his parents, at an early day, and soon followed Mr. Lewis into Brooklyn, and took possession of the northeast quarter of section 29, built a commodious two-story frame dwelling—the first in the township—where he resided some years, and then moved to Rushville, where he died, a bachelor. Thomas Deaves, a native of Ireland, with his young wife, arrived in the fall of 1833, and entered the east half of both the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of section 30, where he died some years ago. A company from Ohio, composed of Obed Griffith, Absalom Willey and Robert Frakes, all bringing families, arrived in 1833. Griffith settled on the northeast quarter of section 5, and Frakes on the west half of section 3 built cabins, but did not remain long. John Huff, a brother of William Huff, with his family came in 1834. He and his family settled on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 7 Samuel Dark, Jr., having married in Buena Vista, came into the township in 1834, and made an improvement, and died in the township. Nicholas Pyle, a Kentuckian, came from Morgan, with his wife and family, and built a cabin, made some improvement, and acquired a pre-emption right to the southwest quarter of section 10, but soon moved away. Fielding Atchinson, with a wife and several children, came with Pyle, his father-in-law, and in company with his brother-in-law, William Pyle, then unmarried, improved the northwest quarter of section 10, which William Pyle afterwards entered, but subsequently sold, and went to Kansas. Madison Bobbett arrived from Morgan county, a young man, who soon after married Sarah, the daughter of Nicholas Pyle, and improved the southeast quarter of section 10, in 1835. Dr. James S. Blackburn, whose earlier history may be found in the chapter on Rushville, where he landed in 1830, came to Brooklyn in the spring of 1836, and entered and improved the west half of the southwest quarter of section 21, where he died. His son Robert S. Blackburn, is a merchant, and the present postmaster at Brooklyn. His daughter, Prudence, the widow of Capt. H. E. Hankins, is also a resident of the same village, and Bryson, another son, resides on the northwest quarter of section 20.

The first death of which we have any information was that of a man named Defenbaugh, who died in the village in 1836, and who was the first person buried in the cemetery, on the southwest quarter of section 20, the first cemetery in the township. Richard Kellough taught the first school in the township, in a little log cabin, which was also the first school-house built in Brooklyn, in 1837. Rev. Samuel L. Dark preached the first sermon, in 1834, at the residence of his father. A blacksmith, named Redfield, was the first in the township, and was brought here in 1832, while William Ralls was building his mill, which was the first one built in this section of the county. The contract for building the dam was given to Joel Tullis, who completed his work in the early spring of 1832. It was a grist-mill, to which a saw mill was subsequently added. The bridge over Crooked creek was constructed as early as 1837, being the first in the township. The roads and bridges of the township are kept in good condition, and all parts of it are readily reached by the lightest vehicles. Education re-

ceives proper and merited attention, and the six neat school-houses are occupied six months in the year by the children of the community. The financial condition of the schools is excellent. A handsome frame church building stands on the southeast quarter of section 36, where the Methodist Episcopal congregation worship, under the direction of Rev. W. F. Lowe, of the Littleton circuit. The building erected in 1857, is worth about $2,000, and was the first church erected in the township. There is a large and wealthy congregation, who give it a hearty support.

In the Bord of supervisors the township has been ably represented by the following named gentlemen: C. M. Leach was selected in 1854 and served one year, and was followed by Robert S. Blackburn in 1855, who also served one term. Samuel Leonard was elected in 1856 and served twelve consecutive years and was chairman of the Board from 1858 to 1862, both inclusive. Benham Bristol was elected in 1868 and served until 1870, when Henry W. Taylor served two terms. John Glandon was chosen as Mr. Taylor's successor in 1872, and has been re-elected annually ever since, being not only the present incumbent, but also chairman of the Board for 1882. The number of improved farms in the township is 153, and the population 1,135, as shown by the census of 1880. The township was named after the village, when the county adopted township organization in 1853.

BROOKLYN VILLAGE.

On the south bank of Crooked creek, on a rolling piece of ground sloping gradually towards the stream, is the little village of Brooklyn, with pleasant homes nestled beneath the shade of elm and maple. The well-kept lawns and beds of flowers, surrounded by neat fences, bespeak the good taste of its inhabitants. It is situated in the western part of the township and occupies the southeast quarter of section 20; and was laid out by William C. Ralls, October 26, 1836, and surveyed and platted by Allen Persinger, the county surveyor. It was named by its founder in honor of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. It has never had a corporate existence. The first house, a rude log cabin, was built in the early part of 1832 by William C. Ralls, who soon afterward built several more for the accommodation of his hands engaged in building the mill. Mr. Ralls also kept the first store as early as 1832. The post office was established about the year 1840, and William Horney was the first postmaster. The first blacksmith was a man named Redfield who worked at the trade as early as 1832, and a few years later Samuel Holloway opened a shop in the town. The first mill was built and operated by William C. Ralls, and has been as fully described as the facts in our possession will permit. The first physician in the village, as well as in the township, was Dr. James Blackburn. William Lewis was the first Justice of the Peace, not only of the village but of the township. A Miss Dodds was the first teacher in the village. She taught in a small frame building in the summer of 1844, and was employed by Mr. William Lewis. The first church built in the village was the Methodist, in 1866, and is still used by the congregation. The present pastor is Rev. N. H. Kane. There was formerly a cooper shop carried on by David Shanks, but he has long since passed away.

PRESENT BUSINESS.—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Flouring Mill.—This mill was built in 1842, on the south bank of Crooked creek, near the site of the old mill of William C. Ralls, by William Lewis and George M. Wells. It is a good, substantial, three-story frame building, being furnished with three run of burrs, two used for wheat, and the third for corn. A good dam spans the creek and furnishes a water supply sufficient to run the mill at all seasons of the year. It is strictly a custom mill, and has been sold for $16,000. It is undergoing repairs, being refitted and furnished with all the latest improvements. Mr. John Glandon, one of the enterprising citizens of the township, bought it recently, and is having the changes made. It will be worth at least $10,000 when the contemplated improvements are made. It is the most important industrial establishment in the township.

General Stores.—Taylor & Hite, Blackburn & Bissell.
Drugs.—W. H. McCamish.
Physicians.—George Willis and J. E. Camp.
Blacksmith.—O. P. Jackson.
Wagon Maker.—J. C. Strong.
Carpenters.—Orville Blackburn and Bryson Blackburn.
Undertaker.—Jackson & Pelsor.
Cabinet Maker.—George Pelsor.
Barber.—Thomas Atchley.
Milliner.—Mrs. Mary Brickman.
Dressmaker.—Mrs. Sarah Mullen.
Watchmaker.—C. L. Bissell.

The Presbyterian Church has a neat frame edifice, with a spire, and enjoys the services and company of a resident pastor, Rev, D. T. McAuley. Their building was erected in 1866. A public school is maintained eight months in the year, in a neat and commodious frame building. No liquor is sold in the village, and peace and good order are leading characteristics of its inhabitants.

LEE TOWNSHIP.

BROWN COUNTY.

IS situated in the central-western part of the county, its northern boundary being the base line of the original survey. It received its name in honor of the Lees, who were among the first settlers of this portion of the county. For general productiveness and depth of soil, there is probably no body of land within the boundaries of the county that surpasses it. Six's Prairie constitutes nearly two-thirds of the territory, the main body of it lying in the north and west. A portion of this prairie belt extends through that part of the township lying between Dry Fork, and a tributary of Well's Fork, and is commonly known as Walker's Neck, receiving its name from an early settler by the name of Walker, who settled not far from what is now the town of Mount Pleasant. Six's Prairie was so called from the pioneer, "Jack" Six, who was the first to locate upon it. It extends into Mt. Sterling township, and it was here that he first settled, and commenced to pave the way for a future livelihood. This prairie surface is composed of a deep alluvial soil, and peculiarly adapted to the production of corn. Indeed, it is claimed that this township produces about one-half the corn raised in the county. There are three small timber tracts, one lying in the east along the banks of Dry Fork, another in the south and west contiguous to Well's Fork, and a small belt in the northwest. This land is more or less broken, but with the exception of a few acres, it is excellent for wheat culture. Dry Fork is a tributary of McKee's creek, and heads in section ten, flows in a south easterly direction and passes out in section twenty-five. Well's Fork rises north of the center of the township, takes a southerly course, and also discharges its waters into McKee's creek. Other small branches abound, constituting in all a fair surface drainage. The Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific railroad extends through the northern part of the township from east to west, entering upon section twelve, and crossing the base line into Pea Ridge in section six. Mound Station is situated on this road, while Mount Pleasant, another small town, is centrally located. The little town of Buckhorn lies in the extreme south in section thirty-four. Lee is a full township, containing thirty-six sections, and is bounded on the north by Pea Ridge township, on the east by Mt. Sterling, south by Buckhorn, and west by the county of Adams. According to the census of 1880, it contained a population of 1465 inhabitants. Mrs. Catherine Thomas was then the oldest inhabitant, being 87 years of age.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The honor of having been the first settler belongs to William McDaniel who located here in the spring of 1830. On first coming to Illinois he settled in section 17, on the present site of the city of Mt. Sterling in 1828, and was the second pioneer of that township. In the spring of 1830, he sold out his improvement to Alexander Curry, and moved to this part of the county. He located in section five, on the land now owned by the widow and heirs of Isham Scoggin. Being of a restless turn of mind, he remained here but a short time, when he again "pulled up stakes" and moved with his family to the state of Missouri. Several settlements were made the same year, one by a young Kentuckian named Walker, familiarly called "Jerry" by the early settlers. He was a single man, but commenced an improvement on the northeast quarter of section 22. He erected a small cabin, living by himself, and improving his place as well as he could single handed. He remained here but a few years, when he moved to the state of Texas. This portion of the township was called Walker's Neck in honor of its first settler. David Sackett came in the same year, and located in section three. He was an eastern man, and his family consisted of but his wife. His stay was of a transient character, only remaining two or three years, when he moved further west. He built the only sod fence in the county, and one old settler says that it was only useful in fortifying against the frogs and rattle snakes. Remnants of it might have been seen as late as 1851. The place where he located is a low flat piece of ground, marshy in places, and in an early day was almost impassable for the emigrant teams, and it became widely known as "Sackett's Harbor." It was the favorite home of the green headed fly and rattle snake, and it is said that the former were so numerous and blood thirsty, that horses and cattle became almost frantic while passing. Another pioneer of 1830, was Abraham Brunk, who came from the south, and settled in section five. He had but a small family at his coming, and like the rest of the early settlers was in meagre circumstances. He remained here but a year or so, when he moved to Pea Ridge township. He went to California during the gold fever excitement, where he died. But one of the family is a resident of the county, the widow Nolan, who lives in Pea Ridge. In the fall of 1830, Isaac Lee came from Morgan county and put up a pole cabin preparatory to moving his family the following spring. The house was built in section 19, a description of which will not be inappropriate in this connection. Its size was 16x18

feet, and the logs or poles were selected from the small hickories, and of a convenient size for two men and a boy to handle. The floor was constructed of puncheons, and the door swung upon wooden hinges. The fire place and chimney were of the kind so well-known to every old settler. In the spring of 1831, Mr. Lee brought his family, moved into his cabin, and commenced the life of a pioneer. He was born in North Carolina, and was used to the hardships of those early times. In 1814, he married Tamza Horn, and thirteen years later moved to Tennessee, where he remained one year. He then came to Illinois and first stopped in Morgan county until his removal to Lee township in 1831, as already stated. The family then consisted of his wife and five children, William, Tamza, Melinda, Hetty A., and Louisa. Mr. Lee improved a good farm and aided his children in obtaining good homes. Mrs. Lee died about the year 1857. The death of Mr. L. was six years later and was attended with a heart-rending tragedy. After the death of his wife, he remained at his old home, but took his meals with his son, William, who lived near. Early on Monday morning in 1863, his son, on looking towards his father's house, discovered that it was not there, but the smoke from the burning embers told him that a sad affair had occurred during the night; hastening to the spot, nothing but the ashes of the building and the charred remains of its occupant, were left to tell the tale of what was probably a great crime. It was believed from certain evidences, that the old gentleman had been murdered for his money, and that the house was fired to cover the crime. The deed is yet somewhat shrouded in mystery, perhaps time will yet unfold the villainous plot.

There is but one of the family now residing in the county, Esq. William Lee, and he is the oldest living early settler in Lee township; he resides on the old farm of his father, in section 19. He is a representative man in the county, having served one term as school commissioner, and in 1873, was elected county clerk, which office he filled four years with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the people.

Another sett'er of 1831, was William J. Davis. He was an emigrant from Virginia, and came to the state in 1830, and during the winter of the deep snow, 1830 and '31, stopped at Versailles and in the spring moved into Lee township and located in section 6. He had a wife and three children, Jackson G., Louisa, and Sophia. He died at the old homestead about 1850. His son, Jackson G., now occupies the farm. Oliver Howes, a brother-in-law of the above, came about the same time, and settled in section 6, near Davis; he, also, was from Virginia, and his family consisted of his wife and two daughters, Olive and Rhoda; he remained here until about 1870, when he moved to Clayton in Adams county, where he died; his widow and one daughter, Olive, yet reside there.

Quite an accession was made to the little colony in 1832, among whom were David Bush, Elijah Owens, Joseph and Alexander Strahan, Peter Ausmus, John Beckman, William Campbell and Thomas Davis. The former was a brother-in-law of Oliver Howes and William J. Davis, and came from Virginia to Illinois with Howes and Davis, and first stopped in another part of the state, but in the spring of 1832, he joined his relatives here, and located in the same neighborhood. He was a married man, having a wife and three children, Aaron, David and Calvin. He remained but a short time when he removed to Adams county, and thence to Iowa. A younger daughter, now the widow of Taylor Smith, yet resides in the township. Elijah Owens came from Tennessee, and settled in section 4. He had but a small family, a wife and two sons, John and Thomas; he died at his farm several years ago. None of the family are now living in the county. The Strahans were from Kentucky, and settled in section 7. Joseph was at the head of a family, having a wife and two children. Alexander was a single man. They remained here but a few years when they both moved to Texas. Peter Ausmus located in the same section as the Strahans; he also came from the South. An elder son, Frederick, came at the same time and settled in section 18. Both were heads of families. Peter had five children, James, David, Jesse, Samuel and Rhoda. Frederick had but two, Martha and Lavina. Both father and son died here. G. W. and M. L., younger sons of Frederick, reside in the township. John Beckman located in section 18. He was a native of Kentucky, and came here with quite a family. He moved to Minnesota a few years ago. One son, William, is a resident of the county. William Campbell came from Tennessee a single man, and subsequently married Sarah McCormick, and located in section 6; he died at the old farm about 1872; his widow survives him, and resides at the homestead in section 6. Thomas Davis settled in the same neighborhood; he was also from Tennessee, and had a family; he moved to the state of Missouri several years ago. One of the oldest settlers living is William Thomas; he was born in Ohio, and came to this state with his parents when a mere lad; his father, George Thomas, came to the county in 1832, and located in what is now Pea Ridge township. The family then consisted of his wife and seven children, Oliver, Jane, William, Mary Amy, John and George, Jr., He moved to Iowa about 1855. One son, William, above mentioned, came into Lee township about 1850, and located in section 18, where he yet resides, and is the only one of the family in the county. Another prominent early settler is Dr. D. R Lucas, a native of Butler county, Ohio. While a young man he went to Indiana and commenced the study of medicine. In 1836, he came to Illinois and stopped at Mt. Sterling, and soon afterward married Sarah Keith. From this union twelve children have been born, nine of whom are yet living, all residents of the county. William, the eldest, lives in section 19, and is a successful farmer. The old doctor and his wife are yet living at their home in section 17, a little south of Mound Station. He is quite active for one of his age, and is still a practicing physician. Among other early settlers were, Anguish McFail, J. W. Edwards, the Jenningses, Woods, the "old man," Shafer, Ward and others.

Four of the first land entries were made as follows: Francis Moran entered the southeast quarter of section 1, October 6th, 1817; same date, John J. Dudley entered the southeast quarter of section 3; same date, William Downs entered the northeast quarter of section 5;

December 27th, 1817, Philip Fagan entered the southeast quarter of section 5. These were all military claims, and were entered thirteen years prior to any settlement. The first land improved and the first settlement made was in section 6, by William McDaniel, as has already been stated. The first born was a child of Abraham Brunk, in 1830 or '31, and the first death was Rhoda Howes, a daughter of Oliver Howes, in 1833. She was buried in what is known as the Howes' grave-yard in section 6. The first interment here was an old lady by the name of Taylor. She was brought from Pea Ridge township, and buried a short time prior to the death of Rhoda Howes. This cemetery was commenced some time before the road was laid out, so that the highway makes a curve at this point in order to pass around this city of the dead. It contains about an acre of ground, but so many have been buried here that it will soon have to be abandoned for burial purposes. The first benefit of a school that the pioneer children received in the township, was in the winter of 1832 and '33. The teacher was John Lester, and the school-house was situated just over the line in Adams county, close to the northwest corner of section 6, on the land of Jackson G. Davis. John Ausmus preached the first sermon at the log house of Peter Ausmus, in the summer of 1832. The congregation gathered under a tree that was situated in the yard, and it was here that they first listened to the teaching of the gospel in their new found home. Elder Ausmus was of the faith known in those days as the Emancipating Baptist. Apropos of the foregoing we will here relate a little anecdote that is given by the old settlers. The house or cabin of Peter Ausmus was the favorite resort for these early gatherings. One Sunday, after most of the congregation had assembled, a disagreeable scratching and fussing was heard in the loft of the cabin. The hens had been allowed to go there and made their nest. The noise was nothing uncommon, nor would it have been out of the way if it had not been Sunday, and a quiet audience waiting below. It became more and more annoying until "Old" Peter broke out with, "Dave, go into the loft and kick that old hen's tail feathers till her nose bleeds!" It was like a thunder clap from a clear sky, but every one present knew it was only one of Peter's oddities.

The first church house was built in 1836, and entitled the Old Bethel Church. It was a hewed log building 20x24 feet in size, and was situated in section 18, on the land now owned by William Watters. It remained here for many years, until it nearly fell to pieces from decay, when it was torn down, and the sounder timber used for other purposes. It was built under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal society. The first justice of the peace was Harvey Lester. The second was William Lee. Thomas Davis was also among the first. The first resident physician was Dr. D. R. Lucas The first to practice medicine among the pioneers was Dr. Dearborn, who then resided in Elkhorn. The first post-office was established about 1832, at the private house of William J. Davis in section 6. Davis was the postmaster, and it was called Davis' post office. The second was established at the residence of Willlam Lee, he being postmaster, and was called Walker's Neck. Michael Flanders was the first blacksmith, and his shop was located in section 18, on the premises now owned by R. J. Osborn. This was about 1839 or '40. The smith and shop have long since disappeared. Prior to this the people went into Adams county to get the smithing done. The first mill was erected by Jack Six in 1834. It was what is known as a horse mill, and was situated in section 7, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Marshall. Its capacity was about 25 bushels of meal daily. It was the custom in those days for every customer to furnish his own horse to do the grinding. It stood here for some years, and was a very convenient auxiliary to the community. The first goods were sold by Col. E. W. B. Newby about 1851. His store was situated at Mount Pleasant. He sold out in a short time to S. C. Raymond, who brought on a large stock of goods, and made it one of the principal trading points in the county.

Supervisors.—The following named persons have represented the township on the county board since township organization: S. C. Raymond was elected in 1854, and served one term; John Maltby was elected in 1855, and served until 1859. The last term he was chairman of the board; John L. Briggs was his successor, and served one term; William Campbell, elected in 1860, served one term; Isham Scoggin, elected in 1861; Alexander Hedrick, elected in 1862; William Campbell, re-elected in 1863; King Kerley, elected in 1864; and served five terms; Lewis Briggs, elected in 1869; Alexander Orr, elected in 1870, and served three terms; Daniel M. Sides, elected in 1873; King Kerley, re-elected in 1874, and served four terms, and was appointed chairman of the board for the years 1875 and 1877; Lewis Briggs, re-elected in 1879, and served two terms; King Kerley, elected in 1881, re-elected in 1882, and is the present incumbent. The county poor farm is situated in this township, and from its general appearance, one would conclude that those who have the misfortune to ask the aid of the county for support, are well cared for. A more detailed account of which will be found in the Civil chapter.

MOUND STATION

is situated on the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific railway, and is so named from the elevated ground in the prairie, about a mile northwest of the town. It was laid out by Martin McNitt, the 19th of November, 1862, and lies partly in sections 4 and 5. The first business house was erected by Martin McNitt in 1861. It is a frame, two stories high, and situated on Marion street. The Masonic Hall occupies the second story. The store room is now used by the firm of Manny & Williams. The first house built for a dwelling was in the same year as the above, and was erected by John D. Patterson. It has since been improved, and is now a good house for a private residence.

Incorporation.—A vote was taken to incorporate the town in January, 1865. The first elected officers were, Chas. McGee, President of the Board; John M. Long, William Dreisegaher, J. F. Gant, and David Gristy. W. T. Hobbs was appointed Clerk; M. M. McNitt, Supervisor; R. F. Tainter, Constable; and W. C. Manny, Treasurer. The present officers are, T. C. Laughlin, President; R. D. Long,

Dr. Geo. D. Lucas, Henry Hodgson, Wm. H. Bullman, Members of the Board; Clerk, Wm. N. Mumford; Police Magistrate, Geo. W. Ebey; Street Commissioner, Wm. R. Bond; Treasurer, S. D. Miller; Town Constable, Wm. A. Smith. The town contains two good frame church buildings, the Methodist Episcopal and Christian. Both have spires and bells, and in several respects are in advance of the town. This is a good shipping point for hay, grain, and fruit. The estimated population is about 300.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Mound Station Steam Flouring Mill, owned and operated by J. N. Robinson. This mill was built by John N. Arras in 1867. It is a frame building, two stories high, and attic, and is situated in the west part of the town, south of the railroad. It is purely a custom mill, with two run of burrs, and has the capacity of manufacturing 30 barrels of flour and 100 bushels of meal in twenty-four hours. Two men are employed.

Hay Presses.—S. C. Raymond operates two portable presses, and when in full running order presses ten tons per day, giving employment to 6 men and 2 teams. He ships mainly to St. Louis. John Lee owns and operates three presses, two stationary and one portable. They have a capacity of pressing five tons of hay each, daily, and when in operation ten men and three teams are employed. The hay barns have a capacity of storing about 40 tons of hay each. Mr. Lee ships his product to St. Louis.

The other business men are:

General Stores.—Manny & Williams, W. O. Whipple & Co., S. D. Millen.

Hardware and Tinware.—C. Weaver & Co.

Physicians.—W. T. Hobbs, Geo. D. Lucas, Augustus Mumford.

Meat Market.—Bennett & Swindel.

Blacksmiths.—R. D. Long, Jean Sullivan.

Shoe Shop.—David Prettyman.

Postmaster.—W. O. Whipple.

Contractor and Builder.—George Bradney.

Painters and Glaziers.—Hudson & Sons.

Lumber Yard.—W. O. Whipple.

Insurance Agent.—James Davidson.

The manufacture of pottery was once quite an industry here, but has been recently abandoned.

SOCIETIES.

Kendrick Lodge, No. 430, A. F. and A. M, was chartered October 4th, 1865. For two years prior to this it operated under a dispensation, so at the time of the granting of the charter 28 members were recorded. The total number who have taken the three degrees is 70; whole number enrolled, 89. The Lodge meets in Masonic Hall every Saturday night, on or before the full of the moon. It is out of debt, and has money in the treasury.

MOUNT PLEASANT

is a little town situated nearly central in the township, being a part of the S. E. ¼ of section 16. It was laid out by William Frank, and placed of record the 6th of May, 1857. It is also known as Raymond, or at least appears as such on the records. Prior to the construction of the railroad, this was the business center of the township. Mr. S. C. Raymond had an immense stock of goods here for a little inland town, and his customers came from miles around. It was at this point that the first goods were sold in the township. But the iron horse came booming through the land a little north of it, and lo! Mt. Pleasant had to bite the dust. A few houses, and about fifty inhabitants still cluster around this nearly extinct town. The only business is an undertaker's shop, conducted by Edward S. Frank, and a blacksmith shop kept by Fred. Arnold. A neat little church house helps to adorn the town. Situated about a half mile south of the town is a genuine curiosity for this day of steam power. It is one of the old-fashioned inclined tread wheel grist mill. Two of these wheels are utilized, one on each side of the mill proper. It is operated by the use of oxen, horses, cows, mules, or anything else that can be driven on and give weight. It is owned and operated by John Miller.

BUCKHORN

is another little town situated in the southern part of the township in sections 34 and 35. It was laid out by John L. Briggs, the 14th of March, 1862, and now contains a population of about 75 persons. The business is one general store, kept by Daniel Sides, and who is also postmaster. *Blacksmiths*, Alexander Hedrick, and Patrick Savage. *Cooper*, M. Kinney. For additional history relating to the churches and schools, see special chapters in this work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM LEE.

Among the old residents of Brown county, none better deserve mention in this work than William Lee. He has lived in the county since 1831. In honor of his family, Lee township received its name. His ancestors were early settlers of Virginia, and from there his grandfather, Hillary Lee, removed to North Carolina. His father was Isaac Lee. His mother, whose maiden name was Tamza Horn, was born in Maryland, though a resident of Rowan county, North Carolina, at the time of her marriage. William Lee was the oldest of six children, and was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, on the 9th October, 1816. The first eleven years of his life were spent in his native state, and then in the fall of 1827, the family moved to Warren county, Tenn., where they remained one year. In the fall of the next year, 1828, the family came to Illinois, and first settled on Indian creek, east of Jacksonville, in Morgan county. They lived there two years, but owned no land.

In the autumn of 1830 his father entered land in sections eighteen and nineteen of township one south, range four west, then a part of Schuyler county. The same fall a rude house was constructed, into which the family moved the following spring. This dwelling was built of logs and poles, and was such a structure as could be erected by his father, with the only help of Esq. Lee, then a boy of fifteen. The subject of this biography went to school as he had opportunity in North Carolina and Tennessee. He attended school three winters in Morgan county, and had good instruction in one or two schools after coming to what is now Brown county. His home was with his father till he was grown to manhood. On the 9th of May, 1839, he married Mary Ann Thomas, who was born in Switzerland county, Indiana. Her father was George Thomas. After his marriage, he engaged in farming on his own account in township one south, range four west, of which he has since been a resident, with the exception of six years, during which he has lived in Mt. Sterling.

The first position of honor which Esq. Lee held was at the age of nineteen, when he was elected lieutenant of a militia company belonging to the old state militia organization. After two or three years of service as lieutenant he was elected captain. The only other military office which he filled was

during the war of the rebellion, when he was captain of a company of home militia, organized in this county. The first civil office to which he was elected was that of constable. This was about the year 1840. He filled this position eight years, and was then elected justice of the peace. His service as magistrate was long and honorable, and covered more than a quarter of a century. At the expiration of his last term as justice of the peace, he was elected police magistrate at Mound Station, and acted as such four years. By appointment of the Board of Supervisors, he filled the position of School Commissioner of Brown county one year. For a period of fifteen years he was postmaster of the Walker's Neck post-office. The office was kept at his house, on section eighteen of Lee township, and was discontinued on the building of the railroad and the establishment of a post-office at Mound Station. In November, 1873, he was elected Clerk of the County Court of Brown county, and filled this position for a term of four years. Beside these positions, since the organization of Lee township, he has at various times filled a number of township offices, such as assessor, treasurer, and clerk. For four or five years he was in the drug business at Mound Station, but mostly through life his attention has been devoted to farming.

The land which his father entered in 1830 forms part of his present farm. The names of his five children are as follow :—Cordelia M., wife of William H. Davis, of Lee township; Elizabeth Ellen, who died at the age of sixteen; Hettie Ann, wife of Dr. Thomas A. Davison, of Adams county ; William H. Lee, engaged in farming in Lee township; and George H. Lee, in 1882 superintendent of schools in Brown county.

Since old enough to exercise the right of suffrage, he has been an earnest and sincere supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, with which he has always acted when political issues were involved. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1837. His wife became connected with the church at about the same date. For some years he has been a member of Kendrick Masonic Lodge, No. 430, at Mound Station. With possibly one exception, he is the earliest settler of Lee township now living. The numerous positions of trust and honor to which he has been chosen, speak well for the regard in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

DANIEL R. LUCAS, M. D.

Dr. Lucas, of Lee township, has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brown county longer than any other physician now in the county. The family from which he is descended was of England origin. His great grandfather, an Englishman by birth, on coming to America settled at Richmond, Virginia, then a town recently started, and practiced medicine there till his death. Samuel Lucas, the grandfather of Dr. Lucas, was born in Virginia. He emigrated to the new and unsettled country west of the mountains, now included in the state of West Virginia, and was there killed by the Indians. John Lucas, father of the subject of this biography, was also a native of Virginia. He was sixteen years old at the time of the breaking out of the revolutionary war and enlisted in the Virginia troops who were employed in fighting the Indians on the frontier of the state. He was in the army six years. After the conclusion of the war he was one of that pioneer band who made the first settlement in Kentucky, driving away the Indians, and opening up the way for civilization. He moved to Butler county, Ohio, in the year 1798, and was one of the first settlers of that part of Ohio, and died in 1836. His life had been spent on the frontier, and he was the participant in many a conflict with the Indians.

Daniel R. Lucas, the youngest of twelve children, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 21st of March, 1810. His home was under the same roof under which he was born till he came to this state at the age of twenty-six. His education he obtained in the schools of the neighborhood. He began the study of medicine in the year 1833, and after qualifying himself for the practice of the profession he determined to select a location in some state farther west. At the beginning of the year 1836 he left Ohio, and after a short stay in Indiana, he reached Mt. Sterling in the spring of the same year, and here began his medical practice. Mt. Sterling was then a small place, and then in Schuyler county, the county of Brown not yet having been organized. After a year of two he moved to the neighborhood of Ripley. He subsequently became a resident of Lee township where he has since lived, with the exception of the summer of 1851 when he resided in Texas. He has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine for forty-six years. In September, 1836, after coming to this county he married Sarah Ann Keith, who was born in Hardin county, Kentucky. He has nine children living, all residing in the county, whose names are William, Newton, Mary, George W., John H., Ethan Allen, Daniel W., Benjamin Franklin, and James Edward. George W. Lucas served three years in the Third Missouri Cavalry regiment during the war of the rebellion, and is now practicing at Mound Station.

His first vote for President was cast for Gen. Harrison in 1840. He was loyal to the principles of the Whig party as long as it had an existence, but before the war became a Republican, and has acted as such ever since. He was the first probate judge of Brown county, being elected to the office of probate justice of the peace on the organization of the county. On the establishment of the old Walker's Neck post office, in the western part of the county, he was appointed the first postmaster, and filled that position for some time. He also served one term as justice of the peace. Beside the practice of medicine, he has been largely engaged in farming and is one of the largest land owners of Lee township. He is the owner of four hundred and ninety acres of land. His farm is composed of four hundred acres.

S. D. Nokes

CAPT. S. D. NOKES was born in Franklin county, New York, on the 11th of February, 1835. His father, John Nokes, and his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Twombley, were both natives of Vermont. He was the fourth of thirteen children. In the fall of 1843 his father moved with the family to Illinois and settled near Mount Pleasant, in township one south, range four west, of Brown county. His father afterward moved to Iowa, and is now living in Missouri. Capt. Nokes received his education in the district schools of Lee township. On the 27th of July, 1854, he married Anna Jane Dodd, who was born in Adams county. He then went to farming on his own account in Lee township. In the year 1859 he spent some months in the Rocky Mountains near Pike's peak.

He served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. On the 9th of August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Nineteenth regiment Illinois Volunteers, companies E and D, which were raised in Brown county. On the organization of company E he was elected second lieutenant. The regiment was for a great part of the time with the right wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps under the command of Gen. A. J. Smith. From Quincy the regiment was dispatched to Columbus, Kentucky, and for the first year was mostly employed on guard duty on the railroad from Columbus to Jackson, Tennessee. In the fall of 1863 the regiment was on duty in Memphis and vicinity; from Memphis the following spring was sent down to Vicksburg, and was with Sherman on his Meridian raid in the early part of 1864. The regiment was subsequently sent to reinforce Gen. Banks who was engaged on his Red river expedition. Capt. Nokes was in the engagement at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and the fights and marches that followed immediately afterward. In the fight of Yellow Bayou he with eight others of the company, was wounded. He was shot through the leg with a minnie ball. This wound necessitated his absence from his command six weeks, part of which time was spent in the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The latter part of July, 1864, he rejoined his regiment, and was in the fight with the rebel General Forrest at Tupelo, Mississippi. He was commissioned by Gov. Yates Captain, on the 18th of September, 1864, and had command of company E till the close of the war. Late in the fall of 1864 the regiment was sent to Missouri, and was employed for a time in the pursuit of Gen. Price, and was then conveyed to Nashville, Tennessee, where the men arrived in time to take part in the fight with Hood. After being stationed for a time at Eastport, Mississippi, the regiment was sent to Dauphin island whence operations were carried on about Mobile. In the last battle of the war, the capture of Fort Blakeley in Mobile harbor, Cap. Nokes and his company participated. The regiment was in service in Alabama till the 26th of August, 1865, when the men were mustered

FARM RESIDENCE OF HENRY D. RITTER, SEC 23 T2, R.3, (ELKHORN TP) BROWN CO. ILL.

RESIDENCE & UNDERTAKING HOUSE OF ED. S. FRANK, MT. PLEASANT, BROWN CO. ILL.

RESIDENCE, FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES OF JOHN POTTS ONE MILE NORTH OF RUSHVILLE, RUSHVILLE TP. SCHUYLER CO. ILL.

out at Mobile. They were discharged at Springfield in this state on the following 9th of September.

On his return to Brown county Capt. Nokes resumed farming. His farm residence, on section thirty of Lee township, is one of the best in the county. He is largely interested in the raising of fruit. Of his nine children six are living: Elmira, Mary, Carrie, Oscar, Birdie, and Grant. In his politics he is a Republican.

JOHN W. MOORE.

JOHN W. MOORE, a resident of Lee township, is a native of Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, and was born on the 15th of August, 1847. His father, Samuel A. Moore, was born in Iredell county, North Carolina; came to Indiana at the age of thirteen, grew up in that State, and married Sarah Margaret Goodnight, a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky. He removed from Indiana to Adams county, Illinois, in 1849, and now resides in the northeastern part of Adams county. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of a family of eight children. He was about two years old at the time of the removal of the family to this State. He was raised in Adams county. He attended the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one entered Abingdon college, in Knox county. After pursuing a course of study for four years in that institution, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. At the age of nineteen he had begun teaching in Adams county, and at that time taught two terms. He also taught one year in Abingdon college. During the winter of 1873–1874 he taught school at Mound Station. In 1874 he purchased land which forms part of the farm on which he now lives. He bought additional land in 1876, and that year erected buildings. On the 11th of January, 1877, he married Miss M. Ada Byram, a native of Abingdon, Knox county. He has two children, Carrie Elva, and Samuel Edward. In his politics he has always been a Democrat. He cast his first Presidential vote for Horatio Seymour, in 1868. He is an active and enterprising farmer, handles large quantities of hogs, and is especially interested in rai ing fine grades of stock. He has bred short horns from the time he first came to the county. His farm is composed of two hundred and forty acres. As one of the younger agriculturists and business men of Brown county, his name is given a place in this work.

KING KERLEY.

KING KERLEY was born in Macon, (then Sumner) county, Tennessee, on the 25th of September, 1814; his father, William Kerley, was born in South Carolina, moved to Kentucky with his father when three years old, and afterwards to Tennessee, where he married Jane Carr, daughter of King Carr, who was a Virginian by birth. The subject of this sketch was the fourth of ten children. In June, 1836, then in his twenty-second year, he enlisted in the second Tennessee regiment of mounted men, and served six months in the Seminole war in Florida; he was in three considerable engagements, in the last of which, at Wahoo swamp, he was shot through the left thigh. March, 1837, he married Elizabeth Brown, a native of the same county with himself. He served as major in the Tennessee militia; March, 1842, he was elected sheriff of Macon county, Tennessee, and was the first sheriff elected after the organization of the county; he ran as a Democrat, and defeated his whig opponent, Colonel Jefferson Bratton, by one vote; he was re-elected in 1844; May, 1846, he enlisted in the First Tennessee regiment for service in the Mexican war; he was a lieutenant; he served one year, and was in the battles of Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo. August 1847, he was elected a member of the Tennessee legislature for Macon county. In 1851 he came to Illinois, and settled in Lee township of Brown county; he was the first assessor of Lee township after the adoption of township organization, and held the office five years; in 1856 he was elected a member of the legislature from Brown and Pike counties, and was re-elected in 1858; he was again chosen a member of the General Assembly from Brown and Cass counties in 1864. He was first elected a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1864, and at that time served four terms in succession; he was afterward supervisor in 1874–75–76–77–81, and '82; he is a Democrat in politics. His first wife died in February, 1852, and he was married to Amanda J. Pell in December, 1854; she was born in Logan county, Kentucky; he had three children by his first marriage, of whom one is living, and eight by his second marriage, of whom four are living.

ALLEN WEBB

WAS born in Madison county, Kentucky, July 25th, 1820, and was the oldest of five children of Joshua and Letty (Howard) Webb. His ancestors were Virginians. He was raised in the county of his nativity. The schools of the neighborhood were poor, his father was in limited circumstances, and Mr Webb, who, as a boy, was stout and vigorous, was kept at home to assist in work on the farm. It thus happened that he had only six months schooling. He acquired his education by himself, after he was grown. At nineteen he became an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, at which, after learning the business, he worked thirteen years in Kentucky. February 18th, 1844, he married Emily Jane Oliver, of Madison county, Kentucky. In the spring of 1851 he left Kentucky with the intention of settling in Missouri. He owned at that time a wagon and team, and had seven hundred dollars in money. Stopping at Mt. Sterling, he raised a crop of corn in the summer of 1851, on land now included in the site of the town. In '52, he settled in Pea Ridge township. He subsequently became a resident of Lee township, where he now owns a farm of 220 acres, which, for improvements, will compare well with other farms in the county.

His first wife died May 1st, 1865. On the 12th of April, 1866, he married as his second wife Martha A. Harper,

daughter of Stephen Harper. He has had eleven children: Othniel, who died at the age of twenty-seven; Mary Jane, wife of William Rabb; Elizabeth Almarine, and Sarah Allen, twins, who died in infancy; Almarine, who married James Long, and is now deceased; John Allen, now living in Washington county, Kansas; Emerine, wife of Alexander Parker; and Isaac Oliver, who resides in Linn county, Missouri; Josephus; William, now deceased; and Sarah Elizabeth, deceased. The last named was by his second marriage. He was first a Whig, and in 1844 voted for Henry Clay for President. He has been a Republican from the organization of the party. While living in a slave state, he was opposed to slavery, and voted there for a congressional candidate who ran on the platform of the emancipation of the slaves. He has been a member of the Christian Church from the age of twenty-five years. He helped organize the Christian Church at Mound Station, of which he is now a member, and liberally assisted in the erection of the church building.

ANGUS McPHAIL.

One of the few native born Scotchmen in Brown county is Angus McPhail, a well-known resident of Lee township. He was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, on the 25th of April, 1810. His father, Angus McPhail, was born in Mull, one of the western islands of Scotland and served an apprenticeship of seven years at the mercantile business in Glasgow, which, however, he followed afterward to so great extent. The subject of this biography was raised in the city of Glasgow. He was an active boy, fond of out door life, and always disliked the confinement of the school room. At the age of seven he was placed under the care of his uncle, who had a large cotton factory in Glasgow. At nine he began an apprenticeship of seven years to the tailor's business. After learning his trade he traveled through England, Ireland, and Scotland, working in different towns and cities as a journeyman, and gratifying a roving disposition, which was part of his nature. At twenty-one he settled down in business as a tailor in Glasgow.

In the fall of 1832 he married Mary Crawford. In 1834 he emigrated to America. Sailing from Greenock in April he landed at New York city in June. His family then consisted of a wife and one child. From New York he went to Toronto in Upper Canada, where he began business as a tailor. He purchased property in that city, but the rebellion of 1837 in Canada, with which he sympathized, made desirable his removal to another locality. He witnessed the hanging of Lount and Matthews at Toronto, and other important incidents connected with the unfortunate and unsuccessful revolt against the government. He sold property he had purchased at a great sacrifice, and in 1838 came to Illinois. He first lived at Rushville, Schuyler county, but in January, 1840, thinking that the county seat of the recently organized Brown county would become a prosperous and thriving business place, removed to Mt. Sterling, where he carried on business as a tailor ten years.

In 1850 he moved to his present residence in section ten of Lee township. His first wife died in 1852. His second marriage was on the 20th of February, 1855, to Jane McGaskill, a native of Brown county, but of Scotch descent. He had ten children by his first marriage and eight by his second. Four of the children by the first marriage, and six by the second, are now living, and their names are as follows: James Thompson; Catharine, wife of James Thomas of Clayton; Mary, wife of William Elliott, residing in Dakota; Scotland America, wife of James Walker of Kansas City; Daniel, William, Charles, John, Esther and Ellen. His eldest son, Enos P. McPhail, was captain of Co. G of the Third Illinois Cavalry, for a time was on the staff of Gen. Carr, and was killed at the siege of Vicksburg, shot by a minnie ball through the breast. He was a man of fine stature, and was known as one of the best horsemen in the Union Army. The next eldest son, Archibald, was a soldier in the Third Illinois Cavalry, and died after his return home from disease contracted in the service. The next son, James Thompson, was also in the army.

He was originally a Whig in politics. His first presidential vote was given to Gen. Harrison in 1840. When the Whig party became disrupted he became a Republican, and has since stood firm and steadfast in that faith.

EDWARD SMITH FRANK

Was born in Davidson county, N. Carolina, May 23d, 1848, and came to Illinois in 1852, and located in Lee township, of this county, in 1853, where he has resided ever since. In 1878 he saw the need of a furnishing and undertaking house in this portion of the county, and accordingly established one at Mt. Pleasant, in the spring of 1878, in a building 16x24 feet, two stories high. The increase in his business very soon made it evident that more room and a better grade of goods than had ever been kept in the county was necessary to meet the demands of his patrons, and today we find him occupying a new and larger building, with all the facilities of a first-class furniture and undertaking establishment. A view of his property may be seen on another page in this volume.

HUNTSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

(SCHUYLER COUNTY.)

THAT division of Schuyler known as Huntsville is situated in the extreme southwestern portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by Birmingham, on the east by Camden, on the south by Brown county, and on the west by Adams county. Entering the township at its western boundary, near the southern part of section seven, is Cedar creek, flowing across the entire northern portion, in an easterly and northeasterly direction, then turning southeast it passes into Camden township at the southeastern corner of section twelve, receiving tributaries from the north and south. Along its channel are found beds of coal, fine building stone, and valuable timber, furnishing an abundant supply of water, and affording necessary drainage for the adjacent higher lands. In the southwestern portion of the township three large tributaries of Big Missouri creek drain that section, while from the south the Big Missouri enters the township in section thirty-three, and winds its course through the southeastern corner, and leaves the township at section twenty-five, affording equal water-supplies, coal, and timber for that part of the territory. Along the water-courses the surface is broken, and was formerly covered with dense forests, which have long since yielded to the stroke of the woodsman's axe, and have been converted into fertile farms. In the central portion we see mound after mound, with gentle slopes, in all directions. Upon many of these dome-like hills, handsome residences and commodious barns may be seen. On the hillsides, fields of golden grain, or the growing corn; herds of horses and cattle, and flocks of sheep are browsing upon the rich meadows, or resting beneath the shade of the remaining monarchs of the once predominant forest. In the northeastern portion of the township are many highly-improved farms. Nearly the whole township is susceptible of cultivation, and much attention is given to grazing, and the abundant yield of corn is sent from the township in the shape of fat cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses. The township comprises all of Congressional township two north, range four west, of the fourth principal meridian, and contains thirty-six full sections.

The following were the first patents to lands in this township, issued to soldiers of the war of 1812: October 6th, 1817, to Amos Pitcher, for the N. E. quarter of section thirteen; October 17th, 1817, to Charles Shepherd, for the S. E. quarter of section one; October 21st, 1817, to George W. Dunton, for the N. E. quarter of section nine, and to Joseph Jackaway for the S. E. quarter of section nine; November 1st, 1817, to Joshua Clark for N. W. quarter of section thirteen; and December 5th, 1817, to Benjamin Scriver for the N. E. quarter of section ten.

To William Spangler, a native of Pennsylvania, who was taken to Kentucky by his parents, from whence he went to Indiana and married, belongs the honor of being the first settler of the wilderness in what is now one of the best improved sections of the county. In the summer of 1832, he concluded to leave his home and seek an abode in the new country of Illinois. With his wife and children, Purlina, Margaret, and Mary, he took passage on the boat, and landed at Quincy, and from there, with his span of horses and wagon, which he had brought along, turned towards the east, arriving in the northern part of the township; took out a pre-emption right, built his humble log-cabin, and settled on the northeast quarter of section five, which he subsequently entered,—his nearest neighbor being six miles distant. Here he continued to reside until 1851, when he moved to Hancock county, where he died at a ripe old age.

Immediately following William Spangler, came Willis G. Moffett, of Kentucky, who arrived by wagon, bringing his wife and family of children, and on the southwest quarter of section four built his cabin and entered the land, in 1832. We might add, that some claim Mr. Moffit as the first settler, though the weight of authority seems to accord to Mr. Spangler that honor.

John Thornhill, of Kentucky, born in 1786, a relative of the Browns, of Camden, arrived in the county in the fall of 1834, and with his wife and a large family, William, Ellen, Martha, Jackson, Cynthia Ann, Achilles, Sarah, Jane, Eliza, and Lucy, in a four-horse wagon, moved into Huntsville, and settled on the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, where he spent many days of his life in farming and teaching, and where he died in 1859, at an advanced age, after trying his fortune in Texas. Jamison Wilson accompanied John Thornhill, his father in-law, having only a wife, and settled on the northwest of section twenty-two, where he yet lives. Henry Moss was a squatter in the township as early as 1831, and made a small improvement, but soon left, being greatly annoyed by bears, which were plentiful. In 1833 there were a number of arrivals, and among the permanent settlers were Reuben Allphin, of Kentucky, who came in the fall, and brought a wife and family, and settled upon the southeast quarter of section ten, buying the cabin and improvement of Henry Moss. He is still living in the township, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Robert Clayton, a

native of Tennessee, with a family of wife and three children, arrived in the spring, and squatted on the northwest quarter of section thirteen, but never acquired a title. Another Kentuckian, David Tyree, and two grown sons, and his son-in law, Hamilton Anderson and wife, sought homes in the township in the fall. They bought the southeast quarter of section eleven, on which was a log-cabin, some fence and ground in cultivation, the improvement having been made by a single man, Madison Clayton, a son of Robert, who sold to David Tyree, and went to Morgan county. Tyree improved his farm, and died upon it. Samuel Warren, from Ohio, with a family, arrived in 1833, coming in a wagon, and located on and entered the west half of northwest quarter, the west half of southwest quarter of section four, built his cabin, improved his home, and with his wife have long since passed away; and their children are now enjoying the fruits of their parents' toil. Stephen Mendenhall, of North Carolina, arrived from Indiana in the fall, and with his wife and little ones made a home on the southwest quarter of section eighteen. Alfred Jamison came with John Thornhill, and took possession of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, which Robert Brown had entered for his mother, Mrs Jamison. Alfred Jamison was single when he came to the county, but subsequently married a daughter of John Thornhill. Stephen Perkins, of Kentucky, came from Indiana, brought his wife and children, two of whom were grown into the township in 1832, and took up a preemption right on the southwest quarter of section six; built a double log-cabin and a smoke-house, and improved and fenced twenty-five acres of land, where he lived until the fall of 1834, when he sold his interest and moved to Iowa. A squatter by the name of Swope, a bachelor, had made his appearance in the township about the same time as Perkins, improved the northeast quarter of section five, but soon after left. Jesse Burke, of Virginia, and family, came into the southern portion of the township in 1832, and settled on the northeast quarter of section thirty, which he improved, and subsequently entered, and where he now lives. Robert and William Brooks, brothers, both having families, squatted upon the northeast quarter of section twenty-four, in 1834, and made some improvement, but soon afterward moved into Camden. On the sixth day of December, 1834, there arrived a pioneer, Rev. William Crain, a Methodist clergyman, who has ever since been one of the sterling citizens, not only of this township, but of the county. He and his wife are still living upon the original purchase. In August, 1834, Mr. Crain, accompanied by his wife's uncle and foster-father, Abraham Newfield, came into the State from Missouri, and entered sixty acres in the northwest quarter of section six, for himself, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section six, for Ezra Dorsett. After bargaining for the improvement of Stephen Perkins, they returned to Missouri, gathered together their effects, and with two span of horses, two yoke of oxen, and an old fashioned carryall, started for their new home, and arrived in Rushville December 6th, 1834. Here they spent the winter, completed the purchase from Perkins, and in February, 1835, took possession of their homes. Rev. William Crain was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1802. He left his native State for Kentucky; from Kentucky he went to Indiana, and thence to Missouri, where he married Miss Harriet E. Tong. He brought with him three children, James N., John F, and William H. Mr. Newfield and his wife died upon the old homestead. Jacob Houts, of Kentucky, came into the township from Missouri in the spring of 1834, and settled on the northwest quarter of section five. He brought with him a wife and nine children. From the wilderness he carved out a home, built his cabin, improved his land, and in the fall of 1834 he had sixty acres of wheat, which yielded well, and for which he received one dollar per bushel. He subsequently sold out and returned to Missouri.

The year 1835 brought a large influx of pioneers to the township. William Anderson, born in Kentucky, May 14, 1800, was taken to Ohio, where he remained until 1822, when he returned to Kentucky, where he resided until 1831, when he returned to Ohio, and was married to Miss Prudence Wallingsford. On the 1st of October, 1835, with his wife and children, Mary Jane, Cyrus, Andrew and Vincent, in an old-fashioned wagon, with a curved bed, behind four good horses started for his new home in Illinois. He crossed the river at Beard's ferry, and on Oct. 16, 1835, arrived in Huntsville. He entered the S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of section 12, and bought the claim and improvements upon the N. W. ¼, of section 13, from Robert Clayton. Mr. Anderson and wife are yet living on the old homestead. William Nesbit, an uncle of William Anderson, came from Ohio with him. Mr. Anderson brought his goods and family in his wagon. William Nesbit settled on the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 12. He was a cooper by trade. Samuel Smith, a cousin of William Anderson, also came at the same time in his own wagon, bringing a wife and two children. He bought the improvement right of Hamilton Anderson, who had been living upon the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 11 since the fall of 1833, and subsequently entered the land. Hamilton Anderson went to Ohio, after selling his interests to Smith. Col. Geo. H. Briscoe and family also came to the township in an ox wagon from Kentucky in 1835, and bought out the interest of an early settler by the name of Levin Tadlock in an eighty acre tract of N. W. ¼ of section 3. About the same time John L. Ewing, a brother-in-law of Col. Briscoe, with his family settled on the N. E. ¼ of section 3. Ezra Dorsett of N. C. and family of a wife and ten children arrived in 1835, and took possession of the land which had been previously entered for him by Rev. William Crain. John Allphin came from Kentucky, stopping in Indiana a short time, and with his wife and children, and brother Thomas, arrived in Huntsville township and built himself a cabin on the N. W. ¼ of section 16, in 1835. Dr. Samuel Clarkson, of Kentucky, though not a resident of the township until 1836, is deserving of mention as one of the early settlers. He came from near Mt. Sterling in the adjoining county, where he had been living many years. He brought a large family with him, and entered many tracts of land, made numerous public improvements, borrowing

money to carry on his different enterprises, and being deeply involved when the gold excitement began in California, left his home for that section, with the hope of retrieving his fortune, and on his return home died at sea, and was buried in the Pacific.

The first marriage in the township was performed by Rev. William Crain, in the summer of 1835, and the parties were a Mr. Cruikshanks and Keziah Perkins. The first birth was that of a child of William Spangler, in 1832 The first person who died in the township was John Perkins, a young man. He died at the house of his father, Stephen Perkins, on S. W. quarter of section 6, and he was buried in Camden. The first graveyard was laid out in 1834, on the S. E. quarter of section 4, and the first interment was that of a little child of a family of strangers, who sought shelter at Willis G. Moffitt's in the summer of that year. The first school-house was a small log cabin on the S. W. quarter of section 4, and was built in the summer of 1835. The first school was taught by Jeremiah Briscoe. The first sermon preached in the township was that delivered by Rev. Milton Kimball, at the house of William Spangler, in 1833, though the Methodist circuit riders, Revs. W. Pitner, John P. Richmond, and Peter Borin, preached at the house of Jacob Houts at an early day. Rev. William Crain may also be classed with the pioneer ministers of the M. E Church. Among the early physicians who practiced in the township may be mentioned Dr. North, the earliest; Dr. John P. Richmond, Dr. Samuel Clarkson, and Dr. A. J. Meade. John L. Ewing was the first justice of the peace; and a man named McDaniels was the first blacksmith The first mill in the township was built by Dr. Samuel Clarkson, on the S. E. quarter of section 25, upon the south bank of Big Missouri Creek, in the spring of 1837. It was a frame building, undershot wheel, with one run of stones. After running several years, it was abandoned, owing to the insufficiency of the water supply, and it has since rotted down, and washed away. About the same time Willis G. Moffitt built a saw mill with undershot wheel on Cedar creek, just south of the village of Huntsville, and, shortly afterwards, added a run of burrs for grinding corn. At the present time there is not a mill in the township. The first bridge in the township was the one over Cedar creek, south of the village. The roads and bridges of the township at the present day are in good condition. The township is supplied with excellent school facilities, there being nine school buildings, all comfortably furnished and occupied by schools six months annually. An abundance of coal of a superior quality is found on the N. W. quarter of section 8, along Cedar creek, the vein being two and a-half feet thick, and easily obtained by stripping the dirt from the top. This mine is operated by W. L. Carter. The same vein is found on the S. E. quarter of section 5, and in fact on both sides of Cedar creek throughout its course in the township. A quarry of valuable sand-stone is located on the N. E. quarter of section 7. The stone is very hard, admits of a high degree of polish, and is extensively used for monumental work and building purposes.

The following are the supervisors who have represented the township in the county board since township organization. William T. Clark was elected in 1854, and died during his term of office; and P. E. Veatch was appointed in March, 1855, to serve the balance of the term—he was chosen at the next election, and served until 1856; Thomas J. Poe in 1856, three terms in succession. James Baxter in 1859, two terms. William S. Nelson in 1861, three terms. Henry Cady in 1864, two terms. Samuel S. Benson in 1866, two terms. John W. Scott in 1868, two terms. Zebulon Allphin in 1870, two terms. A. J. Anderson in 1872. William H. H. Rader in 1873, two terms. Zebulon Allphin in 1875. Andrew J. Anderson in 1876. Zebulon Allphin in 1877. William H. H. Rader in 1878. Nathaniel Milby in 1879-'80. Nicholas Burmood in 1881, and the present incumbent, Zebulon Allphin, in 1882.

The census of 1880 shows 172 farms in the township, and places the population at 1193

VILLAGE OF HUNTSVILLE.

This little village is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the township, on the northwest quarter of section four, and was laid out by Willis G. Moffitt, John T. Gast, William Spangler, George H. Briscoe, Samuel Warren, and John L. Ewing, February 21, 1836; and was surveyed and platted by Allen Persinger. The village is without organization at the present time. Dr. A. J. Mead, one of the oldest citizens, informs us that it was chartered, and had regular officers at an early day; that a square, now the site of the public school building, was reserved for a city hall, but was afterwards converted to public school purposes. As the records have been lost, the particulars can not be given, although diligent search has been made. The appearance of the village is neat and clean, and there are a number of handsome private residences, surrounded by shade trees and well-kept lawns. There are two frame church buildings, which belong to the Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal congregations. The Presbyterians are without a regular pastor, and the Methodists are supplied by Rev. N. H Kane. The Band of Holiness also have a congregation. A neat two-story frame school building adorns the town, in which two teachers are employed for a term of nine months in the year.

The first house built in the village was a frame building, erected in 1835 by T. A. Burton. The first store was opened by Willis G Moffitt in 1835, who was also the first postmaster. In 1837 a man named Morris kept the first hotel. One McDaniels was the first blacksmith in the village as well as township. No mill has ever been built within the limits of the village. Dr. North was the first resident physician, as early as 1837. John L. Ewing was the first justice of the peace. The first church built in the township was a frame building erected by the Presbyterians in 1841, and was located in the village. The first school-house was a log building, and Jeremiah Briscoe was the first teacher. The town was named by Col. George H. Briscoe, after Huntsville, Alabama, where the colonel's brother resided. The township subsequently took the name of the village. The village has a well-kept cemetery of two acres, in which are many hand-

some monuments, marking the resting-place of loved ones. It is situated on gently sloping ground, surrounded by a neat fence, and shaded by forest trees. It was laid out in 1872, on the southeast quarter of section 4, and is a credit to the citizens of that section.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

General Stores.—Thomas W. Watts, H. Worden Watts, William O. Watts, and George Richardson.

Groceries.—John T. Watts.

Drugs.—Harvey T. Robinson.

Harness and Shoemaker.—Thomas Ellis.

Shoemaker.—David Ross.

Barber.—B. L. Davis.

Carpenters.—Henry Hillyer, Reese Moore, and John Sebright.

Blacksmiths.—William Langdon, John Waner, and Lewis Labrash.

Stonecutter and Mason.—Reese Moore.

Manufacturers of Washing Machines.—J. Waner & Co.

Wagon-maker.—Jacob Alter.

Milliners and Dress-makers.—Mrs. Mollie Baxter, and Mrs. Eliza Jones.

Hotels.—Daniel Y. Miller, and David H. Ross.

Freighter.—Alexander Alter.

Notary Public.—William O. Watts and Daniel Y. Miller.

Painter.—Samuel Alter.

Jeweler.—John Harris.

Postmaster.—William L. Brumback.

Physicians.—A. J. Mead, and Horace F. Coe.

Huntsville Lodge, No. 465, A. F. and A. M.—This lodge was organized in 1864, and worked several years under dispensation, and its charter is dated October 3, 1866. The names of W. C. Stokes, W. H. Kirk, J. C. Moore, A. G. Bacon, J. B. Overstreet, B. J. Vertner, H. Van Buskirk, John Moore, J. R. Fackler, William Moore, J. A. Bilderback, James Baxter, J. A. Moore, William G. Deviney, John Bilderback, N. Burmood, J. W. Scott, William H. Crain, James Baxter, jr., J. A. James, and Jacob Kleppler, appear as charter members. W. C. Stokes, W. M.; W. H. Kirk, S. W.; and J. C. Moore, J. W., are named in the charter as the principal officers. The lodge owned their hall, the second story of a business house, and had it handsomely furnished, and everything complete, but they met with the misfortune of having their hall and the entire contents burned during a severe thunder storm. They received an insurance of six hundred dollars, and have since built a handsome two-story frame building, and are virtually out of debt. The present membership is fifty, and the officers are: Charles H. Phelps, W. M. John Moore, S. W. A. J. Anderson, J. W. Elmer Simons, S. D. William Villers, J. D. W. P. Croxton, secretary; Zebulon Allphin, treasurer, and Daniel Y. Miller, tyler.

PEA RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

(BROWN COUNTY.)

THIS township receives its name from a ridge of ground passing through the northern part of its territory. In an early day—about 1835—a man settled here by the name of Henry Pell. He was asked by some of his neighbors what he thought he could best raise on his place. He replied that it was excellent for the cultivation of peas. Hence it is said that it has passed down the line as Pea Ridge Another version is given of the origin of the name, and with some show of authenticity, which is as follows: That when the commissioners met after the adoption of township organization, it devolved upon them to declare the lines of the township and to name them. One of these commissioners suggested the name of Pea Ridge for this township, as in an early day the wild pea vine grew in great abundance in this particular part of the county.

It contains 36 sections, or one full Congressional township, and lies in the extreme northwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Schuyler county, on the east by Missouri township, south by Lee, and west by Adams county. The surface is considerably broken, especially in the north, east, and some portions of the center. The south and west is mainly prairie, interspersed with small belts of timber. The soil in the north and east, where it is not

too much broken, is excellent for wheat and grazing, while the prairie land of the south and west, is well adapted to the cultivation of corn or wheat. For the most part, there is but little demand for tile or ditching, as the natural surface drainage is adequate for all practical purposes. Little Missouri creek forks in section 12, its tributaries leading in from various points in the south and east. Its main course is northeast, extending along the east line of section 12, and finally passing out in section 1. A tributary of the same also drains the northwest. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway crosses the extreme southwest corner of the township. The main shipping and marketing points are at the towns of Clayton and Mound Station, which are situated but a few miles distant.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The honor of the first settlement of Pea Ridge is due to Obediah Nix, a more extended account of whom will be found among the first settlers of Mt. Sterling township. Mr. Nix was a native of Tennessee, and in 1828, came with his family and settled a little southwest of Mt. Sterling. He remained here only about a year, when he moved to the Mounds in Pea Ridge, and located in section 32, on the land now owned by Fielding T. Glenn. This was in 1829, when he could claim no neighbor within the boundaries of the township. He was one who desired no fixed abiding place, and a few years later we find him residing in the neighborhood of William Lee, in Lee township. He moved to Texas about 1840, since which time his whereabouts have been lost to those in this part of the world. None of his descendants are here to throw any light upon his subsequent career. Probably the second upon the ground, and among the most prominent of the pioneers, was Granville Bond. He was born in Kentucky, and partook of the spirit and perseverance of the Daniel Boone stripe of Kentuckians, making his mark wherever he might be. Before leaving his native State he married Elizabeth Gristy, and with his young wife, he started to the then sparsely settled State of Illinois, with but a small one-horse wagon and a few dollars in his pocket. He first stopped in Sangamon county, having gone as far as his means would permit. At this time he had but twenty-five cents left, and some of the old settlers have heard h m relate, that in order for him to procure the necessities of life until he could make some arrangement for work, his wife took the tucking comb from her hair and sold it for what it would bring. Early in the spring of 1830, he removed to what is now Brown county, and settled in section 36, Pea Ridge township. He built a small log cabin, and commenced the struggle for a livelihood in the wilds of the new State of Illinois. During a series of meetings in an early day, held at the house of Levin Green, he became converted, was baptized, and joined the M. E. church. For several years he preached in his neighborhood and the surrounding settlements. He subsequently sold his possessions in Pea Ridge and engaged in the services of different Methodist literary institutions as a solicitor in their behalf, preaching in the meantime. This was about the year 1850, and his services were extended in this direction for nearly twenty years. No man probably was better known throughout the military tract than the Reverend Bond. Prior to his itinerant ministerial career, he had occupied several places of trust in the county. He was twice elected county treasurer, was appointed district marshal under President Fillmore, besides holding other minor offices. Ten children were born to the family, seven of whom are now living, and three are residents of the county. Dr. J. Bond lives at Versailles, and Wm. R., and Rebecca, wife of Mr. Mumford, are residents of Mound Station. Mr. Bond located at the latter place a short time before his death, which occurred in the summer of 1878. His widow still survives him, and resides at their home in Mound Station.

Another prominent pioneer was Benjamin Gristy, the father-in-law of Bond. He was born in Maryland, in 1780. When a mere boy he moved with his parents to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. Early in 1807, he married Nancy Duncan. The family remained here until the fall of 1830, when they came to Illinois, and located in section 26, Pea Ridge township, not far from Bond's. Their mode of transit was the old style Kentucky wagon drawn by four horses. On arrival he built a cabin, and soon prepared to make further improvements. The family then consisted of his wife and 10 children, James, Benjamin D., Rebecca, Mary Joseph Leah, Catharine, Stephen, Joshua, and John D. Mr. Gristy became a prominent farmer, having entered nearly a section of land while it was bearing but a small price in the market. He lived to see the fruits of his labor, and his children comfortably located in life. He died at the old home the 28th of May, 1858. His wife survived him but five years. All the children are living except James. Elizabeth, widow of Granville Bond, Benjamin D., Leah, wife of Thomas Simmons, and Joseph, are residents of the county. Benjamin lives in section 26, and his land includes a part of the old farm that his father first settled upon. He is a thrifty farmer and an excellent citizen.

Berry Orr was also an immigrant of 1830. He came from Tennessee late in the fall, and located in section 27, on the farm now owned by John Simpkins. Six children represented the family at his coming, Sarah, Arminta Polly, John, James, and David. Two other children were born to the family after coming, Margaret and Eunice. Mr. Orr was one of the substantial citizens of the day, and lived here until his death, which occurred many years ago. His wife survived him for some years and died in Mt. Sterling about the year 1873. Three of the children are residents of the county, David, Sarah, wife of John McDonald, and Eunice. Mr. Orr was elected county collector of revenues for some years, and filled some minor offices of trust. Benjamin Gristy relates the time of his first seeing Mr. Orr, which was about the commencement of the "deep snow," late in 1830. It must be remembered that the neighbors were few and far between in those days, and to see the face of a stranger was almost like attending a menagerie. One blustery morning the family descried something in the distance approaching their cabin. On a nearer view it was d scovered to be a man and woman, making their slow and weary way through the drifts of snow. Ever and anon one would

go down in the drift, and be aided out by the other. Their efforts were finally rewarded by reaching the cabin of Mr. Gristy. Of course the latch-string was out, and the strangers were joyfully received, as was wont among the early pioneers. They were nearly exhausted by their long and hard journey, but with the warm hearts to receive them, they soon forgot their fatigue of battling with the snow-storm. It would be needless to add that the friendship here formed, lasted for a life-time, and that these neighbors had the pleasure of enjoying each other's confidence while they sojourned together down the lapse of time. Eli Hartley came about the same time as Orr, and located near him in section 27. He hailed from Kentucky, and had a wife and two children, Melissa and Nathan. His wife died here, and he afterwards married again and reared quite a family of children. He was always known as Esquire Hartley, as he had held the office of justice of the peace for many years, and was the first one in the township. He was a representative man in his day, and had the confidence of his acquaintances. He moved to Menard county about 1850, where it is said that he died.

In 1831 there was quite an addition to the settlement, among whom were three brothers and their families, Jacob, William and Conrad Long. They were from Tennessee, and all settled near each other in section 32, around the Mounds. The former had a family of eight children. William had seven children, and Conrad nine. They were all excellent citizens, and were liked by their neighbors. Jacob remained here until his family had all grown up and married, and then he and his wife went to the state of Missouri to live with one of his children that had moved to that state. They both died there a few years ago. William sold his place on the Mounds, and moved to Lee township. He died here in 1872, age 80 years. His wife had died several years before. In an early day he commanded a company of militia on muster day, and was, therefore, known as Captain Long. Several of his descendants reside in the county. Conrad also died in the county, about three years ago. He was then living at the old homestead near the Mounds. His wife died several years ago. Some of their children reside in the county. Another settler of 1831, was James Hamilton, a native of Kentucky. He came to the state in 1830, and stopped with many others in the "Sangamo" settlement, and the following spring came to the Pea Ridge and located in section 19. He had a large family, and many were the hard struggles he experienced to keep them supplied with the necessities of life. Mr. Hamilton was the father in-law of Esquire Hartley. The place he settled on, is now owned by James S. Beall. He died at the old homestead many years ago. One of the children, wife of Mr. Beall, is yet living here, and resides on the farm where her father settled in sec. 19. Abraham Brunk located here in 1831, on section 22. He was a brother-in-law of Granville Bond. He moved over from Lee township, in the history of which will be found a further account of this pioneer.

Joseph Marrett settled here in 1832. He was a native of Maryland, and moved with his parents to Ohio in 1804. Twenty-five years later he came to the state of Illinois, and first stopped in Scott county. Here he married Rebecca Davis, and in the spring of 1832, moved to Pea Ridge and settled in section 31. Six children have been born to the family, only two of whom are residents of the county. Mrs. Marrett died in the fall of 1874. Mr. M., is yet living and is in the eightieth year of his age. He resides with his son, John B., in Lee township. A little later the "Old man Johnson" and his family settled in section 20. He was also from the South. He resided here for many years, when he went to the state of Missouri, and it is said he is yet living there with one of his children. Two sons, David and Willis, are living at or near the old home. Another early settler is J. J. Pevehouse. He came to the county a single man in 1833. The family were from Kentucky. An uncle of the above located in section 19, and afterwards moved to Clayton. J. J. married one of his daughters, and also settled in section 19, where he yet resides, and is a successful farmer. He has represented his township on the County Board one term. Archibald McCaskill was a native of Scotland, and came to America a single man. He afterwards married, and about 1835, came to the county and first stopped in Missouri township, where he taught school for a time. About 1839 or 1840, he moved to Pea Ridge and settled in section 12. He acted in the capacity of a local Methodist preacher, and frequently held church services in this vicinity. It is said that for honor and integrity he had no superiors. He died about 1858, at his home in section 12. His wife survived him but a few years. Two of the family are residents of the county, W. H. McCaskill and Mrs. McPhail of Lee township. The former lives on the hom stead farm in section 12. The northern part of the township was not settled until 1836, when the following persons came. They were from the south and made their advent about the same time. They were James Pell, Wade Blansett, Tillet Blansett, and a man by the name of Lindsey. Among other early settlers are Robert Lester, John Brown, Roderick Crisp, Thomas McDannold, D. K. Watson and others.

The first lands conveyed were by the United States to soldiers of the war of 1812. The most of these grants were made in 1817 and '18, under the administration of James Monroe. The following are a few of the first as shown by the records: United States to Festus L. Thompson, the S. W. ¼ of section 29, made August 5, 1818. Thomas Ball received the S. W. ¼ of section 31, November 3, 1817. Joseph Allen the N. W. ¼ of section 32, Nov. 29, 1817. December 15, following, Oliver Thomas entered the S. W. ¼ of section 32. Alvin Boyden entered the S. E. ¼ of section 31, January 21, 1818. At the same date, the heirs of N. Young received a patent of the N. E. ¼ of sec. 31. Chas. Hyler the S. E. ¼ of section 30, August 25, 1818. The first child born in the township was a daughter of Granville and Elizabeth Bond. The interesting event took place in 1830 or '31. The first to teach the children of the pioneers was a young man by the name of John Lester in the winter of 1832-'33. The school-house was situated just over the line in Adams county near where Pea Ridge and Lee townships corner on the west. The first house erected in the township

for school purposes was situated in section 36, on the land now owned by Thomas McDonnald. It was a hewed log building, and about twenty feet square. It was roofed with clapboards, and the seams between the logs were chinked and plastered. The expenses of building were jointly defrayed by the people of the settlement, with the understanding that it should be utilized for both school and church purposes. It was furnished with the old-fashioned benches, and a rude pulpit. This was in 1837 or '38 Levin Green, a local Methodist minister, did the first preaching as early as 1831. He then resided in Missouri township. The first circuit rider was the Rev. Wilson. Among other early preachers were, Thomas Williams, Granville Bond, and the Rev. Ralston. The first justices of the peace were Eli Hartley and Esquire Pevehouse. Dr. Clarkson was the first to practice medicine in this part of the county. He resided a little north of Mt. Sterling. Doctors Trabue and Window were also early practitioners. The latter was also a local preacher. He is said to be yet living in the state of Minnesota. The first mill that the pioneers had access to in this settlement was a band mill, brought here in 1831, by Benjamin Gristy. He had been down to Logan's creek, and came across it, then in the possession of Abraham Logan. They soon struck up a bargain, and Mr. Gristy purchased it for ten dollars. He brought it to his settlement, and it proved a perfect God-send to his neighbors. All had access to it free of charge or toll. They came for miles around to grind their meal. At times it was kept in operation day and night. They would sit up all night and grind in order not to delay other parties in waiting. It was laborious work, but was far better than cracking it in a pestle, or grating it with a tin pan grater. The little stone burrs of this mill may yet be seen on the premises of the old Gristy homestead.

This township contains many natural advantages, having good coal veins lying but a few feet from the surface in various parts of its territory. Excellent sand stone is to be found in all parts of the township. Considerable attention is paid to stock raising. The first blooded stock was introduced by D. K. Watson. It was the Durham breed of cattle, imported from the state of Ohio.

Supervisors.—The following are those who have represented the county board since township organization: Daniel Roberts was elected in 1854, and served one term. D. K. Watson, elected in 1855, and served two terms. Isaac Parker, elected in 1857. D. K. Watson re-elected in 1858, and served until 1862. Thomas Dawson, elected in 1862, and served three terms; was appointed chairman of the board in 1864. John P. Richmond, elected in 1865, and served one term. D. K. Watson, re-elected in 1866. J. J. Pevehouse, elected in 1867, served one term. James Brady, elected in 1868. Joseph E. Mann, elected in 1869, and served five terms. D. K. Watson, re-elected in 1874, served one term, and was chairman of the board. Joseph E Mann was re-elected in 1875, and served one term. Thomas J. Nolan, elected in 1876. James Brady, re-elected in 1877, and served two terms. T. C. McMurry, elected in 1879, served one term. James Brady, re-elected in 1881. Thomas C. McMurry, re-elected in 1881, re-elected in 1882, and is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

D. K. Watson

NINE miles west of Chillicothe, in Ross county, Ohio, was born David K. Watson, on the 20th day of July, 1818. Irish and German blood are mingled in his veins. His father, Alexander Watson, was a native of Ireland, and coming to America with his mother when young, settled in Ohio. His mother, Jane Kehr, was of German descent, and was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. The Kehr family were early settlers of Madison county, Ohio. David K. Watson was the next to the oldest of a family of five children composed of four sons and one daughter. His home was in Ross county, Ohio, till he was sixteen years of age. His education was principally obtained in the schools of the vicinity in which he lived in Ohio. He attended school one winter after coming to Illinois. His father having died, his mother moved with the family to Illinois in the fall of 1834, and settled near Naples, in Scott county, then a part of Morgan. In 1837 the family moved to Pike county, and took up their residence three miles southeast of Griggsville. Mr. Watson being the oldest son, and his mother a widow, he had the management of the farm and the care of the family from an early age.

In the year 1843 he went back to Ohio, and married Ruth W. Kirkpatrick, daughter of Abraham Kirkpatrick. She was born and raised near New Holland in Pickaway county, Ohio. After his marriage he went to farming in Scott county, where also part of the time he was employed in a mill. He at that time had no capital, and owned no land. By the year 1848 he had saved enough means to purchase the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township one north, range four west, in Brown county. He continued to live in Scott county till July, 1850, and then moved on this land. His home has been in Pea Ridge township from that time to the present. He has been an enterprising and energetic farmer, and now owns three hundred and eighty acres of land, all under fence and in one body, in the southwest part

of Pea Ridge township, two miles northwest of Mound Station. The death of his wife occurred on the 9th of August, 1874. He has had six children. Abraham M. Watson, the oldest, died at the age of twenty-eight. The oldest daughter, Mary, died in infancy, and the next son, James E., at the age of twenty. Emma A. is the wife of C. J. Davis of Pea Ridge township. Almarine R. is now managing the home farm; and Marcus H. is carrying on the drug business at Clayton, in Adams county.

He won an honorable record as a soldier in the war of the rebellion. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in company E. One Hundred and Nineteenth regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. On the organization of the company he was elected first lieutenant. He was mustered in the United States service on the 19th of November, 1862. His regiment was with the Army of the Tennessee in Western Tennessee; was on the Meridian raid with Sherman in the early part of the year 1864; and was part of the force sent to reinforce Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Mr. Watson was at the taking of Fort Derussy, near the mouth of Red river. At the engagement at Yellow Bayou, on the 18th of May, 1864, he was shot through the left leg by a minnie ball and severely wounded. The bones of the leg were shattered. He was confined in the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Quincy, Illinois, three months. He returned to his regiment the last of September, 1864, but his wound incapacitated him from active service. He resigned, and was mustered out on the 5th of November, 1864. After his return home his oldest son, Abraham M., volunteered and served till the close of the war in company G., One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Illinois regiment.

In his political belief Mr. Watson was at first attached to the Whig party. In the famous Presidential campaign of 1840, when the Whigs swept the country triumphantly and elected their candidate, he cast his first vote for President for Gen. Harrison, the Whig nominee. After the dissolution of the Whig party he became a Republican. He has liberal views, and in elections, where political issues have not involved, he has frequently supported candidates who belonged to a different political faith. He has been one of the representative men of Pea Ridge township. He was elected a member of the Board of supervisors from this township in 1855, the second year after the adoption of township organization, acting as chairman of the Board in that year, and has been several times reëlected. His connection with the Methodist church extends back forty years, having become a member of that denomination in Pike county in 1842. He became a member of the Masonic order at Naples, in 1848. He is now connected with the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery of Knight Templars at Clayton, Adams county. His residence is now with his son-in-law, C. J. Davis, in Pea Ridge township.

ALMOREEN B. RATCLIFF.

THE ancestors of Mr. Ratcliff were Englishmen, who came to America, and settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia, while the thirteen American colonies were yet subject to the British crown. His grandfather, Thomas Ratcliff, was a native of England. He married in Virginia, Susan McClure, who was born in Ireland. About the year 1790, he removed to Kentucky, and was one of the early settlers of Woodford county. Joseph Ratcliff, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in the year 1781, and was about nine years old at the time of the removal of the family to Kentucky. In Woodford county, of the latter State, he grew to mature years, and married Mary Bryant, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Peter Bryant.

Almoreen B. Ratcliff was the fourth of a family of eight children, of whom five are now living. He has one brother living in Adams county, a sister in Morgan county, and two other sisters in Texas. He was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, within four miles of Versailles, on the 28th of December, 1814. He was raised in his native county. His early educational advantages were the same as those common in Kentucky at that time, and consisted of primitive and inferior subscription schools. From the time he was fourteen, till after twenty-one years of age, he was employed in a rope walk. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, and was offered a good salary to assume charge of an establishment in Kentucky, but instead resolved on coming to Illinois, to which State his father had removed in the fall of 1835, residing in Morgan county till 1837, and then removing to a farm in Adams county, three or four miles west of the Brown county line, where he died in 1855 Mr. Ratcliff came to this State in the spring of 1837. He had saved $500 in Kentucky, and with this his father had purchased for him a quarter section of land in township one north, range four west, in Brown county. The improvements consisted of a cabin, a well, and ten or twelve acres in cultivation. December 28th, 1840, he married Elizabeth M. McCoy, who died April 2d, 1843. The latter year, after his first wife's death, he went to Jacksonville, and for the greater part of the time for two years was employed in the manufacture of hemp, April, 1845. He married as his second wife Sarah Lackey, a native of Pike county in this State. Her death occurred in the fall of 1847.

In the spring of 1849, in company with five comrades from Adams county, he set out for California to search for gold. Leaving Adams county the last of March, the party reached the gold regions on the tributaries of the American river on the 3d of September. While in California, he was digging for gold on Amador river, a branch of the San Joaquin, and on the Yuba. Returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama, Havana, Cuba, and New Orleans, he reached Illinois in June, 1851. On his return, he purchased his present farm in section thirty, township one north, range four west, (Pea Ridge township). On the 25th of November, 1852, he was united in marriage to Agnes, daughter of Henry Cohenour. He died on the 16th of November, 1881. He has five children living, John H., Edwin E., Clara B., Eva G., and Horace G. Seven are deceased. In the fall of 1881, four children, two sons and two daughters, (William L., aged twenty-five, Joseph, aged twenty-one, Mary Emma, eighteen years old, and Lanora, aged thirteen), with their mother, died within a month's time. Mr. Ratcliff has been

a successful farmer, and is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land. As a Whig, his first vote for President was cast for Henry Clay in 1836. He was an early Republican, and before the organization of the Republican party, was accused of holding abolition doctrine. Since the year 1840 he has been a member of the Presbyterian church. He has served as township collector, and as a member of the board of supervisors.

BENJAMIN D. GRISTY

B. D. GRISTY, now one of the oldest settlers living in Pea Ridge township, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, April 27th, 1813. His father, Benjamin Gristy, who was born in Maryland in 1781, went, when a boy, with his father's family to Kentucky, where he grew up and married Nancy Dunn, who was born in 1782 in Pennsylvania, and whose father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of eleven children, of whom all grew to manhood and womanhood. All, except one, are now living, and four reside in Brown county. In the fall of 1830, the family moved from Kentucky to Illinois, and settled on section twenty-six of township one north, range four west, (Pea Ridge). Here Mr. Gristy's father improved a farm, and lived till he died, May 27th, 1858. His widow survived till September, 1863. He was a man of fair education, and both in Kentucky and this State held a license as exhorter in the Methodist church, of which he was a member for many years. He assisted in organizing an early Methodist church in the southwest part of Missouri township.

Mr. Gristy was seventeen years of age when he came to this county. After his father died, his home was with his mother till her death. On the 21st of February, 1866, he married Margaret Colleasure, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who came to Illinois with her father, John Colleasure, in 1857. He owns a farm of two hundred and fifty-five acres in Pea Ridge township. He was originally a Whig in politics, and voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840. He was a Whig as long as that party lasted, and then became a Republican. In county and township elections he is accustomed to vote for the best man for office without regard to politics. For a number of years he has been connected with the Methodist church, and is a member of the church of that denomination at Mound Station.

JAY BROWN

WAS born at Bloomington, McLean county, Illinois, May 9th, 1843. His father, Josiah Brown, was a native of Connecticut, but was raised in Albany county, New York. In 1833, he came to Chicago, and was present at the first sale of lots in that then infant town. The Indians, at that time, outnumbered the whites three to one, and he had little faith in the future of the settlement, and so lost a magnificent opportunity of making a fortune. His first wife had died in New York. His second marriage took place in Tazewell county, of this State, to Mrs. Phebe Margaret Houghtaling. Her maiden name was Burhans. After living in various places in this State, he went to Iowa, thence to Macon county, Missouri, and in 1861 came to Brown county, where he died in 1874. He had a good education, and filled, for some years, the office of justice of the peace, having also acted in that capacity in New York and Missouri. The subject of this sketch was eighteen when he came to this county. He went to school but six months altogether, and obtained his education by his own efforts at home. October, 1869, he married Anna Vancil, who was born and raised in Liberty township, Brown county. He has three children, Mary, Ray, and Iva. He has always been a Democrat, and has taken an active interest in politics from the time he first came to the county, though he was then not old enough to exercise the right of suffrage. He has served as collector of Pea Ridge township. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1873, and again in 1877.

J. M. LONG.

CONRAD LONG, father of J. M. Long, was of German descent. His parents moved at an early date from the Carolinas to East Tennessee where the early part of his life was spent. He was married in East Tennessee to Lucretia Warren, who was born in Tennessee, and whose parents had died when she was a child. A few years after his marriage he came to Illinois, residing for a few months in Morgan county, and then coming to what is now Brown county, at that time still a part of Schuyler; soon after coming to the county he raised a crop of wheat on ground now covered by the town of Mt. Sterling, renting the land from Mr. Curry; he subsequently entered eighty acres of land in section thirty-three of township one north, range four west; making the journey to Quincy, where the land office then was, on horseback; at that time only a few cabins marked the site of the present city of Quincy; he lived on this land till his death, which occurred in September, 1879; his wife died in December, 1878. He was a good citizen, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist church. He had ten children; all of them grew to mature years, married, and had families. All are living except the oldest son, William Riley Long. Five reside in Brown county.

Jacob M. Long was the sixth of the children; he was born on the farm on which he now lives, in section thirty-three of Pea Ridge township, on the 6th of July, 1837, and was raised in Brown county. In the spring of 1859, in company with his brother, John Long, he went to Pike's Peak, Colorado, and the succeeding summer was spent in looking for the gold with which, it was supposed at that time, that locality abounded; the Indians stole their cattle, and the trip did not prove a success. November, 1866, he married Catharine Noland, a native of Brown county. Mr. and Mrs. Long have three children, Arthur, Luella, and Carrie Anna. He is a Democrat in politics.

THOMAS I. McDANNOLD.

THOMAS I. McDANNOLD, one of the old residents of Brown county, is a native of Kentucky, and was born at Owingsville, the county seat of Bath county, on the 5th of July, 1826. His ancestors on his father's side were Scotch; Alexander McDannold, his great-grand father, came from Aberdeen, Scotland, to America prior to the year 1750, and settled in Culpepper county, Virginia; Reuben McDannold, son of Alexander McDannold, removed at an early period from Virginia to Kentucky, and settled near Mt. Sterling in Montgomery county; John McDannold, father of Thomas I. McDannold, was born in this part of Kentucky, about the year 1800; he was raised in Montgomery county. After his marriage to Elizabeth Iles, he became a resident of Owingsville, Bath county; his wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bath county, and was the daughter of Thomas Iles, a native of Pennsylvania, and an early resident of Kentucky. John McDannold was the proprietor of a store, and was interested in other business enterprises in the town of Owingsville; he was an ardent member of the Whig party, and took much interest in politics and public affairs; it is said that he held at different times all the county offices in Bath county, serving several years as clerk and sheriff. While on a visit to New York city for the purpose of buying some goods, he was exposed to the cholera and immediately after his return home, was taken sick with that disease and died; this was in the year 1833; he left six children, of whom Thomas I. McDannold was the next to the oldest.

In the year 1835, his mother moved with the family to Springfield Illinois; Mr. McDannold was then nine years of age. He remembers the Springfield of that period as a small town of less than the present size of Mt. Sterling. His education was obtained principally in Springfield, though the town then had only small schools of an inferior description. His mother having married a second time, moved ten miles north of Springfield. Mr. McDannold's home was in that part of Sangamon county till 1844, when he went to Pike county, Missouri, where his grandfather, Reuben McDannold, at that time resided. He was then eighteen years of age. In the fall of 1845, he came to Brown county, and made his home with General James Singleton, who had married his only sister, Parthenia, and who had taken up his residence in Mt. Sterling, to engage in the practice of law. March, 1848, he married Mary Elizabeth Means, daughter of Maj. John Means; she was a native of Lewis county, Kentucky, and came to Brown county with her father in 1835. After his marriage he purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land, three miles and a half northwest of Mt. Sterling, engaged in farming, and has been living at this place ever since. He is the owner of five hundred acres of land, the greater part of which lies in Pea Ridge township. He has four children. John J. McDannold, the oldest, is engaged in the practice of law at Mt. Sterling, and Thomas R. McDannold is a farmer of Pea Ridge township; the two younger children are George and Clara. The old Whig party enlisted his support when he became old enough to interest himself in the politics of the country. He afterwards became a Republican, and was one of that pioneer band of Republicans in Brown county, who in 1856 supported Fremont, the first Republican nominee for the presidency.

BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

SITUATED in the extreme Northwestern part of the county is Birmingham township, its nearest railroad station and town being Plymouth a few miles distant from its Northeast corner, in Hancock county, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway. It is bounded on the North by McDonough county, on the East by Brooklyn, on the South by Huntsville, and on the West by Hancock county. Entering the towship, between sections 3 and 4, from McDonough county on the North, Crooked creek winds its course through the Northeastern portion of its territory and passes into Brooklyn near the Southern line of section 13. Along its whole route affluents pour their waters into it. The principal tributary is Flower creek, which traverses the township from west to east, and receives near the central part, the waters of Flower branch. Farther south and flowing in a northeasterly direction, are Harrison and Lewis branches, tributaries of considerable size and of great value as reservoirs and for drainage for that portion through which they flow. The township is nearly equally divided between undulating and fertile prairie land in the south and north; and heavy timber land along the water courses, though

much of which was formerly forest, is now cleared. The entire township is well supplied with timber, and well watered, and is sufficiently rolling to drain well, and throughout the township are well improved farms, with pleasant houses; and prosperity on all sides is the result of many years of toil and privation. The first patents to land in Birmingham were issued October 6, 1817, to James Whitney for the N. E. ¼ of section 12; Abraham Mulett for the S. W. ¼ of section 28; and Patrick McGinness for the S. E. ¼ of section 28. October 14, 1817, to Winthrop Dodge for the S. E. ¼ of section 25; November 29, 1817, to Elias Duly for the S. W. ¼ of section 3.

The first to seek a home on the hills of Crooked creek in Birmingham, was Brummel Sapp, an old friend and neighbor of the Manlove family in North Carolina, some of whom had left their homes in that state and arrived in Schuyler county as early as 1824; and had written back glowing descriptions of the richness of the soil and the beauty of the country, which information scattered among their old neighbors induced many to seek homes in this and adjoining townships, throughout the county. Brummel Sapp was born in North Carolina, in 1790, where he grew to manhood and married. Hearing, through the Manloves of the beautiful country, which offered to all a home, almost free of charge, in the early fall of 1831, he loaded his few household effects into a one-horse wagon, drawn by an old, worn-out blind horse, began his long and tiresome journey, accompanied by his wife and children, Harmon, Jefferson, Jacob, Adam and Newell, twins, William P., S. R., and Sarah. After many weeks' travel, he reached Rushville late in fall of 1831. It being late in the season, and the necessaries of life being scarce, he thought it wiser to remain in the settlement, until spring, than to attempt a settlement in the wilderness at the beginning of winter. He remained in the settlement at Rushville until the spring of 1832; and then moved direct to Birmingham and in the timber within a half mile of Crooked creek, on the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 3, on which he subsequently built his cabin and cleared his fields. He was the first settler in the township; and away from friends and neighbors he toiled day after day. He sowed the first wheat in the township, a field of three acres, which produced the bountiful yield of one hundred and sixteen bushels. On his old homestead he spent his declining years, surrounded by a large family of children, having witnessed the transformation from a wilderness to a thickly settled and intelligent community, many of whom had shared with him the hardships and privations of the same frontier life, and assisted in making nature the servant instead of the master of man. Mr. Sapp died on the 31st day of March, 1872, at the ripe age of eighty-two years, and left a large family of children, many of whom are highly respected citizens of the township. David Manlove, an old neighbor of Mr. Sapp, was the first to follow him into Birmingham, only two months later. He had left his home in North Carolina, with his father, and arrived in Schuyler county, in the fall of 1824, and had been living in what is Rushville prior to his removal to Birmingham. He brought his effects, and a wife, and his children, Elizabeth, Annie, William and Franklin in a one horse wagon, and selected for his home the N. W. ¼ of section 3, which he subsequently entered, and upon which he continued to reside, until he bought an interest in a mill and moved to Birmingham village. Moses Manlove, a brother of David, with his wife and family, came into the township and settled on the N. E. ¼ of section 5, where he built his cabin and made his home for some years. He came to Birmingham at the same time as David; and an elder brother, Jonathan D., also came with his family and made an improvement on the N. W. ¼ of section 9, where his son, William B., still resides. This same year Peter Popham, a bachelor, with his father, came from Kentucky in the summer and settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 29. A man named Haggard with family took possession of the N. W. ¼ of section 30. He was a practical wheelwright, and came in 1832. Among the number moving into and assisting in the development of the country in 1833, was a man named Renshaw, who arrived with his wife and a family of children and settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 31, and Edward Wade and family, from Morgan county, residents of Tennessee. Wade built his cabin on the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of section 4, bought the land and lived there for many years. He was a soldier of the war of 1812; and participated in the battle of New Orleans. He is now residing at Plymouth, Hancock county, Illinois. David Wade, a brother of Edward, with a wife and family, came from the same place as Edward, and made his home on the S. E. ¼ of section 5. Isaac Pigeon and family were near neighbors of Mr. Sapp in 1833, and improved an adjacent farm. William and Jesse Bodenhammer, brothers, old neighbors of Mr. Sapp and the Manloves, came from North Carolina with their families in the spring of 1833. William Bodenhammer selected the S. W. ¼ of section 3, built his cabin, and by years of unceasing toil died possessed of a fine farm, on which some of his descendants now reside. Jesse Bodenhammer at first lived with William but afterward moved to the N. W. ¼ of section 9, made some improvements and then sold and emigrated to Arkansas. The father-in-law of Brummel Sapp, Adam Wier, with his children, Jacob, Daniel, Barbara and Margaret, and Bernard and Samuel, two married sons, arrived from North Carolina, in the spring of 1833. Adam Wier bought the forty acres in the southeast corner of the S. E. ¼ of section 3, and there spent the remainder of his days. Bernard rented a farm, while Samuel improved the S. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 15, where he continued to reside until his death. The Wiers left many descendants in the township, George H. Wier being one of the number.

The following year (1834) witnessed the arrival and settlement of a large number of families in different parts of the township. Among the number were three brothers, Alexander, John and Charles Bilderback, who came from Adams county, where their father had arrived from Kentucky some years previously and settled in this county. They came in the spring, and located land, building their cabins and improving their farms. Alexander settled on the northwest quarter of section 28; John on the southwest quarter of section 29, and Charles on the southeast quarter of section 28. All have children living in the township.

These three brothers were followed in the fall of the same year by two other brothers, William H. and James Bilderback. William H. selected the southeast quarter of section 29, and James built his cabin and made his improvements on the adjoining quarter. James G. King also settled in the township the same year, on the southwest quarter of section 4, where he now resides. Alpheus Oliver, a young unmarried man, whose parents resided in Adams county, improved the southwest quarter of section 31. Jonathan Thorp, a native of North Carolina, and a relative of the Manloves, moved into Birmingham in the spring of this year. He had been in other parts of the county since 1829, and when he came here he had a wife and family of children. He made a pre-emption of the southeast quarter of section 6, but did not remain long, moving back to Rushville. David Graham, a native of Virginia, was another arrival this year; he was a young unmarried man of considerable education and much energy. He came from Rushville in the spring of 1834, where he had been living the previous year. He squatted on the northeast quarter of section 11, where he built a cabin, and afterwards married a widow lady, Mrs. Frances M. Stout, in January, 1835, and then moved to the site of the present village of Birmingham, and built a mill. He lived in the village the remainder of his days, and reared a large family of children. Robert Wilson, unmarried, a practical millwright, arrived a short time after Mr. Graham, and noticing the superior facilities for a mill, suggested them to David Graham, who was favorably impressed by them. Mr. Graham and Wilson at once made preparations to build the mill. Mr. Wilson sold his interest to Moses and David Manlove in 1838, and went further west. Two families from Virginia made settlements in the northern part of the township in 1834. They made the journey in an ox cart. One was Thomas Twidell, with a wife and large family of boys, and settled in Round Prairie; the other was Simeon Morris. John T. Gash and family came from Kentucky at the same time that Col. Geo. H. Briscoe and John L. Ewing, of Huntsville, arrived in 1835, settled in Birmingham township, built his cabin, and cultivated the southwest quarter of section 33. His family was composed almost entirely of boys. He moved to Macomb, Illinois, some years ago, where he died. William Edwards and family followed their old neighbors from North Carolina, and came into the township in the spring of 1835, improved a farm, after building a cabin on the southwest quarter of section 6, where they spent many years; subsequently sold out, moved to Hancock county, and finally returned to the village of Birmingham, where the old gentleman died. The community was still further increased in 1836 by the arrival of James and Harrison Graham, brothers of David Graham, who brought their mother, and made their homes in the village with their brother. They came direct from Virginia, and were accompanied by Jonathan Tucker, a Methodist minister and a native of Kentucky, who also made his home in the village. John L. Carden and family also came with the Grahams from the same place, and after building his cabin, he purchased the southwest quarter of section 14, which he made one of the finest farms in the county. His son, John S. Carden, now owns and occupies the old homestead, with his family. The old gentleman has been dead several years. Among those who found homes in this romantic and fertile section of the township in 1837 was a well-educated young man, William Noel, who was single when he came to the village of Birmingham, but soon afterwards found a wife in the person of Sarah Graham. He bought and improved the south half of section 11, and spent his days in enriching his home. His widow survives him and resides upon the home-place, with her son, C. C. Noel. S. S. Walker and Edward Whipple were in the county as early as 1838, and may be classed among those known as old settlers—the pioneers who struggled with nature and improved the township.

The marriage of David Graham and Mrs. Frances M. Stout, on the 15th day of January, 1835, was the first wedding ceremony in the township. An infant daughter, born to Mrs. Brummel Sapp, was the first birth, and by the subsequent death of the child while a mere babe in 1834, together with its burial upon the home-place, was chronicled the first death, and the location of the first graveyard, in the township. Peter Borin, a Methodist minister, preached the first sermon at the house of Mr. Sapp, in the summer of 1833. Revs. W. Pitner and John P. Richmond, both Methodists, were the pioneer preachers; and the first physicians to practice were: Drs. North, John P. Richmond and Hubert Grizzle. David Manlove was the first justice of the peace, and dealt out justice to all in a fair and even-handed manner. Austin Wheeler had the first forge in the township, where the village now stands, as early as 1834. We have previously alluded to the first mill in the recital of the arrival of Robert Wilson. Upon the acceptance, by David Graham, of the proposition made by Robert Wilson to build a mill, work was at once commenced on the dam. It was vigorously prosecuted, and by the spring of 1836, the first grist was ground. The mill was a neat two-story frame building, the first erected in the township, and the motive power was obtained through the medium of an undershot water-wheel. The burrs were brought from St. Louis. When first completed, the mill was purely a grist-mill, and at a later period a saw-mill was added. After serving the people of this township for nearly half a century, the high water of 1882 undermined it, and on the 5th day of May, it was carried down Crooked creek, and the only vestige that now remains is the dam, over which the waters roll, singing a requiem of the past. The roads of the township at the present day are in a good condition, and conveniently located. The numerous streams are spanned by substantial bridges, making it convenient in getting to all parts of the township. Outside of the village there is a handsome frame edifice belonging to the United Brethren congregation. It was built in 1857, on the northwest quarter of section 18, but has since been removed to the northwest quarter of Sec. 17. It is worth about $500. Rev. John Carr is the present pastor. The building is known as Mount Harmony Chapel.

The schools of the township are eight in number, all provided with neat and comfortable frame buildings, well supplied with furniture and the necessary apparatus for their

successful operation. The annual term is six months. The financial condition is of the most flattering character. The timber of the township is of the most valuable species and abundant in supply, while building stone of all kinds is plentiful along the banks of Crooked creek. A quarry has been opened on the northwest quarter of section 11, from which a superior quality of limestone has been taken, and of which the piers of the bridges over Crooked and Flower creeks were constructed, and they have withstood the erosion of the waters for many years without perceptible effect. A portable steam saw mill now situated on the northeast quarter of section 9, belonging to and operated by George W. Smith, is now the only manufacturing establishment. The citizens of Birmingham are social, courteous and progressive, respecting the laws and observing the Golden Rule. Nature has bestowed her bounties upon them liberally. The census report of 1880 gives the number of improved farms as 201, and places the population at 1,074.

The township has always been represented in the board of supervisors by some of its most intelligent, progressive and representative men, whose influence has been felt in every work of a substantial and beneficial character. The following is a list of supervisors from the time that the county adopted township organization to the present time. The first to represent the township was Col. James G. King, who was elected in 1854 and served until 1857. Solomon Twidell was elected in 1857, and was succeeded by Col. James G. King in 1858, who was followed by Solomon Twidell in 1859–60. William Dron was elected in 1861, and was chosen as the representative for five consecutive terms. His tenure of office expired in 1867, when William T. McCreery was chosen and served one year. John T. Wycoff was elected in 1868, and served one term; and then William T. McCreery was the representative until 1871. Edward Whipple was elected in 1871, and served one year. William T. McCreery was again returned three years in succession, and in 1873 and '74, was chosen chairman of the board, Marcus Whetstone was elected in 1875 and served one year, and was succeeded by William T. McCreery, who served a year. A. L. Beard was the representative in 1877–78. Marcus Whetstone was again chosen in 1879, and has performed his duties with such ability that he has been the supervisor ever since, and is the present incumbent. The township took its name from the village.

BIRMINGHAM VILLAGE.

Nestled in a pretty and romantic valley, upon the east bank of Crooked creek, in the northeastern corner of the township bearing the same name, is the pleasant little village of Birmingham, with its neat little houses, well-kept lawns, and quiet beauty. The bridge spanning Crooked creek, and below, the old mill dam, over which the clear waters flow with a ceaseless roar, add to its beauty and break what would otherwise be a painful silence; while south of the village lies the silent city of the dead—the Birmingham Cemetery—on a beautiful knoll, shaded by the trees of the forest, and ornamented with white monuments, marking the resting place of the departed loved ones. The cemetery was located in 1835, and is handsomely kept.

The waters of the creek rush past the village with great velocity and with sufficient volume to make the place one of the most desirable manufacturing sites in the state. The site of the village was surveyed and platted by county surveyor Allen Persinger, July 1st, 1836, for David Graham, David Manlove and Moses Manlove, the original proprietors. It is situated on the northeast quarter of section 11. The village at one time gave promise of reaching some prominence, as there were located some years ago, a large tannery, a harness shop, employing five hands, two large stores, two cooper shops and a large fanning mill manufactory, but they have long since disappeared, and no sounds of manufacturing interests now greet the ears of the residents. The first house built in the town was the double log-cabin of David Graham and Robert Wilson, which they built and occupied together while constructing the mill in 1835. Harrison Graham, in 1838, opened the first store, and had for a partner either Elihu or Cyrus Meredith. The first post-office was established about the year 1839, and William Noel was the first postmaster. The first hotel was kept by Jonathan Tucker, in 1845. The first school was taught by William Noel, in a small log building in the village, in the year 1837. The first church ever built in the township, was the small frame building erected by the Protestant Methodists in the village, in 1852.

PRESENT BUSINESS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.

General Store.—Wilson & Myers.
Postmaster.—G. W. Howell.
Physician.—Nicholas Wilson.
Blacksmiths.—Groves & Casey.
Wagonmaker.—William Alters.
Shoemaker.—Solomon C. Sell.
Justice of the Peace.—David Sapp.

There is a handsome, little frame church in the village belonging to the Protestant Methodists, and was built in 1865. The present pastor is Rev. Winans.

The school-house is a neat frame building, and the annual session of school is seven months. But one teacher is employed.

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

[SCHUYLER COUNTY.]

CITY OF RUSHVILLE.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Anderson, Edwin M.,	Rushville,	Rushville,	Drugs, Books and Stationery,	Lewisburg, Va.,	1838
Bogue, Mark,	"	"	County Clerk,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1852
Bagby, John S.,	"	"	Student at Law,	" " "	1853
Loucilla Walker,	"	"	Wife of John S. Bagby,	" " "	1858
Brannstool, George,	"	"	Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,	Germany,	1856
Elizabeth Reiffy,	"	"	Wife of George Brannstool,	"	1860
Bagby, John C.,	"	"	Attorney at Law,		1846
Mary A. Scripps,	"	"	Wife of John C. Bagby,	Cape Girardeau Co. Mo	1837
Baker, George W.,	"	"	Deputy Sheriff and Constable,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1837
Mary L. Rose,	"	"	Wife of George W. Baker,	" " "	1841
Carlin, S. E.,	"	"	Attorney at Law,	Fulton Co., Ill.,	1877
Josephine Boozle,	"	"	Wife of S. E. Carlin,	" "	1877
Craske, Henry,	"	"	Grocer and General Produce,	Suffolk, England,	1868
Ellen M. Jones,	"	"	Wife of Henry Craske,	Herkimer Co., N. Y.,	1868
Crosier, William A.,	"	"	Dealer in Marble and Granite,	Juniata Co., Pa.,	1858
Susan C. Boileau,	"	"	Wife of William A. Crosier,	Montgomery Co., Pa.,	1858
Campbell, J. Nelson,	"	"	Prop. of Steam Saw Mill, Dealer and Shipper in Hard Wood Lumber,	Westmoreland Co., Pa.	1868
Susan Washabaugh,	"	"	Wife of J. Nelson Campbell,	Fayette Co., Pa.,	1868
Dyson, Edwin,	"	"	Editor and Publisher *Rushville Times*,	England,	1841
Mary F. Irwin,	"	"	Wife of Edwin Dyson,	Kentucky,	
Fowler, William,	"	"	Family Groceries,	Virginia,	1862
Jane Cochran,	"	"	Wife of William Fowler,	Belmont Co., Ohio,	1862
Foote, J.,	"	"	Owner and Proprietor Knitting Factory,	England,	1873
Martha A. Childs,	"	"	Wife of J. Foote,	Maine,	1874
Greer, R. L.,	"	"	Groceries, Glass and Queensware,	Ireland,	1841
Jane E. McMaster,	"	"	Wife of R. L. Greer,	Ohio,	
Griffith, Reese H.,	"	"	Hardware Merchant,	Wales,	1852
Susan Stebbins,	"	"	Wife of Reese H. Griffith,	Hartford, Conn.,	1852
Hutton, F. J.,	"	"	Dealer in Marble and Granite,	Adams Co., Ill.,	1876
Ella Frisby,	"	"	Wife of F. J. Hutton,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1851
Hall, George E.,	"	"	Hardware and Farm Implements,	" " "	1854
Belle R. Baird,	"	"	Wife of George E. Hall,	Knox Co., Ill.,	1871
Hammond, Jacob,	"	"	Postmaster,	Knox Co., Ohio,	1863
Sarah M. Lawler,	"	"	Wife of Jacob Hammond,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	
Jackson, Ezra	"	"	Proprietor City Hotel,	Scott Co., Ind.,	1829
Emily Brunk,	"	"	Wife of Ezra Jackson,	Morgan Co., Ill.,	
Jackson, Felix,	"	"	Salesman,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1849
Mary A. Greer,	"	"	Wife of Felix Jackson,	" " "	1849
Knowles, John,	"	"	Minister Baptist Church,	England,	1846
Cornelia H. Reno,	"	"	Wife of John Knowles,	Green Co., Ill.,	1856
Larash, W. I.,	"	"	Ed. and Pub'r of *Schuyler County Citizen*,	Allentown, Pa.,	1875
Emilia A. Horney,	"	"	Wife of W. I. Larash,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1857
Leaton, James,	"	"	Minister M. E. Church,	England,	1881
Lockerby, Sarah E.,	"	"	Wife of James Leaton,	Tioga Co., N. Y.,	1881
Little, George,	"	"	Banker,	Lancaster Co., Pa.,	1836
Lloyd, Mary J., dec'd,			First Wife of George Little,	" " "	1840
Lydia E. Scripps,	Rushville,	Rushville,	Present Wife of George Little,	Cape Girardeau Co. Mo	1836
Leach, E. D.,	"	"	Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,	Trumbull Co., Ohio,	1845
Harriet J. Patterson,	"	"	Wife of E. D. Leach,	Adair Co., Kentucky,	
Lee, Frank,	"	"	Harness Manufacturer,	Mahoning Co., Ohio,	1848
Elizabeth Morrell,	"	"	Wife of Frank Lee,	Germany,	1861
Montgomery, S. B.,	"	"	Attorney at Law,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1849
Jennie F. Worthington,	"	"	Wife of S. B. Montgomery,	" " "	1854
McCreery, James G.,	"	"	Drugs and Books,	Ireland,	1828
Anna M. Putman,	"	"	Wife of James G. McCreery,	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	1832
Neil, Augustus,	"	"	Hardware and Farm Implements,	Germany,	1853
Mary E. Beard,	"	"	Wife of Augustus Nell,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1841
Neill, John,	"	"	Sheriff,	" " "	1846
Eliza A. Jones,	"	"	Wife of John Neill,	" " "	1846
Niemann, H. A.,	"	"	Barber and Hair-dresser,	Germany,	1869
Anna M. Clark,	"	"	Wife of H. A. Niemann,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1859
Palmer, Samuel C.,	"	"	Minister Presbyterian Church,	Portage Co., Ohio,	1882
Annie J. Goodman,	"	"	Wife of Samuel C. Palmer,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	1882
Packard, Nathan,	"	"	Proprietor Flour Mill,	Knox Co., Ill.,	1872
Bella M. O'Dell,	"	"	Wife of Nathan Packard,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1860
Rader, William H. H.,	"	"	Circuit Clerk,	Rush Co., Ind.,	1868
Rader, Clara,	"	"	Wife of William H. H. Rader,	" "	1864
Ray, Dwight E.,	"	"			
Snively, E. A.,	Springfield,	Springfield,	Clerk Supreme Court,		
Scott, Thomas W.,	Rushville,	Rushville,	Retired Capitalist,	Montgomery Co., Ind.	1829
Smith, H. A.,	"	"	Principal of Rushville Common School,	Grafton Co., N. H.,	1875
Alice S. Jefferson,	"	"	Wife of H. A. Smith,	Cook Co., Ill.,	1875
Webster, Daniel,	"	"	Confectioner and Oyster House,	Cayuga Co., N. Y.,	1873
Fanny F Kaufman,	"	"	Wife of Daniel Webster,	Lancaster Co., Pa.,	1873

CITY OF RUSHVILLE.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Wells, Charles H.,	Rushville,	Rushville,	Clothier,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1846
Tede Turny,	"	"	Wife of Charles H. Wells,		1879
Warren, Augustus,	"	"	Banker,	Winchester, Tenn.,	1833
Mary Speed,	"	"	Wife of Augustus Warren,	Danville, Ky.,	1855
Walker, P. H.,	"	"	Judge Supreme Court,	Adair Co., Ky.,	1834
Susan McCrosky,	"	"	Wife of P. H. Walker,	Adair Co., Ky.,	1834
Wilson, Thomas,	"	"	General Merchandise,	Ireland,	1837
Susan Clark,	"	"	Wife of Thomas Wilson,	Westmoreland Co., Pa.	1837

RUSHVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Benton, L. M. (nee Dupuy)	Pleasant View,	Pleasant View,	Retired Teacher,	Greenup Co., Ky.,	1834
Benton, George R., M. D.,	Died Oct. 28,'64		Late husband of L. M. Benton,	Adams Co., Ill.,	1852
A. G. Dupuy,	Pleasant View,	Pleasant View,	Father of L. M. Benton,	Greenup Co., Ky.,	1834
C. A. Dupuy (nee Metz),	" "	" "	Mother of L. M. Benton,	Harrison Co., Va.,	1834
Barnes, Amanda P.,	Rushville,	Sect. 21,	Farming and Stock Raiser,	Westmoreland Co., Pa	1857
Barnes, James W.,	Died April 3,'76		Late husband of Amanda P. Barnes,	" "	1857
Bellomy, George W.,	Pleasant View,	Sect. 35,	Farmer, Stock Raiser and T'ship Supervisor	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1850
Frances A. Greer,	" "	Sect. 35,	Wife of George W. Bellomy,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1848
Brewer, James M.,	Rushville,	Sect. 31,	Farmer,	Muskingum Co., Ohio,	1867
Sebra A. Shore,	"	Sect. 31,	Wife of James M. Brewer,	Clay Co., Ill.,	1854
Crandall, Harvey F.,	"	Sect. 12,	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Fulton Co., Ill.,	1867
Mary Agnes Sands,	"	Sect. 12,	Wife of Harvey F. Crandall,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1859
Dimmick, Ebenezer,	Pleasant View,	Pleasant View,	General Merchant and Postmaster,	Ontario Co., N. Y.,	1829
Margaret Philips,	Deceased,		First wife of Ebenezer Dimmick,		
Sarah Lord,	Pleasant View,	Pleasant View,	Present wife of Ebenezer Dimmick,	England,	1840
Mallory, Warren,	" "	" "	General Merchandise,	Brown Co., Ill.,	1846
Clementine Gardner,	Died Dec. 16,'73		First wife of Warren Mallory,	Morgan Co., Ill.,	
Mary E. Race,	Pleasant View,	Pleasant View,	Present wife of Warren Mallory,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1862
McMaster, Robert B.,	Rushville,	Sect. 22,	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Highland Co., Ohio,	1838
Rachel Quinn,	"	Sect. 22,	Wife of Robert B. McMaster,	Hardin Co., Ill.,	1836
Portwood, Stephen,	"	Sect. 19,	Farmer and Coal Mining,	Kentucky,	1858
Jenett Lawler,	"	Sect. 19,	Wife of Stephen Portwood,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1856
Potts, John T.,	"	Sect. 19,	Farmer and Prop. of Rushville Nurseries,	Ross Co., Ohio,	1852
Sadie E. Goodwin,	"	Sect. 19,	Wife of John T. Potts,	Rushville, Ill.,	1848
Serff, A. H.,	"	Sect. 28,	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	York Co., Pa.,	1866
Catherine Trone,	Died May 29,'72		First wife of A. H. Serff,	York Co., Pa.,	1866
Amanda E. Pierce,	Rushville,	Sect. 28,	Present wife of A. H. Serff,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1842
Teel, James A.,	"	Sect. 2,	Farmer and Short Horn Breeder,	Washington Co., Pa.,	1835
Elizabeth Smith,	"	Sect. 2,	Wife of James A. Teel,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1834
Vance, John S.,	Pleasant View,	Sect. 36,	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1832
Vance, Lucy A.,	" "	Sect. 36,	Sister of John S. Vance,	Livington Co., Ky.,	1829
Whitson, Wilbur F.,	Rushville,	Sect. 28,	Farmer and Breeding of Fine Stock,	Lancaster Co., Pa.,	1837
Mary A. Taylor,	Died Dec. 26,'61		First wife of Wilber F. Whitson,		
Eliza E. Bellomy,	Rushville,	Sect. 28,	Present wife of Wilber F. Whitson,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1839
Wheelhouse, Samuel D.,	"	Sect. 19,	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	California,	1859
Ida McKee,	Died April 4,'80		First wife of Samuel D. Wheelhouse,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1860
Nancy J. Black,	Rushville,	Sect. 19,	Present wife of Samuel D. Wheelhouse,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1861

BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Burnside, Thomas,	Rushville,	Sect. 8,	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Co. Fermanagh, Ir'nd,	1841
Sarah J. Henry,	"	Sect. 8,	Wife of Thomas Burnside,	Allegheny Co., Pa.,	1842
Bell, Emily (nee Mason),	Frederick,	Sect. 27,	Farming,	Beaver Co., Pa.,	1841
James Cokenour,	Died Ap'l 23,'57		First husband of Emily Bell,	Perry Co., Ill.,	1834
Bell, Andrew J.,	" July 28,'79		Late husband of Emily Bell,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1829
Chord, James,	Rushville,	Sect. 30,	Carpenter and Farmer,	Jacksonville, Ill.,	1842
Lucinda A. Edmonston,	Died July 20,'60		First wife of James Chord,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1833
Sophrona A. Naught,	Rushville,	Sect. 30,	Present wife of James Chord,	" " "	1832
Dawson, Solena, nee Black	"	Sect. 6, 1 S.R. 1 W	Farming,	Rushville, Ill.,	1827
William J. Clark,	Died July 17,'60		First husband of Solena Dawson,	Allegheny Co., Pa.,	1855
George H. Reddick,	" Sept. 22,'65		Second husband of Solena Dawson,	North Carolina,	1835
Joseph Day,	" Jan. 29,'73		Third husband of Solena Dawson,	Ohio,	1836
Dawson, William,	Rushville,	Sect. 6, 1 S.R. 1 W	Present husband of Solena Dawson,	Wayne Co., Ohio,	1854
Davis, John W.,	"	Sect, 7,	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Brown Co., Ill.,	1851
Alice J. Mead,	"	Sect. 7,	Wife of John W. Davis,	Schuyler Co., Ill.,	1853
Howell, Jacob,	"	Sect. 19,	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	" " "	1833
Rachael A. Parker,	"	Sect. 19,	Wife of Jacob Howell,	" " "	1837
Hatfield, Hugh E.,	"	Sect. 20,	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	" " "	1830
Louisa M. Swan,	"	Sect. 20,	Wife of Hugh E. Hatfield,	" " "	1837
Hatfield, Charles,	"	Sect. 20,	Retired,	Mercer Co., Ky.,	1826
Mary Lamaster,	"	Sect. 20,	Wife of Charles Hatfield,	Henry Co., Ky.,	1826

BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Howell, Thomas S.	Frederick	Sect. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Guilford Co., N. C.	1829
Sarah C. Newbury	Frederick	Sect. 28	Wife of Thomas S. Howell	Washington Co., Ohio	1835
Harris, Aaron V	Rushville	Sect. 30	Farmer	Dubois Co., Ind	1829
Rebecca Naught	Rushville	Sect. 30	Wife of Arron Harris	Schuyler Co., Ill	1833
Hunter, George R.	Pleasant View	Sect. 1	Dealer in Real Estate	Rushville, Ill	1836
Jacobs, Lewis H.	Rushville	Sect. 20	Farmer	Vermillion Co., Ill	1830
Jacobs, Cynthia A. nee Black	Died Feb. 20,'71		Late wife of Lewis H. Jacobs	Schuyler Co., Ill	1835
Krohe, Lewis E.	Rushville	Sect. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cass Co., Ill	1859
Korte, Sophia M.	"	Sect. 32	Wife of Lewis E. Krohe	Germany	1859
Kuhn, William	"	Sect. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Westmoreland Co., Pa.	1849
Hannah E. Lawler	"	Sect. 18	Wife of William Kuhn	Muskingum Co., Ohio,	1841
Lawler, John Hugh	Centre	Sect. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fauquier Co., Va	1835
Alvira Edmonston	Died April 8,'48		First wife of John Hugh Lawler	Dubois Co., Ind	1834
Almira E. Perry	Died May 9,'71		Second wife of John Hugh Lawler	St. Lawrence Co., N.Y.	1843
Mary O'Connor	Centre	Sect. 22	Present wife of John Hugh Lawler	France	1848
Lawler, John W.	Rushville	Sect. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill	1845
Sossie M. Patterson	"	Sect. 18	Wife of John W. Lawler	Schuyler Co., Ill	1853
Rittenhouse, Enoch	"	Sect. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland Co., Ind.	1849
Lucinda Terril	"	Sect. 21	Wife of Enoch Rittenhouse	Schuyler Co., Ill	1845
Stover, Samuel	"	Sect. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	West Virginia	1845
Maria Campbell	Died Sep. 29,'74		First wife of Samuel Stover	Ohio	1845
Saloam E. Vaughan	Rushville	Sect. 4	Present wife of Samuel Stover	Virginia	1855
Strong, Frances, nee Quinn	Pleasant View	Sect. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	1844
Strong, George W.	Died Oct. 4, '69		Late husband of Frances Strong	Ohio	1842
Tyson, William T.	Frederick	Sect. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill	1841
Sarah J. Scott	Died Feb. 22,'78		Late wife of William T. Tyson	Schuyler Co., Ill	1832
Tomlinson, Samuel	Rushville	Sect. 20	Farmer	Portsmouth, Ohio,	1861
Tomlinson, Em., nee Clark	Died May 10,'48		First wife of Samuel Tomlinson	Floyd Co., Ind	
Cassandry Clark	Rushville	Sect. 20	Present wife of Samuel Tomlinson	Floyd Co., Ind	1861
Underhill, W. B.	"	Sect. 30	Carpenter and Farmer	Washington Co., Ohio	1847
Jane Robinson	"	Sect. 30	Wife of W. B. Underhill	Meadsville, Pa.	1847
Ward, James M.	Pleasant View	Sect. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill	1840
Hannah E. Saylor, nee Sisk	Died Jan. 12,'74		Late wife of James M. Ward	Indiana	1870
Ward, Major A.	Pleasant View	Sect. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hamilton Co., Ind.	1836
Emily J. Davis	" "	Sect. 10	Wife of Major A. Ward	Schuyler Co., Ill	1842
Ward, E. M.	" "	Sect. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill	1843
Margaret J. Baldwin	Died April 3,'68		First wife of E. M. Ward	Schuyler Co., Ill	
Lydia J. Bridgman	Pleasant View	Sect. 10	Present wife of E. M. Ward	Morgan Co., Ill	1868

FREDERICK TOWNSHIP.

Bellomy, Josiah F.	Fredericksville	Sect. 6	Farmer and Township Assessor	Gallia Co., Ohio	1834
Maggie Furbee	"	Sect. 6	Wife of Josiah F. Bellomy	Tyler Co., Va	1837
Brines, Rosuell	Pleasant View	Sec. 31, 2 N.R. 1E	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Connecticut	1827
Delilah Norton	" "	Sec. 31, 2 N.R. 1E	Wife of Rosuell Brines	Ohio	1829
Darnell, Jesse	" "	Sect. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wayne Co., Ohio	1834
Louisa Utter	Died Oct. 1, '47		Late wife of Jesse Darnell	Wabash Co., Ill	1829
Deane, Hudson M.	Fredericksville	Fredericksville	Hotel and Justice of the Peace	Dutches Co., N. Y.	1855
Elizabeth Messerer	Fredericksville	Fredericksville	Wife of Hudson M. Dean	Schuyler Co., Ill	1841
Darnell, John M.	Pleasant View	Sect. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill	1843
Farwell, Maro	Fredericksville.	Fredericksville.	Retired Merchant	Chesire Co., N. H.	1848
Ann L. Fellows	"	Fredericksville.	Wife of Maro Farwell	Schuyler Co., Ill	1828
Gillespie, James E.	"	Fredericksville.	Physician and Surgeon	Beaver Co., Pa	1882
Sarah J. Stansbury	"	Fredericksville.	Wife of James E. Gillespie	Vermillion Co., Ill	1882
Grimwood, Wesley M.	"	Fredericksville.	Wagon Manufacturer	Acron, Ohio	1861
Alice A. Bartholow	"	Fredericksville.	Wife of Wesley M. Grimwood	Knox Co., Ohio	1878
Grimwood, Charles M.	Died Ju'e 25,'78		Father of Wesley M. Grimwood	England	1859
Grimwood, Anna E.	Died Oct. —,'68		Mother of Wesley M. Grimwood	Mackinaw, Mich.	1861
Hinton, John B.	Fredericksville.	Sect. 5	Farmer and Township Supervisor	Maryland	1837
Polly Rice	Fredericksville.	Sect. 5	Wife of John B. Hinton	Mercer Co., Ohio	1840
Jocoba, Andrew	Fredericksville.	Fredericksville.	Groceries, Queensware and Hardware	Butler Co., Ohio	1834
Margaret Sudeth	Fredericksville.	Fredericksville.	Wife of Andrew Jocoba	Schuyler Co., Ill	1852
Linn, David C.	Fredericksville.	Fredericksville.	Physician and Surgeon	Franklin Co., Ind	1858
Della C. Truitt	Fredericksville.	Fredericksville.	Wife of David C. Linn	Baltimore, Md	1859
Utter, John	Fredericksville.	Sect. 6	Farmer	Allegany Co., N. Y.	1837

BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

Bilderback, Charles	Huntsville	Sect. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lewis Co., Ky	1834
Sarah L. Crawford	Died Aug. 26,'81		Late wife of Charles Bilderback	Lewis Co., Ky	1857
Carden, John S.	Birmingham	Sect. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co, Ill	1839
Carden, John L.	Died July 4,'71		Father of John S. Carden	Botetourt Co., Va	1837
Carden, Polly, nee Stodgell	Died Oct. 4,'57		Mother of John S. Carden	Monroe Co., Va	1837

BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
King, James G.	Plymouth	Sect. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Iredell Co., N. C.	1834
Mary A. Hall	Plymouth	Sect. 4	Wife of James G. King	Iredell Co., N. C.	1835
Manlove, William B.	Plymouth	Sect. 9	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1830
Abagail L. Swisegood	Plymouth	Sect. 9	Wife of Wm. B. Manlove	Davidson Co., N. C.	1846
Noel, C. C.	Birmingham	Sect. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1855
Noel, William	Died Jan. 8, '79		Father of C. C. Noel	Lancaster Co., Pa.	1834
Noel, Anna (nee Totten)	Birmingham	Sect. 11	Mother of C. C. Noel	New York	1834
Swisegood, John F.	Plymouth	Sect. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Davidson Co., N. C.	1846
Elizabeth Garrett	Plymouth	Sect. 6	Wife of John F. Swisegood	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1844
Walker, S. S.	Plymouth	Sect. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Meigs Co., Ohio	1838
Elizabeth E. Maxwell	Died Feb. 9, '82		Late wife of S. S. Walker	Cecil Co., Md.	1837
Whipple, Edward	Plymouth	Sect. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shaftsbury, Vt.	1838
Nancy A. Burton	Plymouth	Sect. 6	Wife of Edward Whipple	Bethlehem, Conn.	1835
Wier, George H.	Birmingham	Sect. 15	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Road Commis'ner	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1841
Martha E. Wells	Died Ju'e 20,'63		First wife of George H. Wier	Adams Co., Ill.	1862
Mary E. McPherson	Birmingham	Sect. 15	Present wife of George H. Wier	Brown Co., Ill.	1867

HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

Gregory, J. H.	Sheldons Grove	Sect. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Montgomery Co., Ind.	1836
Lovina Shelden	Sheldons Grove	Sect. 8	Wife of J. H. Gregory	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1840
Kelly, James M.	Sheldons Grove	Sect. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fulton Co., Ill.	1857
Kelly, Emily	Sheldons Grove	Sect. 17	Wife of James M. Kelly	Fulton Co., Ill.	1858
Schultz, H. C.	Sheldons Grove	Sect. 9	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Grocer.	Prussia, Ger.	1857
Anna Heidenreich	Sheldons Grove	Sect. 9	Wife of H. C. Schultz	Saxen-Weimer, Ger.	1857
Thompson, Wakeman	Sheldons Grove	Sect. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co., Pa.	1844
Elizabeth Hooton	Died M'h 13,'51		First wife of Wakeman Thompson	Carroll Co., Ohio	1844
Mahala Hooten	Died Oct. 6, '75		Late wife of Wakeman Thompson	Carroll Co., Ohio	1844
Jones, J. S.	Bader	Sect. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monroe Co., Ky.	1836
Pricie M. Robertson	Died Oct. 23,'77		Late wife of J. S. Jones	McDonough Co., Ill.	1848
Jones, William B.	Bader	Sect. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1858
Anna Gieman	Bader	Sect. 7	Wife of William B. Jones	Fulton Co., Ill.	1860

LITTLETON TOWNSHIP.

Applegate, Madison	Littleton	Sect. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1838
Mary A. Ross	Littleton	Sect. 27	Wife of Madison Applegate	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1839
Agnew, David	Littleton	Littleton	Hotel, Boot and Shoe Maker, and P. M.	Erie Co., Pa.	1848
Margaret L. Tucker	Littleton	Littleton	Wife of David Agnew	Spencer Co., Ind.	1843
Davis, Hosea	Littleton	Sect. 15	Physician and Surgeon	Worcester Co., Mass.	1850
Maria C. Marks	Died Sep. 23,'56		First wife of Hosea Davis	Burlington, Conn.	1853
S. Abby Stevens	Littleton	Sect. 15	Present wife of Hosea Davis	Petersham, Mass.	1860
De Witt, James	Littleton	Sect. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Warren Co., N. J.	1839
Ellen Little	Died Ap'l 19,'81		Late wife of James DeWitt	Lancaster Co., Pa.	1837
Dodds, E. A., nee Ainsworth	Doddsville	Doddsville	Farming and Stock Raising	Sangamon Co., Ill.	1847
Dodds, Webster	Died June 5,'81		Late husband of Emily A. Dodds	Dayton, Ohio	1844
Ewing, John	Littleton	Sect. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co., Ohio	1853
Elizabeth Mallernee	Died Dec. 10,'73		Wife of John Ewing	Jefferson Co., Ohio	1853
Garrison, George F.	Littleton	Sect. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Butler Co., Ohio	1847
Margaret E. Peston	Littleton	Sect. 23	Wife of George F. Garrison	Tompkins Co., N. Y.	1852
Garrison, George	Rushville	Sect. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Butler Co., Ohio	1833
Sarah Vail	Rushville	Sect. 26	Wife of George Garrison	Butler Co., Ohio	1833
Garrison, William E.	Rushville	Sect. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1851
Ellanora Legg	Rushville	Sect. 25	Wife of William E. Garrison	Loudon Co., Va.	1871
Garrison, Henry W.	Littleton	Sect. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Butler Co., Ohio	1847
Jemima A. Justus	Littleton	Sect. 23	Wife of Henry W. Garrison	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1839
Harshey, Amos	Doddsville	Sect. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Westmoreland Co., Pa.	1858
Narcissa Rebecca Prather	Doddsville	Sect. 8	Wife of Amos Harshey	Jefferson Co., Ohio	1851
Horney, William J.	Littleton	Sect. 29	Farmer, Stock Raiser and County Surveyor,	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1849
Anna Park	Littleton	Sect. 29	Wife of Wm. J. Horney	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1848
Horney, Jane, nee Crawford	Littleton	Sect. 20	Farming and Stock Raiser	Breckenridge Co., Ky.	1833
Leonidas Horney	Died May 16,'63		Late husband of Jane Horney	Guilford Co., N. C.	1825
Kirkham, George H.	Rushville	Sect. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1841
Ann E. Garrison	Rushville	Sect. 35	Wife of George H. Kirkham	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1846
Lambert, William	Littleton	Sect. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co., Ky.	1836
Josephine Rose	Littleton	Sect. 22	Wife of Wm. Lambert	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1833
McLain, Joseph	Industry	Sect. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Montgomery Co., Ohio	1846
Mary Dodds	Industry	Sect. 2	Wife of Joseph McLain	Montgomery Co., Ohio	1843
Pollock, Wm.	Doddsville	Sect. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dearborn Co., Ind.	1849
Sarah M. Walker	Doddsville	Sect. 5	Wife of Wm. Pollock	Adams Co., Pa.	1840
Runkle, James I.	Doddsville	Sect. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	McDonough Co., Ill.	1877
Caroline Legg	Doddsville	Sect. 4	Wife of James I. Runkle	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1846
Runkle, Charles W.	Doddsville	Sect. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	McDonough Co., Ill.	1880
Emma E. Legg	Doddsville	Sect. 4	Wife of Charles W. Runkle	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1849

LITTLETON TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Runkle, Joseph C.	Littleton	Sect. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	McDonough Co., Ill.	1869
Susan Little	"	Sect. 15	Wife of Joseph C. Runkle	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1853
Snyder, Joseph W.	"	Sect. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	1856
Amanda B. Finch	"	Sect. 28	Wife of Joseph W. Snyder	Prince Wm. Co., Va.	1855
Snyder, John F.	"	Sect. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1849
Harriet F. Park	Died Sep. 24,'79		First Wife of John F. Snyder	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1852
Brunett Spragg	Littleton	Sect. 21	Present Wife of John F. Snyder	Lewis Co., Ky.	1862
Wells, Ranslaer	"	Sect. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ohio	1837
Rebecca Jane Rose	"	Sect. 25	Wife of Ranslaer Wells	Sangamon Co., Ill.	1832
Walker, Joseph	"	Sect. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co., Pa.	1840
Sarah T. Snyder	"	Sect. 17	Wife of Joseph Walker	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1831
Walker, John S.	"	Sect. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co., Pa.	1840
Elizabeth Huckelby	"	Sect. 17	Wife of John S. Walker	Breckenridge Co., Ky.	1836
Walker, Charles W.	"	Sect. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co., Pa.	1840
Walker, Andrew	Died Sep. —,'43		Father of Charles W. Walker	Adams Co., Pa.	1840
Walker, Ann (nee Wilson)	Died Oct. —,'70		Mother of Charles W. Walker	Adams Co., Pa.	1840
Wyckoff, Samuel D.	Littleton	Sect. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1835
Margaret A. Hightower	"	Sect. 30	Wife of Samuel D. Wyckoff	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1840
Weaver, David	"	Sect. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1854
Wood, Melvina J.	Died Oct. 30,'75		First Wife of David Weaver	Illinois	1872
Ida I. Enfield	Littleton	Sect. 19	Present Wife of David Weaver	St. Louis, Mo.	1860

BROWNING TOWNSHIP.

Bollman, W. C.	Browning	Browning	Hotel Keeper and Grocer	Pike Co., Ill.	1859
Amanda I. Preston	"	"	Wife of W. C. Bollman	Washington Co., O.	1849
Blankenship, J. S.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Jefferson Co., Ind.	1864
Bader, William	Bader	Bader	Farmer and Merchant	Preble Co., Ohio	1857
Mary A. Hunt	"	"	Wife of William Bader	Randolph Co., Ind.	1857
Bates, W. J.	Browning	Sect. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1846
Matilda A. Reno	"	Sect. 28	Wife of W. J. Bates	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1846
Campbell, J. P.	"	Browning	Hotel Keeper and Carpenter	Fulton Co., Ill.	1845
Sarah Garrison	"	"	Wife of J. P. Campbell	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1848
Fowler, G. W.	"	"	General Merchant	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1848
Julia P. Hunter	"	"	Wife of G. W. Fowler	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1854
Hollingsworth, Abram	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fulton Co., Ill.	1853
Amanda Lancaster	"	"	Wife of Abram Hollingsworth	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1842
Hagans, Z. T.	"	Sect. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	McDonough Co., Ill.	1871
Laura A. Bates	"	Sect. 22	Wife of Z. T. Hagans	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1858
Ivins, Daniel	Bader	Sect. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burlingtan Co., N. J.	1850
Sarah Fowler	Died Jan. 31,'80		Late Wife of Daniel Ivins	Preble Co., Ohio	1850
Justus, M. L.	Browning	Browning	Prop. Browning Mills	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1831
Martha Stepp	"	"	Wife of M. L. Justus	Tenn	1857
Lancaster, Thomas T.	Bader	Sect. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tenn	1828
Elizabeth Jackson	Died Aug. 23,'66		Late Wife of Thomas T. Lancaster	Cumb. Co., Tenn.	1830
Perkins, H. P.	Browning	Sect. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1844
Rosa Wisdom	Died Mar. 20,'77		First Wife of H. P. Perkins	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1846
Maria Wisdom	Browning	Sect. 21	Present Wife of H. P. Perkins	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1846
Powell, William	Bader	Sect. 2	Physician and Surgeon	Tuscarawas Co., Ohio	1840
Martha Barron	"	Sect. 2	Wife of William Powell	Hardin Co., Ky.	1838
Reno, William C.	Browning	Browning	Farmer. Member of Legislature	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1838
Rebecca A. Wallace	"	"	Wife of William C. Reno	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1841
Royer, Peter	Bader	Sect. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Carroll Co., Md.	1853
Elizabeth Keller	"	Sect. 10	Wife of Peter Royer	York Co., Pa.	1853
Robertson, Joel	Browning	Sect. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1844
Lydia Walton	"	Sect. 16	Wife of Joel Robertson	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1846
Robertson, George	G. Prairie, Dal. co., Tex.	G. Prairie, Dal. co., Tex.	Farmer	Schuyler Co., Ill.	——
Ventres, Asa	Bader	Sect. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1850
Mary W. Dixon	"	Sect. 3	Wife of Asa Ventres	Jackson Co., Tenn.	1850
Ventres, Henry	"	Sect. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Smyth Co., Tenn.	1834
Elizabeth Jones	"	Sect. 3	Wife of Henry Ventres	Monroe Co., Ky.	1834

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.

Agans, Stephen H.	Irwin	Sect. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1856
Louisa C. Eifert	"	Sect. 26	Wife of Stephen H. Agans	New Orleans, La.	1861
Avery, Philander	"	Sect. 26	Farmer and Township Supervisor	Franklin Co., Ohio	1836
Elizabeth Meeks	"	Sect. 26	Wife of Philander Avery	Stokes Co., N. C.	1851
Avery, James	"	Sect. 27	Son of Philander Avery	Hancock Co., Ill.	1851
Martha Dixon	"	Sect. 27	Wife of James Avery	Brown Co., Ill.	1870
Black, William H.	"	Sect. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1851
Boyle, Rachel	"	Sect. 13	Wife of William H. Black	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1854
Collins, Thomas E.	Wayland	Sect. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Geauga Co., Ohio	1859
Frances J. Clark	"	Sect. 10	Wife of Thomas E. Collins	Chittenden Co., Vt.	1859
Collins, Willie C.	"	Sect. 10	Son of Thomas E. Collins	Mason Co., Ill.	1852
Agnes A. Dunlavy	"	Sect. 10	Wife of Willie C. Collins	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1860

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Corrie, Adam S.	Wayland	Sect. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1835
Jerusha P. Bristol	Died July 3,'72		Late wife of Adam S. Corrie	Niagara Co., N. Y.	1843
Dunlavy, Amanda	Wayland	Sect. 9	School Teacher	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1862
Dunlavy, James	Died Jan. 18,'69		Father of Amanda Dunlavy	Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.	1857
Dunlavy, Lucretia	Wayland	Sect. 9	Mother of Amanda Dunlavy	Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.	1857
DeCounter, Fred. S.	Wayland	Sect. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1860
Dotha J. Scholl	Died Nov. 6,'73		First wife of Fred. S. DeCounter	Pike Co., Ill.	1872
Catherine Rooney	Wayland	Sect. 9	Present wife of Fred. S. DeCounter	McDonough Co., Ill.	1875
Dunlavy, W. A.	Wayland	Sect. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co., Ohio.	1857
Effie Gabriel	Wayland	Sect. 9	Wife of W. A. Dunlavy	Adams Co., Ill.	1879
Fetch, Wm.	Camden	Sect. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	N. Hamptonshire, Eng	1851
Elizabeth M. Lawson	Camden	Sect. 17	Wife of Wm. Fetch	N. Hamptonshire, Eng	1851
Forkum, John	Camden	Sect. 2	Farmer and Saw Mill Fireman	Sussex Co., Del.	1854
Forkum, Allan	Died Jan. 26,'73		Father of John Forkum	Delaware	1854
Forkum, E's'r, nee Kerseey	Died in Sussex Co., Del., 1828.		Mother of John Forkum	Delaware	
Jones, Joseph V.	Camden	Sect. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co., Ind.	1866
Lydia A. Mason	"	Sect. 8	Wife of Joseph V. Jones	Morgan Co., Ohio.	1866
Loop, John H.	"	Sect. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Vermillion Co., Ind.	1849
Perlina Price	"	Sect. 6	Wife of John H. Loop	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1839
McHatton, R. G.	"	Camden	Wagon, Plow Mfrs. and Gen'l Blacksmithing	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1836
Mourning A. Watts	"	Camden	Wife of R. G. McHatton	Madison Co., Ky.	1858
Pickinpaugh, John	"	Sect. 4	Farmer and Lumber Manufacturer	Morgan Co., Ohio.	1855
Rachel Gragg	Died Oct. 14,'23		First wife of John Pickinpaugh	Morgan Co., Ohio.	1838
Mary J. Rodgers	Camden	Sect. 4	Present wife of John Pickinpaugh	Jefferson Co., Va.	1880
Points, John A.	Camden	Sect. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Grant Co., Ky.	1834
Mary A. Weightman	Died Sep. —,'53		First wife of John A. Points	Indiana	1846
Paulina Brown	Camden	Sect. 20	Present wife of John A. Points	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1833
Rigg, James N.	"	Camden	General Merchandising	Shelby Co., Ky.	1869
Emily J. Watts	"	Camden	Wife of James N. Rigg	Madison Co., Ky.	1869
Rigg, Frank M.	"	Camden	General Merchandising	Brown Co., Ill.	1869

BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP.

Dunlap, Adams	Rushville	Sect. 23	Retired Farmer	Mercer Co., Pa.	1831
Susan M. Hanley	Died J'ly 14,'34		First wife of Adams Dunlap	Fauquier Co., Va.	1832
Cyntha Carter	Died Dec. 15,'73		Late wife of Adams Dunlap	Tenn.	1834
Eifert, George	Rushville	Sect. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Preble Co., Ohio.	1856
Sarah M. Hale	"	Sect. 19	Wife of George Eifert	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1858
Eifert, Charles W.	"	Sect. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1861
Mead, Richard H.	"	Sect. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Henry Co., Ky.	1844
Mary J. Burmood	Died Jan. 18,'56		First wife of Richard H Mead	Penn	1846
Emma M. Cady	Rushville	Sect. 26	Present wife of Richard H. Mead	Oswego Co., N. Y.	1841
Pearson, Barnett	"	Sect. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prince William Co., Va	1859
Lucinda Finch	"	Sect. 17	Wife of Barnett Pearson	Fauquier Co., Va.	1859
Snyder, John W.	"	Sect. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Frederick Co., Va.	1835
Cyntha Blackley	"	Sect. 20	Wife of John W. Snyder	Tenn	1840
Sweeney, Martin	"	Sect. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1859
Sweeney, Michael	"	Sect. 31	Father of Martin Sweeney	Ireland	1849
Sweeney, Mar'et, nee Gavin	"	Sect. 31	Mother of Martin Sweeney	Ireland	1855
Scripps, Fred. T.	"	Sect. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1851
Scripps, James M.	Died May 12,'73		Father of F. T. Scripps	England	1844
Scripps, Jul. A., nee Osborn	Rushville	Sect. 36	Mother of F. T. Scripps	St. Lawrence Co., N. Y	1836
Turner, Allen R.	"	Sect. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1832
Isabella A. Sparks	"	Sect. 11	Wife of Allen R. Turner	" " "	1831
Warrington, George M.	"	Sect. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" " "	1851
Mary E. Snyder	"	Sect. 20	Wife of George M. Warrington	" " "	1856
Young, John A.	"	Sect. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" " "	1832
Mary L. Clark	Died May 14,'78		First wife of J. A. Young	" " "	1847
Elizabeth DeWitt	Rushville	Sect. 21	Present wife of J. A. Young	" " "	1855

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

Barnes, R. M.	Ray	Ray	Physician and Surgeon	Park Co., Ind.	1873
Susan Halbert	"	Ray	Wife of R. M. Barnes	Hancock Co., Ind.	1873
Baxter, William H.	"	Ray	Druggist and Postmaster	Brook Co., W. Va.	1858
Sarah McMillen	"	Ray	Wife of Wm. H. Baxter	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1842
Baxter, John H.	"	Sect. 28.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brook Co., W. Va.	1845
Mary E. Bell	"	Sect. 28	Wife of John H. Baxter	Cass Co., Ill.	1836
Bauer, Charles	Rushville	Sect. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1848
Susanna Stanbach	Rushville	Sect. 19	Wife of Charles Bauer	York Co., Pa.	1849
Daugherty, James	Littleton	Sect. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hardin Co., Ky.	1843
Julia A. McKee	Littleton	Sect. 18	Wife of James Daugherty	Sangamon Co., Ill.	1840
Hill, Israel	Vermont	Sect. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co., Ind.	1828
Louisanna Pemberton	Vermont	Sect. 1	Wife of Israel Hill	Knox Co., Ky.	1836

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Lovell, William	Vermont	Sect. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monong'la Co., W. Va.	1840
Elizabeth Sarver	Died Jan. 6, '49		First Wife of William Lovell	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1840
Hesther Matheney	Vermont	Sect. 2	Present Wife of William Lovell	Washington Co., Pa	1835
Nall, Elizabeth (nee Chick)	Rushville	Sect. 29	Farming and Stock Raising	Rush Co., Ind	1836
Nall, Charles H	Died Mar. 8, '81		Late Husband of Elizabeth Nall	Woodford Co., Ky	1836
Pittenger, John	Vermont	Sect. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brook Co., W. Va	1837
Mary Allman	Died Oct. 12, 55		Late Wife of John Pittenger	Morrow Co., Ohio	1849
Pittenger, Nicholas T	Ray	Sect. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill	1857
Pittenger, Samuel	Died Feb. 15, '82		Father of Nicholas T. Pittengcr	Knox Co., W. Va	1837
Pittinger, Winifer (nee Roberts)	Died Feb. 8, '82		Mother of Nicholas T. Pittenger	Indiana	1837
Pemberton, Henry C	Vermont	Sect. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Knox Co., Ky	1836
Pemberton, Thomas	Died Dec. 31, '70		Father of Henry C. Pemberton	Sullivan Co., Tenn	1836
Deborah Moore	Died Jun.—, '73		Mother of Henry C. Pemberton	Knox Co., Ky	1836
Schroder, Samuel	Vermont	Sect. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	McDonough, Co., Ill	1864
Smith, Libbie	"	Sect. 1	Wife of Samuel Schroder	Fulton Co., Ill	1877
Sullivan, J. A	Ray	Ray	Blacksmith	McDonough Co., Ill	1874
Henrietta Kemper	"	Ray	Wife of J. A. Sullivan	Cass Co., Ill	1877
Thompson, Isaiah D	"	Sect. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill	1841
Thompson, William T	"	Sect. 34	Father of Isaiah D. Thompson	New York	1833
Thompson, Elizbh (nee Dennis)	Died Apr. 15, '80		Mother of Isaiah D. Thompson	Ohio	1833

BROOKLYN TOWNSHIP.

Blackburn, R. S	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Merchant and P. M	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1830
M. A. Compton	Died Oct. 29, '61		First Wife of R. S. Blackburn	Morgan Co., Ill	1837
T. C. Harmon	Died Oct. 30, '74		Late Wife of R. S. Blackburn	Zanesville, Ohio	1856
Collins, Thomas S	Jamestown, Dakota Ter.	Jamestown, Dakota Ter.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cook Co., Ill	1850
Foley, Henry H	Littleton	Sect. 25	County Superintendent of Schools	Daviess Co., Mo	1865
Foley, Thomas G	"	Sect. 25	Father of Henry H. Foley	Lincoln Co., Ky	1865
Foley Elizabeth D	Died Aug. 8, '69		Mother of Henry H. Foley	Wayne Co., Ky	1865
Glandon, John	Brooklyn	Sect. 16	Farmer and County Supervisor	Harrison Co., Ohio	1854
Delila Banister	"	Sect. 16	Wife of John Glandon	Tuscarawas Co., Ohio	1854
Horney, Cyrus	"	Sect. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Guilford Co., N. C	1829
Ann Eliza Hays	Died Jul. 22, '54		First Wife of Cyrus Horney	Wilson Co., Tenn	1830
Meriba J. Abercrombie	Brooklyn	Sect. 12	Present Wife of Cyrus Horney	Shelby Co., Ohio	1856
King, Charles D	"	Sect. 19	Farmer and School Director	Orange Co., N. Y	1841
Jane McKee	Died Feb.—, '62		First Wife of Charles D. King	Hartford, Conn	1843
Phebe E. Lewis	Brooklyn	Sect. 19	Present Wife of Charles D. King	Schuyler Co., Ill	1842
Presson, Edwin W	Wayland	Sect. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tazewell Co., Ill	1861
Benham Bristol	"	Sect. 35	Father, by adoption, of Edwin W. Presson	Genesee Co., N. Y	1843
Martha Bristol	"	Sect. 35	Mother, by adoption, of Edwin W. Presson	Franklin Co., Ohio	1830
Sparks, B. W	Brooklyn	Sect. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Ind	1827
Sarah L. Smith	"	Sect. 30	Wife of B. W. Sparks	New Madrid, Mo	——
Sparks, L. C	"	Sect. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill	1851
Manzella Brown	"	Sect. 30	Wife of L. C. Sparks	Schuyler Co., Ill	1855
Taylor, H. W	"	Brooklyn	Merchant, Farmer and Stock Raiser	Trumbull Co., Ohio	1847
Cornelia Manlove	"	"	Wife of H. W. Taylor	Schuyler Co., Ill	1832
White, William P	"	Sect. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co., Ohio	1866
Harriet J. Glandon	"	Sect. 15	Wife of William P. White	Harrison Co., Ohio	1866

WOODSTOCK TOWNSHIP.

Bedenbender, J. Henry	Ripley	Sect. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Nassau, Germany	1856
Mary Messersmith	"	Sect. 23	Wife of J. Henry Bedenbender	Dillenburg, "	1866
Brody, Eugene	"	Sect. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Arboyo, France	1864
Lucinda Abbott	"	Sect. 26	Wife of Eugene Brody	Brown Co., Ill	1839
Byers, Henderson	Rushville	Sect. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill	1861
Byers, Will	Died Feb. 24, '62		Father of Henderson Byers	Kentucky	1847
Byers, Eleanor, (nee Stutsman)	Rushville	Sect. 36	Mother of Henderson Byers	Indiana	1834
Black, William T	Sylva	Sect. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dubois Co., Ind	1825
Matilda Matheney	"	Sect. 10	Wife of William T. Black	Morgan Co., Ohio	1835
Brown, Robert	Rushville	Sect. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill	1835
Mary M. S. Hoffman	"	Sect. 10	Wife of Robert Brown	Schuyler Co., Ill	1845
Griffith, Joshua	"	Sect. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tuscarawas Co., Ohio	1841
Margaret Hoffman	"	Sect. 16	Wife of Joshua Griffith	Pickaway Co., Ohio	1837
Herche, Henry	Ripley	Sect. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Beaver Co., Pa	1849
Mary Rilker	"	Sect. 22	Wife of Henry Herche	Germany	1852
Hess, August	"	Sect. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hesse, Germany	1860
Catharine Herche	"	Sect. 21	Wife of August Hess	Hesse, Germany	1849
Harris, Nathaniel	Rushville	Sect. 25	Farmer and Carpenter	Schuyler Co., Ill	1853
Augusta Jonte	"	Sect. 25	Wife of Nathaniel Harris	Schuyler Co., Ill	1857
Hermetet, James F	"	Sect. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill	1844
Mary E. Logsdon	"	Sect. 3	Wife of James F. Hermetet	Brown Co, Ill	1865
Ingels, Bartlet H., Sr	"	Sect. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co., Ky	1830
Margaret Allison	"	Sect. 12	Wife of Bartlet H. Ingels, Sr	Muskingum Co., O	1840

WOODSTOCK TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Kearby, Thomas J.	Rushville	Sec. 11, 1 R. 2 W	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Orange Co., Ind.	1856
Elizabeth Park	"	Sec. 11, 1 R. 2 W	Wife of Thomas J. Kearby	Brown Co., Ill.	1850
Kruse, Franz Henry	"	Sect. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1852
Hattie E. Beard	"	Sect. 1	Wife of Franz Henry Kruse	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1855
Long, John P.	Ripley	Sect. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1843
Susan T. Houser	"	Sect. 28	Wife of John P. Long	Nashville, Tenn.	1860
Luthy, Wm. R.	"	Sect. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	1849
Mary Herche	"	Sect. 27	Wife of William R. Luthy	Beaver Co., Pa.	1849
Logsdon, Perry	Rushville	Sec. 1, 1 S. R. 2 W	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co., Ky.	1865
Lizzie Byers	Rushville	Sec. 1, 1 S. R. 2 W	Wife of Perry Logsdon	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1850
Long, Joseph J.	Ripley	Sect. 29	Farmer and Miller	Crawford Co., Pa.	1855
Rebecca Thompson	Ripley	Sect. 29	Wife of Joseph J. Long	Crawford Co., Pa.	1839
Park, Overton	Rushville	Sec. 11, 1 S R 2 W	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1850
Rosanah C. Reddick	Rushville	Sec. 11, 1 S R 2 W	Wife of Overton Park	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1850
Reiley, Isaac	Ripley	Sect. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1856
Betsey Reiley	Ripley	Sect. 29	Mother of Isaac Reiley	Indiana	1838
Stutsman, John S.	Rushville	Sect. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dubois Co., Ind.	1834
Sarah Howell	"	Sect. 36	Wife of John S. Stutsman		
Scott, Richard M.	"	Sect. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pike Co., Mo.	1848
Lizzie Harris	"	Sect. 2	Wife of R. M. Scott	Jackson Co., Ky.	1857
Scott, Leaven O.	"	Sect. 2	Father of R. M. Scott	Montgomery Co., Md.	1831
Scott, Lizzie (nee Scott),	Died Feb. 22, '77		Mother of R. M. Scott	Montgomery Co., Md.	1831
Thompson, James D.	Rushville	Sect. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Crawford Co., Pa.	1839
Margaret E. Grosclaude	Rushville	Sect. 36	Wife of James D. Thompson	Bussurel, France	1833

HUNTSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Allphin, Zebulon	Huntsville	Sect. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Grant Co., Ky.	1835
Mary L. Calvin	Huntsville	Sect. 22	Wife of Zebulon Allphin	Ohio	
Allphin, Reuben	Huntsville	Sect. 22	Father of Zebulon Allphin	Kentucky	1835
Allphin, S., nee Brumback	Died ——, 1852		Mother of Zebulon Allphin	Virginia	1835
Burmood, Nicholas	Huntsville	Sect. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1845
Mary E. Nelson	Died March, '53		First wife of Nicholas Burmood	Illinois	
Amanda Loop	Huntsville	Sect. 3	Present wife of Nicholas Burmood	Indiana	1856
Burke, J. V.	Elm Grove	Sect. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Russell Co., Va.	1831
Burke, M. J., n. Shoemaker	Died ——, 1877		Late wife of J. V. Burke	Russell Co., Va.	1831
Clark, H. M.	Camden	Sect. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Logan Co., Ky.	1834
Lydia Coffman	Died in Schuyler Co., 1860		Late wife of H. M. Clark	Hardin Co., Ky.	1834
Cady, Henry	Camden	Sect. 25	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Blacksmith	New York	1840
Emeline Plunkett	Camden	Sect. 25	Wife of Henry Cady	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1836
Cady, Horace	Died Jan. 10, '51		Father of Henry Cady	New York	1840
Cady, Eunice	Died Nov. 14, '73		Mother of Henry Cady	New York	1840
Creamer, Philip	Huntsville	Sect. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Somerset Co., Pa.	1847
Hulah Jinnings	Huntsville	Sect. 3	Wife of Philip Creamer	Carl Co., Ohio	1865
Crain, William	Augusta	Sect. 6	Farmer and Minister of M. E. Church	Culpeper Co., Va.	1834
Harriet E. Tong	Augusta	Sect. 6	Wife of William Crain	St. Genevive, Mo.	1834
Howk, B. D.	Huntsville	Sect. 28	Farmer and Minister of Christian Church	Fayette Co., Ky.	1851
Permelia Wilson	D'd in Johnson Co., Ind., Dec. '45		First wife of B. D. Howk	Virginia	
Mary Mitchell	Huntsville	Sect. 28	Present wife of B. D. Howk	Henry Co., Ky.	1851
Mead, R. H.	Forrest C'y, Ark	Forrest C'y, Ark	Physician and Surgeon	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1847
Victory Miller	Forrest C'y, Ark	Forrest C'y, Ark	Wife of R. H. Mead	Pike Co., Ill.	
Wood, Mitchell C.	Huntsville	Sect. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1855
Esther L. Robison	Huntsville	Sect. 3	Wife of Mitchell C. Wood	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1855

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

[BROWN COUNTY.]

CITY OF MOUNT STERLING.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Brockman, Eugene C.	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Editor and Publisher Illinois *Message*	Mount Sterling, Ill.	1851
Bertha S. Littlefield	"	"	Wife of Eugene C. Brockman	" " "	1858
Black, Moses	"	"	County Surveyor	Brown Co., Ill.	1845
Mary E. Winslow	"	"	Wife of Moses Black	" "	1853
Bowers, William W.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	York Co., Pa.	1857
Catharine Ettinger.	"	"	Wife of William W. Bowers	" "	1857
Brooks, M.	"	"	Deputy Circuit Clerk	Jacksonville, Ill.	1863
Sophia S. Price	Died Jul. 24,'67		First Wife of M. Brooks	Brown Co., Ill.	1841
Nancy A. Kendrick	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Present Wife of M. Brooks	" "	1844
Bloomfield, William	"	"	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Crawford Co., Pa.	1856
Hester Burns	Dec'd		First Wife of Wm. Bloomfield	Columbiana Co., Ohio	1856
Sallie Snodgrass	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Present Wife of Wm. Bloomfield	Mahaska Co., Iowa	1861
Crane, Elias F.	"	"	Banker and Merchant	New York City	1846
Catharine B. Priest	"	"	Wife of Elias F. Crane	" "	1846
Clifford, Michael	"	"	Rector of St. Mary's Church	Co. Limerick, Ireland	1872
Curry, F. M.	"	"	Merchant and Dealer in Real Estate	Scott Co., Ky.	1830
Mary A. Clements	"	"	Wife of F. M. Curry	Kentucky	1834
Curry, Robert N.	"	"	Retired	Scott Co., Ky.	1830
Amanda M. Price	Died Feb. 11,'57		Late Wife of Robert N. Curry	" "	1831
Curry, J. V.	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Pork Packer and Stock Dealer	Mount Sterling, Ill.	1832
Ida English	"	"	Wife of J. V. Curry	Missouri	1860
Davis, H. K.	"	"	Editor and Publisher Mt. Sterling *Democrat*	Winchester, Va.	1874
Davis, Mary	"	"	Wife of H. K. Davis	Hagerstown, Md.	1874
Dunlap, C. M.	"	"	Lumber Dealer	Fayette Co., Ky.	1838
Helen McCreery	"	"	Wife of C. M. Dunlap	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1852
Glass, J. B.	"	"	Banker	Cincinnati, Ohio	1847
Clarinda Vanwey	"	"	Wife of J. B. Glass	Pike Co., Ill.	1864
Gray, William G.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Bourbon Co., Ky.	1850
Lydia Kellogg	Died Jun. 11,'60		First Wife of William G. Gray	Dearborn Co., Ind.	1850
Susan R. McNutt	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Present Wife of William G. Gray	Adams Co., Ill.	1869
Givens, J. A.	"	"	Groceries and Provisions	Brown Co., Ill.	1835
Maria J. Putman.	"	"	Wife of J. A. Givens	" "	1842
Henry, George N.	"	"	County Clerk	" "	1845
Harper, John	"	"	Sheriff	" "	1837
Amanda J. Means	"	"	Wife of John Harper	" "	1844
Jennings, David	"	"	Tonsorial Artist	Harrison Co., Ky.	1838
Margaret Patterson	Died May 23,'63		First Wife of David Jennings	Lexington, Ky.	1835
Rebecca J. Logan	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Present Wife of David Jennings	Adair Co., Ky.	1835
Lowrie, James G.	"	"	Pastor First Presbyterian Church	Wellsville, Ohio	1876
Caroline F. Gale	"	"	Wife of James G. Lowrie	Galesburg, Ill.	1878
Lowry, A. K.	"	"	Attorney at Law	Armstrong Co., Pa.	1861
Sarah E. McCartney	Died Nov. 10,'70		First Wife of A. K. Lowry	" "	1861
Martha J. Means	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Present Wife of A. K. Lowry	Brown Co., Ill.	1841
Locher, Joseph	"	"	Rector of St. Joseph's Church	Wurtemberg, Germ'y.	1874
Lambert, M. J., (nee Brockman)	"	"	Proprietress of Lambert House	Brown Co., Ill.	1841
Lambert, John	Died Jun. 24,'80		Late Husband of Mary J. Lambert	Ohio	1855
Marrett, Joseph	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Retired	Maryland	1833
Rebecca Davis	Died Sept. 1,'74		Former Wife of Joseph Marrett	Pickaway Co., Ohio	1833
McDannold, John J.	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Attorney at Law and City Mayor	Brown Co., Ill.	1851
Cora Harris	"	"	Wife of John J. McDannold	McDonough Co., Ill.	1873
Moore, Joseph J.	"	"	Grain Dealer	Brown Co., Ill.	1853
Josephine Gerrish	"	"	Wife of Joseph J. Moore	" "	1857
Orr, Frank	"	"	Circuit Clerk	Harrison Co., Ohio	1875
Sarah Rulon	Died Mar. 1, '77		Late Wife of Frank Orr	Brown Co., Ill.	1851
Ross, R. H.	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Miller	Kentucky	1839
Nancy Moore	Dec'd.		First Wife of R. H. Ross	"	1839
Catharine Lake	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Present Wife of R. H. Ross	New York	1833
Rottger, F. W.	"	"	Agent W. St. L. & P. R. R. Co.'s Express, and Brick Maker	Prussia	1865
Eugenia S. Peters	"	"	Wife of F. W. Rottger	Steubenville, Ohio	1865
Snodgrass, R. B.	"	"	Livery, Feed and Sale Stable	Stark Co., Ohio	1863
Phebe H. Welding	"	"	Wife of R. B. Snodgrass	Delaware	1863
Simon Alois	"	"	Saloon and Boarding House	Alsace, Germany	1872
Smith James T.	"	"	Retail Liquor Dealer	Green Co., Tenn.	1852
Marinda C. Anderson	Died Jan. 22,'81		Late Wife of James T. Smith	Ohio	1861
Stewart, A. P.	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Pastor Christian Church	Tyler Co., W. Va.	1877
Nancy A. Harris	"	"	Wife of A. P. Stewart	Macoupin Co., Ill.	1877

CITY OF MOUNT STERLING.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Turner, C. B.	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Editor Publisher Brown Co. *Gazette*	Dunkline Co., Mo.	1880
Teefey, John J.	" "	" "	Attorney-at-Law and States Attorney	Ireland	1850
Mary E. Kennedy	" "	" "	Wife of John J. Teefey	Quincy, Ill.	1853
Tinnen, Hugh	" "	" "	Proprietor of Tinnen House	Logan Co., Ky.	1830
Sarah M. Shangle, (Nee Minier,)	Died May 13,'79		Late Wife of Hugh Tinnen	Tompkins Co., N. Y.	1861
Tebo, George H.	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Physician and Surgeon	Greensburg, Ind.	1838
Mary E. Glenn	" "	" "	Wife of George H. Tebo	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1857
Vandeventer, Joseph F.	" "	" "	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Co., Ohio	1832
Lutitia Givens	" "	" "	Wife of Joseph F. Vandeventer	Brown Co., Ill.	1837
Vandeventer, W. L.	" "	" "	Attorney-at-Law	Brown Co., Ill.	1836
Wetzel, Henry	" "	" "	Shomaker	Germany	1864
Justinia C. Ritter	" "	" "	Wife of Henry Wetzel	Germany	1864
Wallace, Thomas M.	" "	" "	Proprietor of Mt. Sterling Marble Works	Mason Co., Ky.	1866
Carrie A. Israel	" "	" "	Wife of Thomas M. Wallace	Illinois	1866
Weaver, Mattie L.	" "	" "	Teacher	Brown Co., Ill.	1862
Weaver, W. W.	" "	" "	Father of Mattie L. Weaver	Champaign Co., Ohio	1850
R. H. Talbot	" "	" "	Mother " " "	Champaign Co., Ohio	1850

MOUNT STERLING TOWNSHIP

Adams, W. T.	Mount Sterling	Sect. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Logan Co., Ky.	1833
Ann Eliza Bubinger	" "	Sect. 32	Wife of W. T. Adams	Martinsburg, Va.	1852
Alexander, J. H.	" "	Sect. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	1832
Mary Ann Jones	" "	Sect. 20	Wife of J. H. Alexander	Kentucky	1849
Baxter, W. W.	Hersman	Hersman	Physician and Surgeon	Boston, Mass.	1867
Sarah E. Hersman	"	"	Wife of W. W. Baxter	Fayette Co, Ky.	1854
Briggs, John H.	Mount Sterling	Sect. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1849
Lizzie Wilson	" "	Sect. 31	Wife of John H. Briggs	Brown Co., Ill.	1853
Brandenburg, Eli	" "	Sect. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Huntingdon Co., Ind.	1864
Baxter, William B.	Hersman	Sect. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Francestown, N. H.	1871
Judith J. Means	Died Jan. 1, '40		First Wife of William B. Baxter	Canada	
Susan A. Parker	Hersman	Sect. 34	Present Wife of William B. Baxter	Hillsboro, N. H.	1871
Curry, James M.	Mount Sterling	Sect. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Mercer Co., Ky.	1835
Illino s Winchel	" "	Sect. 16	Wife of James M. Curry	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1865
Fry, G. W.	Hersman	Sect. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co, Ky.	1836
Margaret Vandeventer	Died Mar 29,'80		Late Wife of G. W. Fry	Virginia	
Fry, Jefferson	Hersman	Sect. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1853
Abbie Baxter	"	Sect. 27	Wife of Jefferson Fry	Pike Co., Ill.	1868
Fry, John Q.	Mount Sterling	Sect. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1843
Matilda Putman	" "	Sect. 23	Wife of John Q. Fry	Brown Co., Ill.	1846
Gordley, Edward A.	" "	Sect. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lexington, Ky.	1837
Ann Maria Hickox	" "	Sect. 14	Wife of Edward A. Gordley	Geauga Co., Ohio	1856
Gruetter, William	Hersman	Quincy, Ill.	Miller	St Louis, Mo.	1882
Gruetter, George	Quincy, Ill.	" "	Father of William Gruetter	Germany	
Elizabeth Tribbe	" "	" "	Mother of William Gruetter	Germany	
Grover, Joseph B.	Hersman	Sect. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1847
Elizabeth J. Johnson	"	Sect. 26	Wife of Joseph B. Grover	Sangamon Co., Ill.	1866
Hersman, George	"	Sect. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser and Packer	Harrison Co,, Ky.	1834
Rebecca Ann Knox	"	Sect. 27	Wife of George Hersman	Henry Co., Ky.	1838
Hersman, Jacob	"	Hersman	Farmer and Merchant	Bourbon Co., Ky.	1834
S. A. Craig	Died Sep 21,'71		First Wife of Jacob Hersman	Harrison Co., Ky.	1834
Nancy Elkin	Hersman	Hersman	Present Wife of Jacob Hersman	Vermont	1868
Hense, William	"	"	Miller	Adams Co., Ill.	1866
Agnes Milliron	"	"	Wife of William Hense	Butler Co., Pa.	1864
Harper, Joseph	"	Sect. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1840
Sarah Simmons	"	Sect. 25	Wife of Joseph Harper	Adams Co., Ohio	1850
Hersman, G. J.	"	Hersman	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co , Ill.	1853
Hersman, Jacob	"	"	Father of G. J. Hersman	Bourbon Co., Ky.	1834
Hersman, S.A. (Nee Craig)	Died Sept—.'71		Mother of G. J. Hersman	Harrison Co., Ky.	1834
Howes, P. A.	Mount Sterling	Sect. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Mass.	1830
Jane McCormick	Died July 23,'76		Late Wife of P. A. Howes	Fayette Co. Pa.	1832
Hense, Frank	Mount Sterling	Sect. 29	Farmer and Miller	Germany	1866
Gertrude Homberg	Died Jan. 9, '80		Late Wife of Frank Hense	Germany	1866
Honefenger, Herman R.	Versailles	Sect. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Germany	1869
Elizabeth McCoy	"	Sect. 36	Wife of Hermann R. Honefenger	Adams Co., Ohio	1845
Harper, James	Hersman	Sect. 25	Minister of Regular Baptist Church	Lewis Co., Ky.	1835
Mahala Grover	Died Feb 11,'54		First Wife of James Harper	Mason Co., Ky.	1835
Matilda Taylor	Hersman	Sect. 25	Present Wife of James Harper	Smythe Co., Tenn.	1855
Jones, Thomas	Mount Sterling	Sect. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Herefordshire, Eng.	1851
Jane Preece	Died Mar 27,'71		First Wife of Thomas Jones	Herefordshire, Eng.	1851
Nancy M. Gillenwaters	Mount Sterling	Sect. 13	Present Wife of Thomas Jones	Schuyler, Co., Ill.	1871
Owens, D. W.	Hersman	Hersman	Physician and Surgeon	Lewis Co., Ky.	1878
Nannie Boggs	"	"	Wife of D. W. Owens	Lewis Co., Ky.	1878

MOUNT STERLING TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Orr, Arthur	Hersman	Sect. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Belfast, Ireland	1863
Mary Martin	"	Sect. 33	Wife of Arthur Orr	Brown Co., Ill	1851
Putman, A. B	Mount Sterling	Sect. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1846
Putman, John	" "	Sect. 8	Father of A. B. Putman	Mason Co., Ky	1837
Sophia Weaver	" "	Sect. 8	Mother of A. B. Putman	Clark Co., Ohio	1837
Rouse, T. J	" "	Sect. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1841
Isabella M. Larkin	" "	Sect. 30	Wife of T. J. Rouse	" "	1844
Ritchey, Robet S	" "	Sect. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1850
Lydia Coffman	" "	Sect. 18	Wife of Robert S. Ritchey	" "	1856
Ritchey, James	Died Jun. 22, '71		Father of Robert S. Ritchey	Fayette Co., Ky	1834
Ritchey, Eliza A., (nee McKean)	Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	Mother of Robert S. Ritchey	Ireland	1838
Six, Daniel	" "	Sect. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Green Co., Ill	1829
Ann Quinn	" "	Sect. 16	Wife of Daniel Six	Rockcastle Co., Ky	1851
Taylor, Capt. William	" "	Sect. 20	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Brick Mason	Fayette Co., Ky	1832
Harriet P. Curry	" "	Sect. 20	Wife of William Taylor	Scott Co., Ky	1830
Taylor, George A	" "	Sect. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1835
Frances E. Hamilton	" "	Sect. 20	Wife of George E. Taylor	Union Co., Ohio	1850
Wilson, George W	" "	Sect. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co, Ill	1837
Wilson, F. M	" "	Sect. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1839
Wheat, L. B	Leavenw'th, Ks	Leavenw'th, Ks	Attorney-at-Law	Cayuga Co., N. Y	1852
Wheat, M. A	" "	"	Wife of L. B. Wheat	Harrison Co., Ky	1836
Keifer, W	Mount Sterling	Sect. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1853
Keifer, Frederick	" "	Sect. 29	Father of W. Keifer	Germany	1836
Kattie Herman	" "	Sect. 29	Mother of W. Keifer	"	1836
Kendrick, Stout	" "	Sect. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scott Co., Ky	1835
Elizabeth E. Wilson	" "	Sect. 30	Wife of Stout Kendrick	Adams Co., Ill	1842
Larkin, Abel	" "	Sect. 16	Farmer	Rutland, Vt	1829
Adaline L. Hadley	Died Mar. 8, '81		Late Wife of Abel Larkin	" "	1833
Montgomery, John	Hersman	Hersman	General Merchandise	Belfast, Ireland	1858
America, Hersman	"	"	Wife of John Montgomery	Brown Co., Ill	1837
Means, George W	"	Sect. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lewis Co., Ky	1858
Remetha Hersman	"	Sect. 27	Wife of George W. Means	Brown Co., Ill	1840
Means, John R	Mount Sterling	Sect. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1838
Isabel Hersman	" "	Sect. 6	Wife of John R. Means	" "	1844
McCabe, Joseph	" "	Sect. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dauphin Co., Pa	1850
Mary E. Fry	" "	Sect. 21	Wife of Joseph McCabe	Harrison Co., Ky	1850
McCoy, G. W	Hersman	Sect. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co., Ohio	1840
Sarah Harper	Died Nov. 2, '68		First Wife of G. W. McCoy	Ohio	1835
Lucinda Harper	Hersman	Sect. 34	Present Wife of G. W. McCoy	Brown Co., Ill	1847
McGovern, Lorenzo	Mount Sterling	Sect. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bertie Co., N. C	1868
Lucy Means	" "	Sect. 6	Wife of Lorenzo McGovern	Brown Co., Ill	1860
McCoy, Patrick	" "	Sect. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1857
Ann E. Bowe	" "	Sect. 6	Wife of Patrick McCoy	Schuyler Co., Ill	1850
Nighswonger, A. J	Versailles	Sect. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dade Co., Mo	1854
Mollie A. Hunes	"	Sect. 36	Wife of A. J. Nighswonger	Brown Co., Ill	1843
Newby, Phebe, (nee Jones)	Mount Sterling	Sect. 10	Farming and Stock Raising	Guilford Co., N. C	1839
Newby, Thomas W	Died Feb. 22, '79		Late Husband of Phebe Newby	Fauquier Co., Va	1838

VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Joel H	Versailles	Sect. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1837
Syrena Turner	"	Sect. 12	Wife of Joel H. Adams	" "	1842
Adams, Oliver P	"	Sect. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1838
Eliza Wainman	"	Sect. 1	Wife of Oliver P. Adams	Yorkshire, England	1862
Allstot, John	"	Versailles	Cooper	Clark Co., Ind	1858
Fanny Biran	"	"	Wife of John Allstot	Brown Co., Ill	1844
Bond, John	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Sangamon Co., Ill	1830
Julia A. Casteen	"	"	Wife of John Bond	Brown Co., Ill	1834
Brady, James	"	"	Dry Goods Merchant	Ireland	1846
Ellen McCormick	"	"	Wife of James Brady	"	1840
Bates, G. W	"	Sect. 17	Lumber Dealer and Farmer	Scott Co., Ky	1852
Estalline Burgesser	"	Sect. 17	Wife of G. W. Bates	Brown Co., Ill	1849
Burgesser, Arthur	"	Sect. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1857
Sarah Chenoweth	"	Sect. 18	Wife of Arthur Burgesser	Pike Co., Ill	1879
Burgesser, Catharine	"	Sect. 17	Mother of Arthur Burgesser	Brown Co., Ill	1838
Burgesser, Harrison	Died Oct. 26, '80		Father of Arthur Burgesser	Adams Co., Ohio	—
Boss, Henry	Versailles	Sect. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	North Carolina	1851
Susanna Hettrick	"	Sect. 2	Wife of Henry Boss	" "	1851
Brown, R	"	Sect. 28	Farmer and Blacksmith	Ohio	1844
Mary H. Hume	"	Sect. 28	Wife of R. Brown	Sangamon Co., Ill	1834
Briggs, John R	"	Sect. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Davidson Co., N. C	1831
Nancy Hargus	"	Sect. 18	Wife of John R. Briggs	Tenn	1834
Casteen, T. H	"	Versailles	Druggist	Brown Co., Ill	1844

VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO
Dunkleburg, J. H.	Versailles	Versailles	Dry Goods Merchant	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1868
Julia Burgesser	"	"	Wife of J. H. Dunkleburg	Brown Co., Ill.	1845
Eckler W. M.	"	"	Druggist	Pike Co., Ill.	1868
Flattery, John A.	"	"	Merchant	Brown Co., Ill.	1856
Maggie F. Glaze	"	"	Wife of John A. Flattery	Brown Co., Ill.	1860
Glaze, W. W.	"	Sect. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sioto Co., Ohio	1856
Elizabeth Coleman	"	Sect. 17	Wife of W. W. Glaze	Maryland	1856
Graves, Thomas H.	"	Versailles	Proprietor of Maple Grove House, Livery and Feed Stable	Lafayette Co., Mo.	1864
Lucindia J. Ravenscroft	"	"	Wife of Thomas H. Graves	Brown Co., Ill.	
Gifford, Joseph	"	Sect. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cambria Co., Pa.	1868
Lucindia Hovis	"	Sect. 10	Wife of Joseph Gifford	Venango Co., Pa.	1868
Gamble, J. N.	"	Sect. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1839
Luzena Hurd (Nee Gamble)	"	Sect. 21	Sister of J. N. Gamble	North Carolina	1830
Samuel Hurd	Died Aug. 6,'77		Late Husband of Luzena Hurd	Kentucky	
Hartman, J. P.	Versailles	Versailles	P. M. and Merchant	Hampshire Co., Va.	1854
Eliza J. Vandeventer	"	"	Wife of J. P. Hartman	Brown Co., Ohio	1844
Hoffmann, J. C.	"	"	Carpenter and Builder	Rockbridge Co., Va.	1856
Margaret Eads	"	"	Wife of J. C. Hoffman	Madison Co., Ky.	1856
Hume, J. F.	"	Sect. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1830
Sarah A. Edward	"	Sect. 18	Wife of J. F. Hume	New York	1851
Henry, Lavinia (Nee Barker)	"	Sect 6. R. I. West	Farming and Stock Raising	Fayette Co., Ill.	1836
Henry, Asher F.	Died Feb. 23,'63		Late Husband of Lavinia Henry	New York	
Hambaugh, J. M.	Versailles	Sect. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1846
Frances A. Cullinan	"	Sect. 28	Wife of J. M. Hambaugh	Adams Co., Ill.	1850
Hall, John A.	"	Sect. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown. Co., Ill.	1856
Eliza Hamilton	"	Sect. 21	Wife of John A. Hall	Brown Co., Ill.	1858
Halk, Samuel	"	Sect. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pike Co. Ill.	1863
Littler, J. N.	"	Versailles	General Insurance Agent	Fairfield Co., Ohio	1861
Margaret E. Hume	"	"	Wife of J. N. Littler	Brown Co., Ill.	1839
Lanier, John	Spring Station	Sect. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Davidson Co., N. C.	1841
Elizabeth Hefflin	"	Sect. 33	Wife of John Lanier	Brown Co., Ill.	1840
Martin, W. B.	"	Sect. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1837
Martin, John	Died Sep. 23,'54		Father of W. B. Martin	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1837
Martin, Rachael	Spring Station	Sect. 32	Mother of W. B. Martin	Pennsylvania	1837
Murray, J. M.	Versailles	Sect. 10	Farmer and Proprietor of Saw Mills	Kentucky	1862
Anna Rosenbery	"	Sect. 10	Wife of J. M. Murray	Tuscarawas Co., Ohio	1862
Perry, D. M.	"	Sect. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morgan Co., Ill.	1832
Melvina Drummond	"	Sect. 7	Wife of D. M. Perry	Tennessee	1852
Russell, Thomas J.	"	Versailles	County Judge	Hamilton Co., Ill.	1845
Sarah E. Vandeventer	"	"	Wife of Thomas J. Russell	Ross Co., Ohio	1845
Rowland, B. L.	"	"	Dealer in Agricultural Implements	Licking Co., Ohio	1867
Cyrene Edmonson	"	"	Wife of B. L. Rowland	Adams Co, Ill.	1867
Ravenscroft, Mary F.	"	"	Widow of Ashford Ravenscroft	Woodford Co., Ky.	1832
Ravenscroft, Ashford D.	Died Ap'l 19,'72		Late Husband of Mary F. Ravenscroft	Loudon Co., Va.	1834
Reid, J. Robert	Versailles	Versailles	Dry Goods Merchant	Brown Co., Ill.	1842
Priscilla Peters	"	"	Wife of J. Robert Reid	Brown Co., Ill.	1846
Reisch, J. H.	"	"	Carriage and Wagon Maker	Brown Co., Ill.	1853
Amanda J. Briggs	"	"	Wife of J. H. Reisch	Brown Co., Ill.	
Reid, W. M.	"	"	Traveling Agent	Brown Co., Ill.	1853
Belle Vandeventer	"	"	Wife of W. M. Reid	Brown Co., Ill.	1858
Ravenscroft, W. H.	"	Sect. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1843
Amanda Vandeventer	"	Sect. 17	Wife of W. H. Ravenscroft	Brown Co., Ill.	
Root, S. C.	"	Sect. 11	Farmer and Proprietor of Saw Mill	Brown Co., Ill.	1835
Nancy J. Bonnifield	"	Sect. 21	Wife of S. C. Root	Iowa	
Robinson, Oscar	"	Sect. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1846
Mary E. Curry	"	Sect. 9	Wife of Oscar Robinson	Brown Co., Ill.	1856
Robinson, Jo. A.	"	Sect. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1832
Caroline McDonald	"	Sect, 4	Wife of Jo. A. Robinson	Brown Co., Ill.	1841
Root, Thomas E.	"	Sect. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1839
Paulina Withers	"	Sect. 8	Wife of Thomas E. Root	Brown Co., Ill.	1841
Robinson, George M.	"	Sect. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1858
Robinson, Benjamin	"		Father of George M. Robinson	Virginia	1828
Somerville Withers	Died May 2, '79	Versailles	Late Wife of Benjamin Robinson	Virginia	
Roberts, G. W.	Versailles	"	Laborer	Jersey Co., Ill.	1851
M. E. Patty	"	"	Wife of G. W. Roberts	Randolph Co.	1849
Ravenscroft, Charity Nee Watson	"	Sect. 15	Farming and Stock Raising	Frankfort, Ky.	1848
Isaac W. Martin	Died Nov. 1,'62		First Husband of Charity Ravenscroft	Ohio	
Ravenscroft, Edward M.	Died Mar. 5,'80		Late Husband of Charity Ravenscroft	Virginia	
Six, A. D.	Spring Station	Sect. 28	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Physician	Brown Co., Ill.	1830
Rachael Osborne	"	Sect. 28	Wife of A. D. Six	Pike Co., Ill.	1851
Stone, S. E.	Versailles	Sect. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1844
Nancy A. Turner	"	Sect. 22	Wife of S. E. Stone	Brown Co., Ill.	1844
Stone, Arthur E.	"	Sect. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1851
Lydia A. Raney	"	Sect. 22	Wife of Arthur E. Stone	Jefferson Co., Ohio	1856

VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Sargent, J. M.	Versailles	Versailles	Stock Dealer	Morgan Co., Ill	1867
Anna Bassett	"	"	Wife of J. M. Sargent	Coshocton Co., Ohio	1863
Taylor, John E.	Spring Station	Sect. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1849
Frances J. Martin	"	Sect. 33	Wife of John E. Taylor	Brown Co., Ill	1851
Taylor, John J.	Versailles	Sect. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1852
Sophia Reger	"	Sect. 5	Wife of John J. Taylor	St. Louis Mo	....
Vandeventer, S.	"	Versailles	Physician and Surgeon	Madison Co., Ohio	1832
Clarissa Nighswonger	Died Oct. 4, '55		First Wife of S. Vandeventer	Gallatin Co., Ill	1826
Charolotte Nighswonger	" May 1856		Second Wife of S. Vandeventer	Gallatin Co., Ill	1826
Mary Sullens	Versailles	Versailles	Present Wife of S. Vandeventer	Howard Co., Mo	1858
Vandeventer, B. B.	"	Sect. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co., Ohio	1832
Lucinda J. Reid	"	Sect. 15	Wife of B. B. Vandeventer	Brown Co., Ill	1844
Vandeventer, W. H.	"	Sect. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1841
Margaret Curran	Died July 22, '78		First Wife of W. H. Vandeventer		
Jane Walker	Versailles	Sect. 14	Present Wife of W. H. Vandeventer	Pike Co., Ill	1861
Wainman, C. W.	"	Versailles	Dealer in Agricultural Implts., & Blacksmith	Morgan Co., Ill	1874
Ann Rowland	"	"	Wife of C. W. Wianman	Iowa	1867
Wight, Westbrook	"	"	Livery and Feed Stable	Ross Co., Ohio	1866
Sarah S. Barnett	"	"	Wife of Westbrook Wight	Brown Co., Ill	1851
Withrow, C. C.	"	Sect. 2	Farmer and School Teacher	Schuyler Co., Ill	1861
Withrow, S. J.	Died Feb. 9, '72		Father of C. C. Withrow	Kentucky	1858
Esther, Alexander	Versailles	Sect. 2	Mother of C. C. Withrow	Brown Co., Ill	1832
Wainman, George	"	Sect. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morgan Co., Ill	1855
Elizabeth Turner	"	Sect. 1	Wife of George Wainman	Brown Co., Ill	1853
Walsh, Edward	"	Sect. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1862
Lucinda Rutherford	"	Sect. 32	Wife of Edward Walsh	Hancock Co., Ill	....
Wilkerson, J. W.	"	Sect. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co., Ky	1851
Jane McCoy	"	Sect. 5	Wife of J. W. Wilkerson	Brown Co., Ill	1851
White, F. C.	"	Versailles	Drayman	Perry Co., Ill	1866
Ella Flattery	"	"	Wife of F. C. White	Brown Co., Ill	1855

COOPERSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

Alexander, Sarah	White Rock	Jewell Co. Ks.			
Bowe, John H.	Cooperstown	Sec. 20, R. 1 W	Farmer and J. P.	Brown Co., Ill	1828
Harriet E. Howel, (nee Henry).	"	Sec. 20, R. 1 W	Wife of John H. Bowe	Ireland	1849
Bowe, Thomas	"	Sec. 18, R. 1 W	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1849
Bowe, Margaret	"	Sec. 18, R. 1 W	Sister of Thomas Bowe	Ireland	1849
Boss, Moses	"	Sect. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Davidson Co., N. C.	1857
Boss, William	"	Sect. 35	Father of Moses Boss	Davidson Co., N. C.	1857
Anna C. Frank	"	Sect. 35	Mother of Moses Boss	Davidson Co., N. C.	1857
Clark, Elias	Versailles	Sect. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Culpepper Co., Va	1849
Elizabeth Thompkins	Died Aug. 27, '73		First wife of Elias Clark	Culpepper Co., Va	1849
Eliza Logsdon (nee Corbeu)	Versailles	Sect. 33	Present wife of Elias Clark	Kentucky	1849
Cox, Stephen D.	Cooperstown	Cooperstown	General Merchant and Farmer	Bond Co., Ill	1843
Candes, Henry	"	"	Wife of Stephen D. Cox	Bond Co., Ill	1851
Cox, James A.	"	"	General Merchant and P. M.	Brown Co., Ill	1859
Martha Pittigrew	"	"	Wife of James A. Cox	Brown Co., Ill	1852
Dunbar, Malinda (nee Logsdon)	Versailles	Sect. 28	Farming	Madison Co., Ky	1854
Dunbar, Martin	Died Dec. 2, '62		Late Husband of Malinda Dunbar	Madison Co., Ky	1854
Ensor, Benjamin F.	Ripley	Sect. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co., Tenn	1877
Nancy E. Tebo	"	Sect. 6	Wife of Benjamin F. Ensor	Brown Co., Ill	1851
Greenwell William M.	Cooperstown	Sect. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Meade Co., Ky	1845
Mary A. Bates	"	Sect. 34	Wife of William M. Greenwell	Brown Co., Ill	1845
Henry, Hiram E.	"	Cooperstown	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1838
Sarah Putman	"	"	Wife of Hiram E. Henry	Champaign Co., Ohio	1845
Hinman, Minerva (nee Alexander).	"	Sect. 21	Farming	Brown Co. Ill	1832
Gideon, Hinman	Died May 3, '75		Late Husband of Minerva Hinman	Oneida Co, N. Y.	1836
Howell, Ira	Cooperstown	Sect. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monroe Co., Ind	1838
Anna Thomas	"	Sect. 16	Wife of Ira Howell	Champaign Co., Ohio	1835
Hills, Richard	"	Sect. 36	Farmer and Blacksmith	Schuyler Co., Ill	1873
Rhoda, Reddick	Died May 6, '65		First Wife of Richard Hills	Schuyler Co., Ill	....
Louisa B. Edmonston	Cooperstown	Sect. 36	Present Wife of Richard Hills	McDonough Co., Ill	1873
Hurst, James	Hersman	Sect. 30	Farmer, Stock Raiser and School Director	Brown Co, Ill	1842
Elizabeth Perry	Died May 8, '79		First Wife of James Hurst	Brown Co., Ill	1851
Belle Long	Hersman	Sect. 30	Present Wife of James Hurst	Brown Co., Ill	1856
Jones, Isaac	Ripley	Sect. 4	Retired Farmer and Gun Smith	Tenn	1839
Margaret Howell	Died Feb. 12, '68		First Wife of Isaac Jones	Guilford Co., N. C.	1839
Nancy Howell (nee Gilliam).	Ripley	Sect. 4	Present Wife of Isaac Jones	Roan Co., N. C.	1838
Mobley, Julius	Cooperstown	Sect. 20	Farmer	Brown Co., Ill	1845
Ruth McMillen	"	Sect. 20	Wife of Julius Mobley	Brown Co., Ill	1848
McPherson, Benjamin	Mount Sterling	Sect. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1853
Mary Ann M. Giddings	" "	Sect. 5	Wife of Benjamin G. McPherson	Brown Co, Ill	1855

COOPERSTOWN TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
O'Connell, Edward	Cooperstown	Sec. 20, R. 1 W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1857
Mary Bowe	"	Sec. 20, R. 1 W.	Wife of Edward O'Connell	"	1849
Parks, Sarah H., (nee Robinson)	"	Sect. 17	Farming and tock Raising	Fayette Co., Ky	1835
Parks, Absalom	Died Mar. 22, '75		Late Husband of Sarah H. Parks	Madison Co., Ky	1837
Perry, Luke W	Hersman	Sect. 30	Farmer	Brown Co., Ill	1833
Caroline Grover	Died Sep. 17, '76		First Wife of Luke W. Perry	" "	1836
Susan D. Friday (nee Rush)	Hersman	Sect. 30	Present Wife of Luke W. Perry	Perry Co., Ohio	1854
Petri, Charles	Cooperstown	Sect. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cass Co., Ill	1869
Emma Reich	"	Sect. 30	Wife of Charles Petri	St Louis, Mo	1859
Perry, James	Mount Sterling	Sect. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clairborne Co., Tenn.	1832
Eliza Hills	" "	Sect. 18	Wife of James Perry	Indiana	1826
Perry, E. A	" "	Sect. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1847
Cordelia C. Sharon	" "	Sect. 18	Wife of E. A. Perry	" "	1849
Rose, Sarah A. (nee Barton)	Cooperstown	Sect. 23	Farming and Stock Raising	Bond Co., Ill	1843
Rose, Charles	Died Mar. 4, '77		Late Husband of Sarah Rose	Kentucky	1829
Reger, Frank H	Cooperstown	Sect. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1858
Sue A. Cox	"	Sect. 23	Wife of Frank H. Reger	" "	1858
Reger, Casper	"	Sect. 24	Farmer	Germany	1857
Seckman, J. W	Mount Sterling	Sect. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	1844
Nancy P. Taylor	" "	Sect. 18	Wife of J. W. Seckman	Bourbon Co., Ky	1844
Stout, Francis M	Ripley	Sect. 4	Farmer, Merchant and Man'f'r of Stoneware	Scott Co., Ky	1844
Margenia Alexander	Died Sep. 12, '51		First Wife of Francis M. Stout	Tennessee	1833
Nancy C. Alexander	Ripley	Sect. 4	Present Wife of Francis M. Stout	Schuyler Co., Ill	1839
Sarver, Benjamin F	"	Sect. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Peoria Co., Ill	1869
Margaret Dunbar	"	Sect. 8	Wife of Benjamin F. Sarver	Brown Co., Ill	1851
Snyder, Jacob H	Cooperstown	Sect. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co., Pa	1872
Margaret Rush	"	Sect. 13	Wife of Jacob H. Snyder	Prebble Co., Ohio	1872
Smeyers, George B	"	Sect. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana Co., Pa	1871
Barbary, Whited	"	Sect. 31	Wife of George B. Smeyers	Bedford Co., Pa	1871
Thomas, W. A. (Firm W. A. & P Thomas.)	"	Cooperstown	General Merchandise	Brown Co., Ill	1840
Sarah A. Shelly,	"	"	Wife of W. A. Thomas	" "	1848
Thomas, P. (Firm W. A. & P Thomas.)	"	Sect. 15	Farmer and General Merchant	" "	1842
Irena A. Glenn	"	Sect. 15	Wife of P. Thomas	" "	1850
Vance, Ellison	Versailles	Sect. 32	Farmer	Clairborne Co., Tenn.	1852
Susannah Davis	"	Sect. 32	Wife of Ellison Vance	Brown Co., Ill	1837
Whited, John	Cooperstown	Sect. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bedford Co., Pa	1856
Elizabeth Gifford	"	Sect. 30	Wife of John Whited	Cambria Co., Pa	1856

MISSOURI TOWNSHIP.

Bell, Ira	Mount Sterling	Sect. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1830
Emeline Bates	" "	Sect. 28	Wife of Ira Bell	Scott Co., Ill	1839
Brown, William H	" "	Sect. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co., Ohio	1841
Mary C. Lynn	" "	Sect. 23	Wife of William H. Brown	Brown Co., Ill	1853
Bell, Hardin	" "	Sect. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1852
Brown, Rosean	" "	Sect. 29	Wife of Hardin Bell	" "	1857
Bell, John	Died Feb. 12, '82		Father of Hardin Bell	Virginia	1829
Bell, Elizb'th, (nee Carter)	Mount Sterling	Sect. 29	Mother of Hardin Bell	McDonough Co, Ill	——
Byrns, J. M	" "	Sect. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hancock Co., Ill	1856
Byrns, E. F	" "	Sect. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1859
Byrns, Harvey	Died Sept. 7, '77		Father of E. F. and J. M. Byrns	Ohio	1856
Byrns, Kate	Mount Sterling	Sect. 3	Mother of E. F. and J. M. Byrns	Germany	1856
Clark, John T	" "	Sect. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1844
Carter, Amanda C	" "	Sect. 17	Wife of John T. Clark	" "	1851
Hill, Alonzo A	" "	Sect. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bradford, N. H	1837
Mary R. Roberts	" "	Sect. 29	Wife of Alonzo A. Hill	Brown Co., Ill	1839
Hill, Benjamin F	Died Jul. 19, '81		Father of Alonzo A. Hill	Sutton, N. H	1837
Doratha Short	Died ——, '39		Mother of Alonzo A. Hill	" "	1837
Healy, E. J	Mount Sterling	Sect. 16	Farmer, Stock Dealer and Ex-Supervisor	Woodford Co., Ky	1854
Alicia C. Fitzsimmon	" "	Se t. 16	Wife of E. J. Healy		——
Jones, John, Jr	" "	Sect. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Herefordshire, Eng	1850
Jones, Sarah I. (nee Roberts)	Died Sept. 6, '78		First Wife of John Jones, Jr	Marblehead	1832
Kate Black	Mount Sterling	Sect. 5	Present Wife of John Jones, Jr	Highland Co., Ohio	1841
Kerr, Robert	" "	Sect. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Co. Antrim, Ireland	1857
Mary Mockton	" "	Sect. 23	Wife of Robert Kerr	Schuyler Co., Ill	1855
McPhail, Eugene E	" "	Sect. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1861
McPhail, Enos P	Died ——, '63		Father of Eugene E. McPhail	Scotland	1837
Minerva J. Pettigrew	Mount Sterling	Sect. 17	Mother of Eugene E. McPhail	Brown Co., Ill	1839
Owens, Benjamin F	" "	Sect. 20	Blacksmith and Town Clerk	" "	1844
Delila Watts	" "	Sect. 20	Wife of Benjamin F. Owens	" "	1850
Henry Parker	" "	Sect. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wayne Co., Tenn	1870
Margaret A. Bell	" "	Sect. 28	Wife of Henry Parker	Brown Co., Ill	1858
Parker George W	" "	Sect. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1857
Martha A. Boggs	" "	Sect. 30	Wife of George W. Parker	Lewis Co., Ky	1878

MISSOURI TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Parker, Edward	Mount Sterling	Sect. 30	Farmer and Teacher	Wayne Co., Tenn	1870
Parker, Olando M	" "	Sect. 30	Father of Edward Parker	Mason Co., Ky	1835
Susan J. Whitaker	" "	Sect. 30	Mother of Edward Parker	Halifax Co., N. C	1370
Roberts, John	" "	Sect. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Essex Co., Mass	1832
Mary Bartlett	Died Oct. 2, '59		First wife of John Roberts	Essex Co., N. Y	1852
Juliette Bartlett	Mount Sterling	Sect. 20	Present wife of John Roberts	Essex Co., N. Y	1852
Rigg, Peter	" "	Sect. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser and School Tres'r	Mercer Co., Ky	1830
Mary E. Clark	" "	Sect. 20	Wife of Peter Rigg	Logan Co., Ky	1837
Rigg, William Travis	" "	Sect. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Anderson Co., Ky	1831
Purlina Clark	" "	Sect. 32	Wife of William Travis Rigg	Logan Co., Ky	1835
Rash, David J	" "	Sect. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fulda, Germany	1854
Margaret Crummy	" "	Sect. 35	Wife of David J. Rash	Co., Armagh, Ireland	1852
Roberts, George H	" "	Sect. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1832
Susan Keith	" "	Sect. 20	Wife of George H. Roberts	" " "	1852
Rigg, Abner Clark	" "	Sect. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" " "	1837
Mary Jane Singleton	" "	Sect. 30	Wife of Abner Clark Rigg	Kentucky	1867
Seckman, Jonathan F	" "	Sect. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1852
Sophia Howell	" "	Sect. 34	Wife of Jonathan M. Seckman	Brown Co., Ill	1852
Spencer, Edward M	" "	Sect. 11	Farmer and tock Raiser	Portage Co., Ohio	1848
Elizabeth C. Burns	Rushville	Sect. 11	Wife of Edmund M. Spencer	Stark Co., Ohio	1853
Scott, Frank	"	Sect. 11	Prop'r of Scotts Mills	Schuyler Co., Ill	1868
Isabell Oatman	Mount Sterling	Sect. 11	Wife of Frank Scott	" " "	1875
Weigand, Adam	" "	Sect. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Muskingum Co., Ohio	1853
Christian E. Routhous	" "	Sect. 36	Wife of Adam Weigand	Quincy, Ill	1869
Yakle, Erhard	" "	Sect. 6	Farmer and Coal Miner	Wurtemburg, Ger	1878
Christine Bensink	" "	Sect. 6	Wife of Erhard Yakle	Germany	1878

BUCKHORN TOWNSHIP.

Berry, A. D	Buckhorn	Sect. 9	Farmer and Township Supervisor	Brown Co., Ohio	1857
Mary A. Stephens	"	Sect. 9	Wife of A. D. Berry	Brown Co., Ill	1841
Briggs, Philip R	"	Sect. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Davidson Co., N. C	1849
Nancy Hissel	"	Sect. 2	Wife of Philip R. Briggs	Madison Co., Ill	1849
Bratten, Robert T	White Oak Sp'g	Sect. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser and P. M	Smythe Co., Tenn	1852
Cyntha A. Hughes	Died Dec. 31 '78		First wife of Robert T. Bratten	Rockbridge Co., Va	1852
Rebecca C. Lynn	White Oak Sp'g	Sect. 23	Present wife of Robert T. Bratten	Butler Co , Ohio	1872
Briggs, W. W	Buckhorn	Sect. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill	1856
Sarah C. Adams	"	Sect. 2	Wife of W. W. Briggs	Brown Co., Ill	1857
Boss, Andrew	"	Sect. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Davidson Co., N. C	1858
Geroma Miller	"	Sect. 15	Wife of Andrew Boss	Roan Co., N. C	1858
Carter, Norman R	Benville	Sect. 33	Farmer	Adams Co., Ill	1864
Dean, William M	Buckhorn	Sect. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Minnesota	1866
Nancy J. Johnson	"	Sect. 4	Wife of William M. Dean	Brown Co., Ill	1860
Dehart, Thomas D	Benville	Sect. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hart Co., Ky	1833
Alissa New	Died July 16 '71		First wife of Thomas B. Dehart	Morgan Co., Ill	1845
Malinda Martin	Benville	Sect. 30	Present wife of Thomas B. Dehart	Nicholas Co., Ky	1864
Ferguson, John	"	Sect. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co., Ill	1845
Nancy Blair	"	Sect. 17	Wife of John Ferguson	Indiana	1860
Lewis, Thomas A	"	Sect. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pike Co., Ill	1840
Mary E. McMeins	"	Sect. 32	Wife of Thomas A. Lewis	Adams Co., Ill	1846
Orr, David	"	Sect. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co., Ohio	1863
Nancy A. Morrell	Died July 23 '77		First Wife of David Orr	Brown Co., Ill	1837
Almyra J. Morrell	Benville	Sect. 26	Present Wife of David Orr	Brown Co., Ill	1857
Razey, Rufus G	"	Sect. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co., Ohio	1865
Lucy A. Newton	"	Sect. 33	Wife of Rufus G. Razey	Brown Co., Ohio	1865
Shineberger, George	"	Sect. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Penn	1839
Sarah A. Laupher	Died May 12 '50		First wife of George Sineberger	Allegheny	1839
Mary A. Scouten	Benville	Sect. 34	Present wife of George Shineberger	New York	1850
Stevenson, George L	"	Sect. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pike Co., Ill	1867
Mary E. Six	"	Sect. 34	Wife of George L. Stevenson	Pike Co., Ill	1867
Smith, James P	Kellerville Adams Co.	Sect. 6	Farmer	Adams Co., Ohio	1865
Elmina J. McCoy	" " "	Sect. 6	Wife of James P. McCoy	Brown Co., Ill	1847
Taylor, Peter O	Benville	Sect. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pike Co., Ill	1855
Sarah E. Clinard	"	Sect. 23	Wife of Peter O. Taylor	Iowa	1860
Tucker, Coulson	"	Sect. 29	Farmer	Brown Co., Ill	1844
Sarah E. Bean	"	Sect. 29	Wife of Coulson Tucker	Brown Co., Ill	1844
Williams, George W	Buckhorn	Sect. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lancaster Co., Pa	1850
Juliett Ross	"	Sect. 2	Wife of George W. Williams	Brown Co., Ill	1840
Whiteside, Charles C	"	Sect. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1844
Martha Dean	"	Sect. 4	Wife of Charles W. Whiteside	England	1866
Whiteside, Lee	Kellerville Adams Co.	Sect. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1844
Whiteside, Isaac	" " "	Sect. 6	Father of Lee Whiteside	Orange Co., N. Y	1844
Whiteside, G. A. (Nee McCoy)	" " "	Sect. 6	Mother of Lee Whiteside	Gent Co., Ky	1844
Waller, Thomas M	Buckhorn	Sect. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pendleton, Co., N. Y	1868
Lucy J. Kemper	"	Sect. 14	Wife of Thomas M. Waller	Marion Co., Ind	1868

PEA RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO
Bond, Charles J.	Mount Sterling	Sect. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1857
Lizzie E. McNeff	" "	Sect. 26	Wife of Charles J. Bond	Brown Co., Ill.	1861
Bond, Sanford	" "	Sect 26	Father of Charles J. Bond	Nelson Co., Ky.	1849
Margaret A. Whelan	" "	Sect. 26	Mother of Charles J. Bond	Nelson Co., Ky.	1849
Brown, Jay	" "	Sect. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	McLean Co., Ill.	1861
Annie Vancil	" "	Sect. 35	Wife of J. Brown	Adams Co., Ill.	1869
Brown, Josiah	Died Aug 20,'74		Father of Jay Brown	Connecticut	1861
Phebe M. Burhans	Died Mar 15,'49		Mother of Jay Brown	New York	——
Crisp, John and Brothers	Mount Sterling	Sect. 14	Farmers and Stock Raisers	Brown Co., Ill.	——
Chamberlin, Noah	" "	Sect. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co., Ohio	1866
Mary J. Riley	Died Mar 21,'82		Late Wife of Noah Chamberlin	Ross Co., Ohio	1866
Gristy, B. D.	Mound Station	Sect 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hardin Co., Ky.	1830
Margaret Collasure	" "	Sect. 26	Wife of B. D. Gristy	Pennsylvania	1857
Hunsaker, A. J.	" "	Sect. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Adams Co., Ill.	1867
Hunsaker, Elijah	" "	Sect. 26	Father of A. J. Hunsaker	Christian Co., Ky.	1867
Hunsaker, M. A (nee Simpson)	" "	Sect. 26	Mother of A. J. Hunsaker	Illinois.	1867
Hersman, Will	" "	Sect. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1855
Kate McCabe	" "	Sect. 33	Wife of Will Hersman	Brown Co., Ill.	1855
Long, J. M.	" "	Sect. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1837
Catherine Noland	" "	Sect. 33	Wife of J. M. Long	Brown Co., Ill.	1842
Lester, Robert	" "	Sect. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1832
Rachel J. Crabb	" "	Sect. 33	Wife of Robert Lester	Pickaway Co., Ohio	1852
Lester Col. H.	Died Aug 11,'56		Father of Robert Lester	Adair Co., Ky.	1829
Mary H. Trabue	D'Bates Co. Mo. Aug. 9.79		Mother of Robert Lester	Adair Co., Ky.	1829
Merritt, Daniel M.	Mount Sterling	Sect 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rockbridge Co., Va.	1856
Sarah Crooks	" "	Sect. 24	Wife of David M. Merritt	Pittsburg, Pa.	1848
McCaskill, W. H.	" "	Sect. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Sangemon Co., Ill.	1835
Jane Crook	" "	Sect. 12	Wife of W. H. McCaskill	England	1848
McDannold, Thomas I.	" "	Sect. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bath Co., Ky.	1845
Mary E. Means	" "	Sect. 36	Wife of Thomas I. McDannold	Lewis Co., Ky.	1835
Pevehouse, J. J.	Clayton	Sect. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wayne Co., Ky.	1833
Pevehouse, Susana	" "	Sect. 19	Wife of J. J. Pevehouse	Wayne Co., Ky.	1832
Ratcliff, John H.	" "	Sect. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1853
Gucly E. Giddings	" "	Sect. 30	Wife of John H. Ratcliff	Brown Co., Ill.	1853
Ratcliff, A. B.	" "	Sect. 30	Father of John H. Ratcliff	Woodford Co., Ky.	1837
Ratcliff, A. E. (nee Cohenour)	Died Nov 16,'81		Mother of John H. Ratcliff	Pennsylvania	1847
Watson, D. K.	Mound Station	Sect. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co., Ohio	1850
Ruth Kirkpatrick	Died Aug. 7,'74		Late Wife of D. K. Watson	Pickaway Co., Ohio	1850

LEE TOWNSHIP.

Bradney, Louis Q.	Mound Station	Sect. 30	Farmer	Brown Co., Ill.	1851
Martha M. Nokes	Died Apr. 3,'80		Late Wife of Louis Q. Bradney	Brown Co., Ill.	1855
Bush, Richard	Mount Sterling	Sect. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kuskingum Co., Ill.	1848
Lucindia Slagle	" "	Sect. 11	Wife of Richard Bush	Morgan Co., Ill.	1848
Bradney, G H.	Mound Station	Sect. 30	Farmer and Carpenter	Adams Co., Ohio	1844
Elizabeth Nokes	" "	Sect. 30	Wife of G. H. Badney	New York	1845
Dunn, Maurice	" "	Sect. 10	Superintendent of County Farm	Brown Co., Ill.	1843
Mary A. Hair	" "	Sect. 10	Wife of Maurice Dunn	Brown Co., Ill.	1847
Ebey, George W.	" "	Mound Station	Potter	Sangamon Co., Ill.	1836
Matilda Miller	" "	" "	Wife of George W. Ebey	Brown Co., Ill.	1837
Flanders H M.	" "	Sect. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1859
Flora Robison	" "	Sect. 9	Wife of H. M. Flanders	Pike Co., Ill.	1881
Frank Edward Smith	" "	Mount Pleasant	Undertaker	Davidson Co., N. C.	1852
Martha J. Moorhead	" "	" "	Wife of Edward Smith Frank	Butler Co., Pa.	1859
Kerley, King	" "	Sect. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Sumner Co., Tenn.	1851
Elizabeth Brown	Deid——		First Wife of King Ferley	Sumner Co., Tenn.	1851
A. J. Pell	Mound Station	Sect 17	Present Wife of King Ferley	Logan Co., Ky.	——
Lee, William	" "	Sect. 19	Farmer	Rowan Co., N. C.	1880
Mary Ann Thomas	" "	Sect. 19	Wife of William Lee	Switzerland Co., Ind.	1832
Lucas, Daniel R.	" "	Sect. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Butler Co., Ohio	1836
Sarah A. Keith	" "	Sect. 17	Wife of Daniel R. Lucas	Hardin Co., Ky.	1835
Lucas, William	" "	Sect. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1837
Margaret E. Miller	Died July 9, '66		Late Wife of William Lucas	Brown Co., Ill.	1846
Long, James F.	Clayton, Adams Co.	Clayton, Adams Co.	Proprietor of Steam Mill	Brown Co., Ill.	1848
Rena Webb	Died Apr 14,'72		First Wife of James F. Long	Brown Co., Ill.	——
Felinda A. Herman	Clayton, Adams co.	Clayton, Adams Co.	Present Wife of James F. Long	Adams Co., Ill.	——
Mumford, Augustus	Mound Station	Mound Station	Physician and Surgeon	Brown Co., Ill.	1855
Mumford, William N.	" "	" "	Merchant	Newport, Nova Scotia	1854
Mary J. Davis	" "	" "	Wife of William M. Mumford	Scott Co., Ill.	1844
Murphy, Michael	Mount Sterling	Sect. 12	Farmer.	Co. Galway, Ireland	1848
Murphy, Mary	" "	Sect. 12	Wife of Michael Murphy	Co. Cavan, Ireland	1849
Moses, William	" "	Sect. 11	Farmer	Ross Co., Ohio	1851
Rhoda Justice	" "	Sect. 11	Wife of William Moses	Bedford Co., Pa.	1851

LEE TOWNSHIP —CONTINUED.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Manny H. A.	Mound Station.	Mound Station.	Merchant	Addison Co., Vt.	1864
Mary J. Scroggan	" "	" "	Wife of H. A. Manny	Brown Co., Ill.	1843
McGovern, Michael	Mount Sterling	Sect. 12.	Farmer	Co. Cavan Ireland	1868
Francis Butler	" "	Sect. 12.	Wife of Michael McGovern	Bertie Co., N. C.	1868
McPhail, Angus	" "	Sect. 10.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scotland	1840
Eliza J. McCaskill	" "	Sect. 10.	Wife of Angus McPhial	Sangamon Co., Ill.	1835
Nokes, S. D.	Mound Station.	Sect. 30.	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Franklin Co, N. Y.	1842
Anna J. Dodd	" "	Sect. 30.	Wife of S. D. Nokes	Adams Co., Ill.	1837
New, A. D.	Buckhorn	Sect. 26.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1852
Cora Williams	"	Sect. 26.	Wife of A. D. New	Brown Co., Ill.	1858
Orr, Lewis H.	Mound Station.	Sect. 2.	Farmer	Hancock Co., Ill.	1874
Orr, D. W.	" "	Sect. 2.	Father of Lewis H. Orr	Sumner, Tenn.	1831
Osborn, Patience H.	" "	Sect. 2.	Wife of D. W. Orr	Lebanon, Ohio.	1851
Osborn, Lewis	" "	Sect. 2.	Minister Missionary Baptist Church	Warren Co., Ohio.	1851
Amelia Corwin	Died Feb. 10, '75		Late Wife of Lewis Osborn	Warren Co., Ohio.	1851
Patterson, William H.	Mound Station.	Sect. 4.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1853
Mary J. Glaze	" "	Sect. 4.	Wife of William H. Patterson	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1857
Raymond, Sidney C.	" "	Mound Station.	Dealer in Grain and Produce	Onondago Co., N. Y.	1842
Emily M. Nokes	" "	" "	Wife of Sidney C. Raymond	Franklin Co., Vt.	1840
Rioth, Francis	Mount Sterling	Sect. 26.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	1849
Mary Sullivan	" "	Sect. 26.	Wife of Francis Rioth	Lowell, Mass.	1840
Scroggan, William D.	Mound Station.	Sect. 5.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1842
Louisa Clendenning	Died Apr. 23, '77		Late wife of William D. Scroggan	Jo Davis Co., Ill.	
Scroggan, Isham	Died Sept. 1861		Father of William D. Scroggan	Shelby Co., Ky.	1840
Eliza J. Arnold	Mound Station.	Sect. 5.	Mother of William D. Scroggan	Woodford Co., Ky.	1840
Sullivan, E. O.	" "	Mound Station.	Blacksmith and Farm Impliments	Brown Co., Ill.	1844
Sarah A. Smith	Died Nov. 7, '76		First Wife of E. O. Sullivan	Cedar Rapids Iowa	
Mary Nolan	Mound Station.	Mound Station.	Present Wife of E. O. Sullivan	Brown Co., Ill.	1850
Smith, G. F.	" "	" "	Dry Goods Clerk	Bradley Co., Tenn.	1851
Littie Y. Young	" "	" "	Wife of G. F. Smith	Adams Co., Ill.	1864
Thomas, William	" "	Sect. 18.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hamilton Co., Ohio.	1832
Malinda Lee	Died Sept. 16, '53		Late Wife of William Thomas	Rowan Co., N. C.	1830
Webb, Allen	Mound Station.	Sect. 3.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co., Ky.	1851
Emily J. Olive	Died May 1, '67		First Wife of Allen Webb	Madison Co., Ky.	1851
Martha A. Harper	Mound Station.	Sect. 3.	Present Wife of Allen Webb	Champaign Co., Ohio.	1845
Williams, Alexander	" "	Sect. 8.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clermont Co., Ohio.	1856
Lydia A. Smith	" "	Sect. 8.	Wife of Alexander Williams	" " "	1856
Williams, Peter S.	" "	Sect. 6.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" " "	1856
Dora Campbell	" "	Sect. 6.	Wife of Peter S. Williams	Brown Co, Ill.	1855
Williams, Stephen	" "	Sect. 8.	Farmer	Clermont Co., Ohio.	1860
Jemima J. Morehead	" "	Sect. 8.	Wife of Stephen Williams	" " "	1881

RIPLEY TOWNSHIP.

Bowman, Hiram	Ripley	Ripley	Physican and Surgeon	Venango Co., Pa.	1869
Emma Robins	"	"	Wife of Hiram Bowman	Brown Co., Ill.	1840
Effert, Frank	"	"	Dealer in Stone Ware	Bavaria, Germany	1856
Casan, McNeil	"	"	Wife of Frank Effert	Terre Haute, Ind.	
Friday John Jr.	"	"	Potter	Stark Co., Ohio.	1856
Margaret Qualls	"	"	Wife of John Friday Jr.	Blue Springs, Tenn.	1863
Hardin, W. H. H.	"	"	Potter	Brown Co., Ill.	1836
Margaret A. Burton	"	"	Wife of W. H. H. Hardin	Fulton Co., Ill.	1838
Hetrick, N. S.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Crawford Co., Pa.	1847
Rebecca J. Reddick	"	"	Wife of N. S. Hetrick	Brown Co., Ill.	1832
Irwin, Harvey	"	"	Manufacturer of Stone Ware	Clermont Co., Ohio.	1844
Margaret Robison	"	"	Wife of Harvey Irwin	Jefferson Co., Ind.	1850
Keith, Homer H.	"	"	Potter	Brown Co., Ill.	1859
Keith, Charles W	"	"	Manufacturer of Stone Ware	Harrison Co., Ind.	1849
Kankins, Amanda	"	"	Wife of Charles W. Keith	Floyd Co., Ind.	1849
Martin, A. E.	"	"	Merchant and Post Master	Stark Co., Ohio.	1852
Amanda M. M. O'Neil	"	"	Wife of A. E. Martin	Brown Co., Ill.	1837
Stoffer, L. D.	"	"	Merchant and Manufacturer of Stone Ware	Summit Co., Ohio.	1847
Mary Elizabeth Clark	"	"	Wife of L. D. Stoffer	Brown Co., Ill.	1841
Stoffer, I. E.	"	"	Manufacturer of Stone Ware	Summit Co., Ohio.	1847
Lucy Hurd	"	"	Wife of I. E. Stoffer	Portage Co., Ohio.	1851
Stout, I. N.	"	"	General Merchandising	Brown Co., Ill.	1855
Sarah M. Moore	"	"	Wife of I. N. Stout	Adams Co., Ill.	1854
Stout, John M.	"	"	Deaf Mute Artist	Madison Co., Ill.	1865
Stout, Charles	"	"	Father of John M. Stout	Richland Co., Ohio.	1853
Mary J. Smith	"	"	Mother of John M. Stout	Green Co., Ill.	1856
Smith, Olie	"	Sect. 32	Farming and Stock Raising	Brown Co., Ill.	1849
Smith, George	Died		Father of Olie Smith	Kentucky	1836
Smith, Martha	Ripley	Ripley	Mother of Olie Smith	Kentucky	1834

ELKHORN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Brown, John	Versailles	Sect. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	1854
Martha Herl	"	Sect. 25	Wife of John Brown	Brown Co., Ill.	——
Baker, Noah W	"	Sect. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	1840
Margaret Greenleaf	"	Sect. 22	Wife of Noah W. Brown	Illinois	1847
Hanks, L. J	"	Sect. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1868
Mary Brown	"	Sect. 26	Wife of L. J. Hanks	"	——
Hanks, Jacob M	"	Sect. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1857
Martha Behymer	"	Sect. 26	Wife of Jacob M. Hanks	"	1866
Hill, J. W	"	Sect. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	North Carolina	1866
Anna Riley	"	Sect. 20	Wife of J. W. Hill	" "	1866
Ingram, S. F	"	Sect. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	1857
Louisa Fagan	"	Sect. 35	Wife of S. F. Ingram	"	1848
Mills, Franklin, Sr	"	Sect. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Connecticut	1856
Mary Gilbreth	"	Sect. 34	Wife of Franklin Mills	Ohio	1860
Mehl, Andrew	"	Sect. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Alsace, Germany	1866
Elizabeth Schaub	"	Sect. 32	Wife of Andrew Mehl	Bavaria	1866
McCoy, George	"	Sect. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	1839
Hulda Riggs	"	Sect. 11	Wife of George McCoy	Brown Co., Ill.	1843
Nighswonger, W. H	"	Sect. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1842
Fannie V. Kingston	"	Sect. 25	Wife of W. H. Nighswonger	Hancock Co., Ill.	1870
Newenham, Sylvester	Hersman	Sect. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	1854
Alma Lisenbee	"	Sect. 7	Wife of Sylvester Newenham	"	1855
Ritter, Henry D	Versailles	Sect. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hesse Cassel, Ger.	1854
Lucinda E. Hall	"	Sect. 23	Wife of Henry D. Ritter	Virginia	1854
Rusk, C. R	Perry	Sect. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	1852
Martha L. Leitner	"	Sect. 34	Wife of C. R. Rusk	Ohio	1853
Swihart, Richard	Versailles	Sect. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	1846
Anna Hulett	"	Sect. 25	Wife of Richard Swihart	Kentucky	1857
Thompson, William	"	Sect. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	1848
Maria Varner	"	Sect. 27	Wife of William Thompson	Pike Co., Ill.	1875
Vandeventer, Isaac	"	Sect. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ill.	1850
Belle Walker	"	Sect. 25	Wife of Isaac Vandeventer	Missouri	1862
Willey, Wateman	"	Sect. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	1858
Sarah Nighswonger	Died Oct.—,'78		First Wife of Wateman Willey	Brown Co., Ill.	1837
Lucy Jane Nighswonger	Versailles	Sect. 26	Present Wife of Wateman Willey	" "	1844
Zimmerman, George W	"	Sect. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	——
Elizabeth Winters	"	Sect. 28	Wife of George W. Zimmerman	"	——

CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD, MAY 13, A. D. 1870; RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE JULY 2, 1870; IN FORCE, AUGUST 8, 1870; AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, WITH THE DATES OF RATIFICATION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

§ 1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights.
§ 2. Due Process of Law.
§ 3. Liberty of Conscience Guaranteed.
§ 4. Freedom of the Press—Libel.
§ 5. Right of Trial by Jury.
§ 6. Unreasonable Searches and Seizures.
§ 7. Bail allowed—Writ of Habeas Corpus.
§ 8. Indictment required—Grand Jury Abolished.
§ 9. Rights of Persons Accused of Crime.
§ 10. Self-Crimination—Former Trial.
§ 11. Penalties proportionate—Corruption—Forfeiture.
§ 12. Imprisonment for Debt.
§ 13. Compensation for Property taken.
§ 14. Ex post facto laws—Irrevocable Grants.
§ 15. Military Power Subordinate.
§ 16. Quartering of Soldiers.
§ 17. Right of Assembly and Petition.
§ 18. Elections to be Free and Equal.
§ 19. What Laws ought to be.
§ 20. Fundamental Principles.

§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent occurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. General Assembly elective.
§ 2. Time of Election—Vacancies.
§ 3. Who are Eligible.
§ 4. Disqualification by Crime.
§ 5. Oath taken by members.
§ 6. Senatorial Apportionments.
§ 7. & 8. Minority Representation.
§ 9. Time of meeting—General Rules.
§ 10. Secretary—Adjournment—Journals, Protests.
§ 11. Style of Laws.
§ 12. Origin and passage of Bills.
§ 13. Reading—Printing—Title—Amendments.
§ 14. Privileges of members.
§ 15. Disabilities of members.
§ 16. Bills making Appropriations.
§ 17. Payment of money—Statement of Expenses.
§ 18. Ordinary Expenses—Casual Deficits—Appropriations limited.
§ 19. Extra Compensation or Allowance.
§ 20. Public Credit not loaned.
§ 21. Pay and mileage of members.
§ 22. Special Legislation prohibited.
§ 23. Against Release from Liability.
§ 24. Proceedings on Impeachment.
§ 25. Fuel, Stationery, and Printing.
§ 26. State not to be sued.
§ 27 Lottery and Gift Enterprises.
§ 28. Terms of Office not Extended.
§ 29. Protection of operative miners.
§ 30. Concerning Roads—public and private.
§ 31. Draining and Ditching.
§ 32. Homestead and Exemption Laws.
§ 33. Completion of the State House.

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

ELECTION.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of $300,) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 5. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to to take the oath herein prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into 51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

NOTE—By the adoption of minority representation, §§ 7 and 8 of this article cease to be a part of the constitution. Under § 12 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

MINORITY REPESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord, 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond two hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behaviour.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two

members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15 No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such offices or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONEYS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate $250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment or which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid: *And provided further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law: and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of $8 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except $50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

Granting divorces;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;

Locating or changing county seats;

Regulating county and township affairs;

Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;

Providing for change of venue in civil and criminal cases:

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;

Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in township's incorporated towns or cities;

Summoning and empaneling grand or petit juries;

Providing for the management of common schools;

Regulating the rate of interest on money;

The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;

The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;

The protection of game or fish;

Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;

Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;

Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;

Changing the law of descent;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever;

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted;

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing-paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum price; and no member thereof or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court or law of equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assemoly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cart-ways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners and occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal and homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State-house, a sum exceeding in the aggregate, $3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. Officers of this Department.
§ 2. Of the State Treasurer.
§ 3. Time of Electing State Officers.
§ 4 Returns—Tie—Contested Election
§ 5. Eligibility for office.
§ 6. Governor—Power and Duty.
§ 7. His Message and Statement.
§ 8. Convening the General Assembly.
§ 9. Proroguing the General Assembly.
§ 10. Nominations by the Governor.
§ 11. Vacancies may be filled.
§ 12. Removals by the Governor.
§ 13, Reprieves, Commutations, Pardons
§ 14. Governor as Commander-in-Chief.
§ 15. Impeachment for Misdemeanor.
§ 16. Veto of the Governor.
§ 17. Lieutenant-Governor as Governor.
§ 18. As President of the Senate.
§ 19. Vacancy in Governor's Office.
§ 20. Vacancy in other State Offices.
§ 21. Reports of State Officers.
§ 22. Great Seal of State.
§ 23. Fees and Salaries.
§ 24. Definition of "Office."
§ 25. Oath of Civil Officers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall each with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of Government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney-General, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of the said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators elected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers whose offices

are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the time, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, the emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially as directed by law.

FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——— according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. Judicial Powers of Courts.
§ 2. Seven Supreme Judges—Four Decide.
§ 3. Qualifications of a Supreme Judge
§ 4. Terms of the Supreme Court.
§ 5. Three Grand Divisions—Seven Districts.
§ 6. Election of Supreme Judges.
§ 7. Salaries of the Supreme Judges.
§ 8. Appeals and Writs of Error.
§ 9. Appointment of Reporter.
§ 10. Clerks of the Supreme Court.
§ 11. Appellate Courts Authorized.
§ 12. Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts.
§ 13. Formation of Judicial Circuits.
§ 14. Time of holding Circuit Courts.
§ 15. Circuits containing Four Judges.
§ 16. Salaries of the Circuit Judges.
§ 17. Qualifications of Judges or Commissioners
§ 18. County Judges—County Clerks.
§ 19. Appeals from County Courts.
§ 20. Probate Courts Authorized.
§ 21. Justices of the Peace and Constables.
§ 22. State's Attorney in each County.
§ 23. Cook County Courts of Record.
§ 24. Chief Justice—Power of Judges.
§ 25. Salaries of the Judges.
§ 26. Criminal Court of Cook County.
§ 27. Clerks of Cook County Court.
§ 28. Justices in Chicago.
§ 29. Uniformity in the Courts.
§ 30. Removal of any Judge.
§ 31. Judges to make Written Reports.
§ 32. Terms of Office—Filling Vacancies.
§ 33. Process—Prosecutions—Population.

§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate room therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, Lasalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges herein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts will be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of an office of any Judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judge then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number as chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of $4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representative in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time: *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding courts in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding for judges, who shall hold the circuit courts for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determination of county courts, as may be provided by law.

PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorney now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook county. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "criminal court of Cook county." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and *quasi* criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and *quasi* criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or *quasi* criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more or the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts,) and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, power, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois:* and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois;* and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same.* "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

§ 1. Who are entitled to Vote.
§ 2. All Voting to be by Ballot.
§ 3. Privileges of Electors.
§ 4. Absence on Public Business.
§ 5. Soldier not deemed a Resident.
§ 6. Qualifications for Office.
§ 7. Persons Convicted of Crime.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the

county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval services of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

§ 1. Free Schools Established.
§ 2. Gifts or Grants in aid of Schools.
§ 3. Public Schools not to be Sectarian.
§ 4. School Officers not Interested.
§ 5 County Superintendent of Schools.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys or other properties, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church of sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian demomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

§ 1. Principles of Taxation Stated.
§ 2. Other and further Taxation.
§ 3. Property Exempt from Taxation.
§ 4. Sale of Real Property for Taxes.
§ 5. Right of Redemption therefrom.
§ 6. Release from Taxation Forbidden.
§ 7. Taxes paid into State Treasury.
§ 8. Limitation on County Taxes.
§ 9. Local Municipal Improvements
§ 10. Taxation of Municipal Corporations.
§ 11. Defaulter not to be Eligible.
§ 12. Limitation on Municipal Indebtedness.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, innkeepers, grocery keepers liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specifications of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such a manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The properties of this State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per $100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, with the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as a collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness, as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation

from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

§ 1. Formation of New Counties.
§ 2. Division of any County.
§ 3. Territory stricken from a County.
§ 4. Removal of a County Seat.
§ 5. Method of County Government.
§ 6. Board of County Commissioners.
§ 7. County affairs in Cook County.
§ 8. County Officers—Terms of Office.
§ 9. Salaries and Fees in Cook County.
§ 10. Salaries fixed by County Board.
§ 11. Township Officers—Special Laws.
§ 12. All Future Fees Uniform.
§ 13. Sworn Reports of all Fees.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county, or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organizations, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, three shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The Board of County Commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7 The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATIONS.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872,) treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than $1,500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; $2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; $2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; $3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; $3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and $4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than $1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

§ 1 Established only by General Laws.
§ 2. Existing Charters—How Forfeited.
§ 3. Election of Directors or Managers.
§ 4. Construction of Street Railroads.
§ 5. State Banks Forbidden—General Law.
§ 6. Liability of Bank Stockholder.
§ 7. Suspension of Specie Payment.
§ 8. Of a General Banking Law.
§ 9. Railroad Office, Books and Records
§ 10. Personal Property of Railroads.
§ 11. Consolidations Forbidden.
§ 12. Railroads deemed Highways—Rates Fixed.
§ 13. Stocks, Bonds and Dividends.
§ 14. Power over existing Companies.
§ 15. Freight and Passenger Tariff regulated.

§ 1. No corparation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable,

educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general law, for the organizations of all corporations hereafter created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of corporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and no such directors or managers shall be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No laws shall be passed by the general assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such a stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, or their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers,) as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent. below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent. below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State, for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of stock and amount by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

§ 1. Persons composing the Military.
§ 2. Organization—Equipment—Discipline.
§ 3. Commissions of Officers.
§ 4. Privilege from Arrest.
§ 5. Records, Banners and Relics.
§ 6. Exemption from militia duty.

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

§ 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivilent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII.

WAREHOUSES.

§ 1. What deemed Public Warehouses.
§ 2. Sworn weekly statements required
§ 3. Examination of property stored.
§ 4. Carriers to deliver full Weight.
§ 5. Delivery of Grain by Railroads.
§ 6. Power and Duty of the Legislature.
§ 7. Grain Inspection—Protection of Dealers.

§ 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee, or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

"ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

§ 1. By a Constitutional Convention. | § 2. Proposed by the Legislature.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of the members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revisions, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

§ 2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

SEPARATE SECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad. | Illinois and Michigan Canal. | Municipal Subscription to Corporations.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved Feb. 10, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township or other municipality shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided however*, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale of lease thereof shall have first been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. Laws in force remain valid. | § 2. Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures. | § 3. Recognizances, Bonds, Obligations | § 4. Present county Courts continued. | § 5. All existing Courts continued. | § 6. Persons now in Office continued.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the

board of county commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specially enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

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§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of records in Cook County shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of general assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitmtion shall be so construed as to deprive the general assembly of the power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes, for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, any one or more of its articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution (if any) on the same subject shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention at the capital, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, *President.*

William J. Allen,	Robert A. King,
John Abbott,	Jas. McCoy,
James C. Allen,	Charles E. McDowell,
Elliott Anthony,	William C. Goodue,
Wm. R. Archer,	Joseph Medill,
Henry I. Atkins,	Clifton H. Moore,
James G. Bayne,	Jonathan Merriam,
R. M. Benjamin,	Joseph Parker,
H. P. H. Brownwell,	Samuel C. Parks,
O H. Browning,	Peleg S. Perley,
Wm. G. Bowman,	J. S. Poage,
Silas L. Bryon,	Edward Y. Rice,
H. P. Buxton,	James P. Robinson,
Daniel Cameron,	Lewis W. Ross,
William Cary,	William P. Pierce,
Lawrence S. Church,	N. J. Pillsbury,
Hiram H. Cody,	Jno. Scholfield,
W. F. Coolbaugh,	James M. Sharp,
Alfred M. Craig,	Henry Sherrell,
Robert J. Cross,	W. H. Snyder,
Samuel P Cummings,	O. C. Skinner,
John Dement,	Westel W. Sedgwick,
G. S. Eldridge,	Charles F. Springer,
James W. English.	John L. Tincher,
David Ellis,	C. Truesdale,
Ferris Foreman,	Henry Tubbs,
Jesse C. Fox,	Thomas J. Turner,
Miles A. Fuller,	Wm. H. Underwood,
John P. Gamble,	Wm. L. Vandeventer,
Addison Goodell,	Henry W. Wells,
John C. Haines,	George E. Wait,
Elijah M. Haines,	George W. Wall,
John W. Hankins,	R. B. Sutherland,
R. P. Hanna,	D. C. Wagner,
Joseph Hart,	George R. Wendling,
Abel Harwood,	Chas. Whenton
Milton Hay,	L. D. Whiting,
Samuel Snowden Hayes,	John H. Wilson,
Jesse S. Hildrup,	Orlando H. Wright.

ATTEST:—John Q. Harmon, *Secretary.*

Daniel Shepard, *First Assistant Secretary.*

A. H. Swain, *Second Assistant Secretary.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF ILLINOIS. | ss. *Office of Secretary.*

I GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the State of Illinois adopted in convention the 13th day of May, 1870, ratified by a vote of the people the 2nd day of July, 1870, and in force on the 8th day of August, 1870, and now on file in this office. In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1873.

GEO. H. HARLOW, *Secretary of State.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Amending section 31, article 4. Proposed by the General Assembly, 1877, ratified by a vote of the people November 5, 1878, proclaimed adopted by the Governor November 29, 1878.

SECTION 31, ARTICLE 4.

The General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, and vest the corporate authorities thereof with power to construct and maintain levees, drains and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of this State, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby.

Amending section 8, article 10. Proposed by the General Assembly, 1879, ratified by a vote of the people November 2, 1880, proclaimed adopted by the Governor November 22, 1880:

SECTION 8, ARTICLE 10.

In each county there shall be elected the following county officers, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1882: A county judge, county clerk, sheriff, and treasurer; and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1884, a coroner and clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884). Each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after his election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, that no person having once been elected to the office of sheriff, or treasurer, shall be eligible to re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, and a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be the President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Section 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and discipling the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such districts (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or to any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex-post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determime the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

*This clause within brackets has been superseded and annulled by the XII Amendment.

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next sessions.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another state;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places, as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only of levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general law prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to the all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATTERSON,
DAVID BREARLY,
JONA. DAYTON,

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THO. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACOB BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.
RICHARD BASSET.

[illegible]ginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Attest:

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peacefully to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right the of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bails shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in this Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person to be voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose

sist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken oath as Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt of obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss for emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.